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HISTORY OF
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FAMILY AND PERSONAL RECORDS

VOLUME III

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INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL RECORDS

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HISTORY OF CONNECTICUT

Academy of the Holy Family

The Academy of the Holy Family, a Catholic preparatory school for girls, is located at Baltic. It was founded on October 7, 1874, by Reverend Mother Syncletica Samarius and her five companions, Sisters of Charity of Our Lady Mother of Mercy, who came from their Motherhouse, Tilburg, Holland, at the request of the Rt. Reverend P. F. McFarland, Bishop of Hartford. Reverend J. G. Van Laar, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Baltic, had requested the bishop for their presence; and he met them at New York on October 4, 1874.

On October 15, of that year, an academy for resident students was opened, as well as a parochial school with an initial registration of four hundred children. This was followed a few months later by the opening of an evening school for working boys and girls.

Reverend Mother M. Carola was sent from Europe to succeed Mother Syncletica as superior of the new foundation, June 29, 1876. She was accompanied by two young Sisters who were to join the small community in its educational work. The year 1876 was a sad one in the annals of Baltic, for in that year a great freshet swept down the Shetucket River, carrying away the mill dam and part of the main mill. Great hardship and poverty, in which the Sisters shared, resulted. Many people left the village to seek a livelihood elsewhere.

For a time, the academy made little progress, for its interests were intimately bound up with the affairs of the village. There were few resident students, and the number of day pupils had decreased considerably. At this juncture, Reverend F. De Bruyker, pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Willimantic, asked the Sisters to establish a branch of their community in his parish. Accordingly on March 18, 1878, six Sisters left Baltic to found a convent and conduct a day school of about four hundred children in Willimantic. Some years later, when St. Joseph's Parish was divided into two parishes, part of this community went to the new division to found St. Mary's Convent and conduct the newly established parochial school. Ten years later a second group of six Sisters left the academy to found a convent in Sacred Heart Parish, Taftville, and take charge of the education of four hundred children there.

In 1887, Baltic received another blow. The mill which gave work

to many of the villagers was destroyed by fire, and again many people, deprived of a means of support, left the village to seek employment elsewhere. This was a serious setback for the academy, which was struggling for existence at the time. However, a new and more hopeful era was about to begin. The number of resident students increased and conditions improved. It was not possible to erect a chapel, which was much needed as the existing accommodation was cramped and unsatisfactory. With the help of cheap labor on the part of self-sacrificing village tradesmen, and financial aid from the Motherhouse at Tilburg and from friends, the work was begun under the able direction of Rev. J. van den Noort, pastor of the parish. The chapel was blessed and dedicated to the Sacred Heart on April 30, 1888.

In 1897, Reverend Mother Aloysio came from Holland to succeed Mother Carola, who had died earlier that year. She continued the work of her predecessor, greatly improving the house and grounds. Under her direction a new wing was added to the convent in 1900. It consisted of three dormitories, a recreation room, sundry small apartments, and a well-equipped gymnasium. Reverend Mother M. Alphonsa, who succeeded Mother Aloysio as superior in 1910, undertook to erect a four-story, up-to-date building, containing several large classrooms, recitation rooms, and a large dormitory. The building was blessed on February 3, 1914.

An important event in the history of the academy took place in 1913 during the pastorate of Reverend U. O. Bellerose. The original convent and grounds, which up to this time had belonged to the parish, became the property of the Sisters. It came about in this way: A good half of the original convent was intended for a parochial school. With the disasters in the village, already mentioned, the number of day pupils so decreased that scarcely half the space was needed for them. Accordingly, in 1913, in recognition of the work the Sisters had done in his parish for nearly forty years, and in view of the fact that this work had been done with little or no pecuniary help from the parishioners, who were too poor to help, but who were now in better circumstances, Father Bellerose, with the approval of the Rt. Reverend Ordinary, proposed to the people that they give the convent building to the Sisters in compensation for their self-sacrificing services in the parish. By his tact and influence, he brought the issue to a successful conclusion. A building near the convent was secured for the parochial school children. Here classes were held until recent years, when the Sisters leased the Little Flower Hall Building to the parish to serve as a school for its children.

In 1918, the high school department was examined by the state inspector of high schools from Yale University, with the result that the academy was approved by the State of Connecticut. By virtue of this approval, it enjoys all the privileges granted secondary high schools in the state.

In 1921, Reverend Mother Francis was transferred from St. Clare's Convent, Pantasaph, England, to the Academy of the Holy Family where she succeeded Mother Alphonsa as superior. With wisdom and tact she guided the destinies of the academy for a period of eleven years, after which Mother Alphonsa returned to occupy her former position there.

A third addition in the form of a four-story brick building was made to the convent in 1929, to accommodate the increasing number of Sisters as well as of resident students. It consisted of thirty-six private rooms and four larger rooms for the exclusive use of the young Sisters. It was completed and blessed in the same year.

Three years later, Reverend Mother M. Lucia became superior, succeeding Mother Alphonsa who was recalled to Europe. During her administration many and great improvements have been made in both the convent and the grounds. Of these improvements, the erection of a beautiful chapel, with a seating capacity of two hundred and forty, is the most outstanding. The building was begun July 17, 1941, and was dedicated on April 14, 1942. The old chapel has been made into a music hall, with stage and equipment suitable for music recitals and dramatic performances.

Besides these improvements, there has been progress along other lines. Three new foundations were made. The first of these was in St. Vincent de Paul's Parish in East Haven, where the Reverend W. O'Brien was pastor. He invited the Sisters to give religious instruction to about 1,240 children in three sections under his jurisdiction. Four Sisters undertook this work on November 21, 1939. The second call for Sisters came from Rev. John Dillon of Sacred Heart Church, East Port Chester, who was starting a kindergarten as the nucleus of a future parish school, and who wanted the Sisters to supervise it and at the same time instruct the four hundred or more children of his parish attending the public schools. Accordingly, three Sisters went to East Port Chester to undertake the new work, Ocober 29, 1942.

At present the Academy of the Holy Family averages an enrollment of two hundred and fifty students, of whom sixty-five are resident students.

The Acme Wire Company

The Acme Wire Company of Hamden began its existence more than a half-century ago, being founded on June 6, 1904. It first occupied the old Eli Whitney Arms Plant building, which bore the name of the inventor of the cotton gin, and the first industrialist to use standardized parts in mass production. There all its operations were carried on during the first decade of its existence. Management, throughout the important formative years, rested in the hands of several capable men, notably Victor M. Tyler, who was president from 1904 to 1928; Edgar L. Hartpence, vice president from 1904 to 1931; Leonard S. Tyler, vice president from 1910 to 1928; Leonard S. Horner, vice president from 1916 to 1926; Frank C. Richter, maintenance superintendent from 1904 to 1944; Charles J. Schnelle, vice president and director of purchases, 1906 to 1959.

The company began existence as a producer of magnet wire, for which the demand at that time was small but growing. Power companies and trolley lines, using direct current, used coarse sizes of cotton-covered wire; but a substantial demand for the finer magnet wire came from producers of telephones, who used it for ringer coils. It was this demand which attracted Mr. Tyler, then secretary of the Southern New England Telephone Company, to the infant field of wire production. He and Mr. Hartpence, with his practical sales knowledge, were principally responsible for getting the Acme Wire Company started. They rented the Whitney Arms Plant from the New Haven Water Company and commenced operations. Early records indicate sales of between eleven and twelve thousand dollars for the first year, and a net loss of about eight thousand dollars; but by its second year the company was in the black. A development important to the company was the commercial introduction of enameled copper wire. Acme was the first to produce and sell this basically important product. It also began to manufacture coil windings.

After Charles F. Kettering and Colonel E. A. Deeds developed the first self-starter, the company supplied the first wire and coils for this product. Acme magnet wire was used in many pioneer pieces of electrical equipment. Other additions to the line were coils and wire for meter production.

Within ten years of the time of its founding, the Acme Wire Company outgrew its historic first plant which remained standing until the 1940s, and acquired a factory site in Hamden. There, on eleven acres near the junction of Dixwell and Putnam avenues, and bounded on the eastern side by tracks of the New York, New Haven

and Hartford Railroad, an up-to-date concrete and brick plant was erected, to which all operations were moved in 1914.

In 1921 the production of varnished electrical insulations including cable tape and other related items was begun, and these are today an important part of the manufacturing output. One of the early related products was a varnished fabric tubing known as "spaghetti" which was used by the amateur radio-set builders to slip over connecting or hookup wires for insulation. Acme developed and marketed the first hookup wire which combined the copper wire conductor with the "spaghetti" insulation. It was called Celatsite, and was used extensively in this country and abroad. For a time, the company produced electrical condensers for the purpose of power-factor correction, and also condensers for amateur radio set builders. Another product was Acme Airtite Cable, an ignition cable with a superior insulation designed for aircraft as well as automobile engines. It was used on the Wright Whirlwind motor which propelled Lindbergh across the Atlantic in the first New York-Paris flight, 1927.

For many years the Acme Wire Company has had its own plant for the production of electrical insulating varnishes, enamels and compounds. Originally, only materials for the company's own needs were manufactured. A long-range research program leading to better methods of insulation in its lines of magnet wire, coil windings and electrical insulations developed a superior line of thermo-setting compounds which were first used in World War II. At that time the high-tension harnesses of the engines of all carrier-based planes were filled with this new compound. There were many other war applications. These led to the development of "Acme-Mold" coils, completely impregnated and encapsulated coil windings of which many millions are in use today. The company also produces a complete line of electrical insulating varnishes for the electrical industry.

During both World War I and II and since, Acme products have taken important parts in the operation of planes, ships, radios, and in all other types of electrically operated or controlled defense equipment. The company supplies a portion of the requirements of the great majority of all of the electrical manufacturers in this country.

Victor M. Tyler retired as president on April 13, 1928, and was succeeded by Thomas G. Nee. Mr. Nee saw the company through the depression and through World War II, and laid the foundation for its subsequent success and expansion. In 1948 Mr. Nee became chairman of the board and was succeeded in the presidency by Herbert B. Bassett. Mr. Bassett, who still holds that office, is the subject

of a biographical sketch in the family and personal history section of this work. The company has an excellent record in employee relations, and its management attributes the firm's success in large measure to the people who have filled its payrolls. In 1942 a group life, accident and health insurance program was instituted; and this was followed on January 1, 1953, by a pension and retirement plan, the cost of both being borne by the company.

The Alfred B. King Company

The Alfred B. King Company, founded at North Haven in 1925 by the man who still heads the firm, has established its leadership in the specialty of materials handling and fabrication. It manufactures fabricated metal parts on special order, to meet a wide range of needs, and produces a number of products on which the company holds patents, such as an annealing spider and a portable coil flipper extensively used in the wire industry. In addition, the company acts as distributor for Butler Buildings, fabricated from steel for speedy erection at any location and to suit any purpose. It also installs Cleveland Tramrail, of which it has contracted for the installation of more than three hundred and fifteen thousand feet since 1925. Other company activities include the installation of woven wire slings, conveyors, power belts, and allied equipment.

It has taken a leading role in industry's fight against corrosion with the introduction of Plastisols. These were first used as an economical coating for electroplating needs, but their application has been extended to use on a wide range of metal products with equally effective results.

The Alfred B. King Company has a large staff of engineers to solve the problems which come up in adapting its industrial output to the specific needs of customers. These engineers are specialists in their respective fields, whether it be the design and erecting of a Butler steel building, materials handling, protective coatings or metal fabrication. A review of the company's activities in the pages of Connecticut Industry, June, 1956, issue, points out:

> The King organizational set-up, designed for versatility, permits focusing a full quota of engineering and production skill on any problem, no matter how unusual, that presents itself. That's why, for example, the Company's debut in Plastisol Coating, currently rating high priority in the minds of King executives, was able to receive such thorough preparation . . . The list of uses to which Plastisol coatings have been applied with success has already reached substantial proportions, and is still growing. A quick run-through on some of these uses highlights a remarkable versatility: Drain boards, tote trays; buttons; work racks; hand tools; dish drainer baskets; dip baskets; electrical insulation; pipe lining; safety pins;

ventilating systems; interiors of filters and pumps; business machines; flashlight cases; gaskets; shock pads; plugs; tubular furniture; storage tanks; and permanent caulking of metal joints in automobile bodies.

Thus The Alfred B. King Company has worked its way to a key place among those industries serving other industries and the general public as well. Besides its large staff of engineers, the firm has on its staff a large number of skilled craftsmen, a number of whom have had many years' experience with the company, and whose work has given it its reputation for quality. The plant on Devine Street in North Haven has the most modern equipment available for its processes, making possible the highest standard of precision workmanship.

In addition to Alfred B. King, who is president of the company, its executive roster lists the names of J. P. King, vice president and general manager, who has been responsible for establishing the firm in the Plastisol coating field; Robert McSherry of the Butler Building Division; George Mulligan of the Cleveland Tramrail Division; and Louis Carloni, responsible for the Fabrication Division's activities.

The American Thermos Products Company

The origin of the vacuum bottle can be traced back to 1892 and the experiments of Sir James Dewar, an English scientist, who invented a special flask—one glass bottle sealed within another, and air pumped out from between the two. He used it in his laboratory, but it was too fragile to be practicable for public use. The next step in the evolution of the vacuum bottle, as we know it today, was taken in Germany. There, the firm of Burger and Aschenbrenner, which produced flasks for Dewar, made one with a protective metal casing. On this they secured a patent in Germany (Dewar had never troubled to secure a patent); and the following year, 1904, began to produce the flasks on a commercial basis. A competition was conducted throughout Germany for a trade name for the company's product, and a resident of Munich won the prize with the name "Thermos," suggested by the Greek word meaning heat. The firm of Thermos Gesellschaft, M. B. H., was formed in Berlin, to manufacture the vacuum flasks.

In 1906, the year in which the trade mark "Thermos" was registered in Germany, an American businessman, William B. Walker, contacted Mr. Burger in Berlin and completed arrangements for importing the product into the United States. Mr. Walker, born in 1867, was a native of Racine, Wisconsin. With little opportunity for a formal education, he had traveled around a good deal in his early years,

had become a cowpuncher in Wyoming, and was then attracted to the sales field, for which he had a natural gift. Shortly after meeting Burger, Walker was importing "Thermos" vacuum bottles from Germany, and was also busy securing the necessary patent rights and trade mark assignment from Burger and raising capital to manufacture vacuum bottles in this country.

As the outcome of his efforts, The American Thermos Bottle Company was incorporated in Portland, Maine, on January 31, 1907. Mr. Walker became its secretary and one of the directors. The company leased a factory in Brooklyn, New York, and acquired its production machinery from Thermos Gesellschaft of Berlin. Operations began in October, 1907, and the plant reached production capacity in 1908, after overcoming initial difficulties of bringing over German glass blowers and training inexperienced workmen to operate the imported machines.

To handle manufacturing and sales, a new company was organized in September, 1908—the American Thermos Bottle Company of New York, which was completely owned by the original Maine corporation. Its first president was Patrick F. Murphy of the Mark Cross Company, but he was succeeded two months later by Mr. Walker, who remained president of both companies until his death.

The new product caught on quickly, advertising in all leading periodicals, and acquiring thirty-five hundred distributors. As manufacturing methods were improved, the retail price of quart bottles was reduced from $7.50 to $5.75, and the pint from $5.00 to $3.75. Soon "Thermos" bottles had gone to both Poles with explorers; to the Congo with the then famed Richard Harding Davis; into the air with the Wright brothers and Count Zeppelin. Lunch kits began to be manufactured with vacuum bottles as a part of the unit.

By 1912, sales had so outpaced production that a new factory location was sought, and it was at this time that the company established its plant in Norwich, Connecticut. A twenty-seven-acre tract along the bank of the Thames River was acquired. In the year that the new factory was being built, the company acquired control of the Thermos Bottle Company, Ltd., of Canada. Growth continued, and in May, 1917, an addition to the Norwich plant was authorized to provide sixty thousand additional square feet of manufacturing space. In September, 1918, Mr. Walker outlined plans to expand the company's business by installing factories throughout the world. Capital stock was increased from one to five million dollars, a sales office was opened in Chicago, and Mr. Walker began traveling again—to Japan

for the establishment of a plant and to England, where he started negotiations with Thermos Limited for the purchase of their business.

The death of William B. Walker at his home in New London in December, 1922 ended a life of amazing exploits. His wife became acting president for a brief time. However, early in 1923, Mrs. Walker sold the family interest in the American Thermos Bottle Company and the Thermos Securities Company, a holding company which Mr. Walker had controlled since its organization in 1907. The Walker stock was purchased by a syndicate formed by Tobey and Kirk, an investment firm. They employed the Finance and Trading Corporation, management consultants, to reorganize and operate the business. Otis A. Glazebrook, Jr., vice president of Finance and Trading, became president of the American Thermos Bottle Company. Aurin E. Payson, also from Finance and Trading, was sent to Norwich as assistant to the president.

Financing difficulties which the company faced were resolved in November, 1923, with the forming of a new corporation, the American Thermos Bottle Company of Maryland. In 1924, Aurin Payson was named works manager and placed in charge of all manufacturing. His attention was directed immediately to improving quality and reducing production costs. New products were added to the line, including the "Thermos" Jumbo Jug. In the fall of 1924, arrangements commenced for a merger of the American Thermos Bottle Company and the Icy-Hot Bottle Company of Cincinnati. According to the terms of the final agreement, a new corporation, also known as the American Thermos Bottle Company, was organized in 1925 under the laws of the State of Ohio. Edward W. Edwards of Ohio became its president; and Aurin E. Payson, still active in the company's management, was one of the vice presidents. Two other men actively associated with the company today became officers and directors at that time: Howard W. Edwards, who is now chairman of the board, and Charles Sawyer, a director, who formerly served as U. S. Secretary of Commerce.

Aurin E. Payson became president in 1928, and served in that office for twenty-eight years. During that period, he devoted himself to strengthening the company's financial position, maintaining its dominance in the industry with a quality product, expanding its operation, and bettering the working conditions and benefits of employees. More is written on Mr. Payson in the biographical section of this history. In 1956, he was succeeded in the presidency by his brother, Arthur H. Payson; and the former president is now vice chairman of the board. The other officers of the company at the present time are Howard W. Edwards, chairman of the board; Trevor K. Cramer,

first vice president; Irving K. Fearn, vice president; Charles O. Duevel, Jr., vice president in charge of manufacturing; Louis J. Darmstadt, vice president in charge of engineering; Donald E. Livingston, vice president in charge of sales; Joseph L. Hemp, vice president; William B. Castenholz, Jr., secretary and treasurer; and William E. Stoudt, assistant treasurer.

The year 1956 marked another change in addition to that in the presidency of the organization. To reflect the more diversified nature of the firm's products, it was renamed The American Thermos Products Company. For a number of years it has manufactured a variety of jugs, ice cream boxes, and other containers in which the vacuum principle is essential. Its diversification has come about in large measure as a result of absorbing smaller firms and continuing with the manufacture of their products. First of these was the acquisition in 1952 of the Plastene Corporation of Crawfordsville, Indiana, producers of plastic wall tile and bathroom fixtures. Three years later, it acquired control of Hemp and Company, Inc. of Macomb, Illinois, manufacturer of insulating jugs and ice chests.

The headquarters of the parent organization remain at Norwich, but the Thermos interests extend far beyond Connecticut. The English subsidiary, dating from 1907, is known as Thermos Limited. Canadian Thermos Products, Ltd., which also has a history of more than fifty years, began its existence as an independent company. Plastene Corporation in Indiana, and the Hemp Division in Illinois, both mentioned earlier, complete the Thermos family.

In respect to the construction of new plants, the company has likewise continued its forward strides. Most recent of these is a warehouse and assembly plant at Anaheim, California, begun in the year of the company's fiftieth anniversary, which provides an area of eighty-three thousand square feet of floor space for offices, manufacturing and assembly operations, and storage.

The American Thermos Products Company has always maintained a high standard of employee relationships. As early as 1925, it became one of the first companies to provide life insurance for its employees. Following the crash of 1929, a welfare association was formed to give financial aid to employees in difficult circumstances, and this fund is still in existence. A medical and hospital insurance plan was instituted in the 1940s, as was a retirement plan to provide a pension for employees after age sixty-five. The company has a modern testing program to match employees' skills to job requirements. In September, 1948, the company established a separate per-

sonnel division in the newly-created Employee Service Center to administer all phases of employee relations. Both through its industrial output, and through its beneficial influence among the citizens of the community, The American Thermos Products Company has contributed much to Norwich over the years past and gives every indication of continuing its contribution in the future.

The Andrew B. Hendryx Company

One of New Haven's older industries—now within a decade of completing a century of existence—is The Andrew B. Hendryx Company. The firm has long specialized in the manufacture of bird and animal cages of all types, but in addition to its continuing operations as a leader in this field, it also produces a varied line of pet furnishings, such as dog collars, leashes, harnesses and leads, dog beds and other accessories.

The company was organized as a partnership by Andrew B. Hendryx in 1869, with a staff of two employees. Its first plant was at Ansonia, but after a decade there, manufacturing operations were moved to the present location on Audubon Street in New Haven—a most appropriate address, since the street bears the name of a naturalist famed for his work with the feathered and winged species. The company has continued its steady growth throughout the nearly fourscore years since it arrived in New Haven. With the latest manufacturing and metal finish techniques, it produces top-quality cages of every type, for every species of domesticated bird, designed to meet the requirements of finches, parrots and parakeets, and exotic birds of all types as well as the more common canary. It also produces specially designed animal cages for squirrels, hamsters, white mice and guinea pigs. Its nationwide market draws not only upon individual owners of pets, but upon universities and other institutions which require laboratory cages made to specifications.

In 1948, the company purchased the business of a New York City leather manufacturer, moved the production facilities to New Haven, and began producing a line of pet furnishings, such as collars and leashes, to round out its line of products for pets.

Early in its history, The Andrew B. Hendryx Company was called upon by the government to supply items for the armed forces. At the time of the Spanish-American War, it made canteen chains and mule rigs for the army; and it has manufactured equipment used in every conflict since that time. In World War II, it produced more than sixty items connected with the nation's defense, including car-

rier pigeon equipment for the Signal Corps, ship's running lights for the Navy, gun cleaners for Garand rifles, and machine gun barrel sleeves. It resumed its production of wartime needs at the time of the Korean War. For some years kitchen equipment used by the United States Navy has come off the assembly lines at the Hendryx plant.

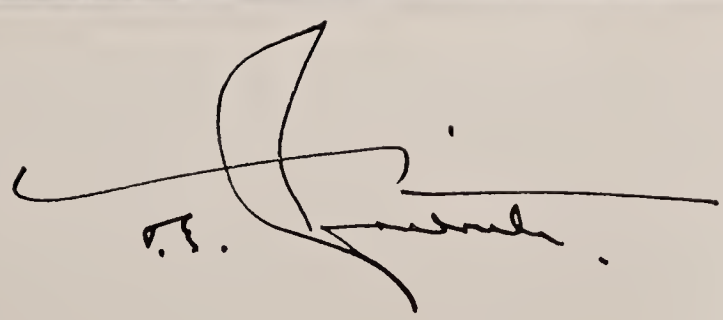
On the payroll of The Andrew B. Hendryx Company are one hundred and fifty men and women, who benefit from progressive management policies. A number of these people have been with the firm a quarter-century or more. The company's health and accident program is outstanding. At only ten percent of cost, each employee is provided with life insurance, accident and sickness insurance, and surgical and medical expense benefits. In the early 1950s, a modern and fully equipped infirmary with part-time registered nurse was established. In 1951 the Company inaugurated a profit sharing plan for all employees.

The three chief executives of The Andrew B. Hendryx Company are all grandsons of its founder. President since 1945 is Tilton Edwin Doolittle, 2nd. Born in Spokane, Washington, on March 12, 1900, he is a veteran of naval service in World War I. A. H. Doolittle is vice president, while a namesake of the founder, Andrew B. Hendryx, holds the office of secretary.

Annhurst College

Annhurst College at South Woodstock, chartered by the Connecticut State Legislature and conducted by the Daughters of the Holy Ghost, is a Catholic college for women—the only one of its kind in eastern Connecticut. Situated as it is in an historical and picturesque village, it benefits from a rural setting which provides an ideal atmosphere of peace and tranquility most favorable to intellectual pursuits. Its two-hundred-acre campus lies three miles from the city of Putnam between Pomfret-South Woodstock Highway 93 and the Providence-Springfield Road 91. It is approximately two hours' distance from Springfield and Hartford, and one hour from Providence and Worcester.

Founded with the approval of the Most Reverend Maurice McAuliffe, D.D., Bishop of Hartford, the college was formally opened in September, 1941. Two years later it was granted a state charter, empowering it to confer degrees in arts and sciences. It offers courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts; and its curriculum includes a pre-medical course and professional training for secondary school



manufacturing of parts for war industry. In July, 1947, William Bassett began the production of a consumer item, namely, a Fingernail Clipper, which was completely new in concept and design. Patents on the revolutionary features of Trim Fingernail Clipper were obtained and the new precision made clipper began to make its mark as a potent factor in the nail clipper field. From a few thousand clippers a day in 1947, the demand for Trim steadily increased until the factory today produces an unbroken stream of manicure implements running into many millions per year. Not only are Trim products going into thousands of diversified retail outlets throughout this country, but also into many foreign markets, and to our armed forces throughout the world.

The W. E. Bassett Company was incorporated April 23, 1947, under the laws of Connecticut, and the following officers were elected: William E. Bassett, President and Treasurer, Henry W. Bassett, Vice President and Doris M. Bassett, Secretary, with William E. Bassett as the major stockholder. Records of William E. Bassett and of Henry W. Bassett appear in the biographical section of this history. William R. Denton joined the firm in October, 1945, to supervise the sales activities. In October, 1952, Collins T. Dawson joined the firm in the capacity of Sales Manager to the Export and Advertising Specialty Trade. The company outgrew their original facilities and in January, 1952, moved into their newly constructed plant with approximately seventy employees. In 1960 the average number of employees had grown to around one hundred seventy-five.

New items were added to the product line: Trim Toenail Clippers in 1954, Trim Trio Knives in 1956, Trim Tweezers and Trim Folding Files in 1958, and Trim Emery Boards in 1959. Other big additions to the product line were Trim Heirloom gift sets and the Kustom King business gift sets, sold through department stores and selected advertising specialty jobbers throughout the country respectively.

Through mutual cooperation between management and loyal employees, The W. E. Bassett Company is today a recognized leader throughout the world in the manicure implement field.

The Bilco Company

The Bilco Company of New Haven is a firm which has prospered on the basis of the successful production of one well-chosen product: the Bilco metal basement door. It is one of those Connecticut industries whose management has been carried on by successive genera-

tions of a single family. Its founder, who is still the president, is George William Lyons, Sr., who was born in New Haven on May 27, 1894. He is the son of Patrick and Bridget (Tighe) Lyons, deceased. George W. Lyons, Sr., received formal education only through the eighth grade, and he then started work as an apprentice in an iron and steel mill, after a short time spent in a printing office. He was able to resume his education through evening courses at Stone's Business College, which was at that time called the Yale Business School. He also took engineering courses by correspondence.

After gaining considerable experience in the architectural iron business, Mr. Lyons determined in the mid-1920s to enter business for himself. His personal experience in having to repair and maintain the wooden basement entrance to his house served to direct his attention to the need for a door which would spare its owner such efforts. After experimenting with a braking press, welding torch, and some twelve-gauge sheet steel, he produced the prototype of the metal basement door for which a substantial market has since been built. Possessing confidence in his product, he formed an organization to mass-produce the door, and The Bilco Company was incorporated in 1926.

The depression which followed shortly afterwards slowed the growth of the company. The founder recalls that at times the working force consisted chiefly of himself and one or two of his sons. During that same period, however, he patented certain features of his basement door—its safety catch, spring lift and flanging, and its "knock-down" feature. "His foresight," as Carl Bissell wrote in his history of the company in Connecticut Industry Magazine, "has literally given him the field to himself. He has had imitators, but they have ceased to be a problem."

The firm began its present era of growth in 1945, following the lifting of wartime restrictions on the use of critical metals. At that time it moved into an abandoned wire mesh mill in New Haven. At that time it had a production force of ten men, but it quickly outgrew the mill's twelve thousand square feet of floor space. In 1953 a larger plant became available, that which had previously been occupied by the Churchward Company in West Haven. There Steelcraft power boats had been manufactured, until the company ceased operation after a period of receivership. The plant has sixty thousand square feet of floor space, numerous unattached buildings, and a dock on the West River estuary. It has been occupied by Bilco operations since, and all the space is fully utilized.

One reason for the growing popularity for Bilco basement doors is the fact that they have reached a market of home handymen as well as contractors. The product is shipped in a "knocked-down" state and can readily be assembled by anyone with a modicum of knowledge of construction procedures. It is manufactured in three sizes to fit the basement entrances which are standard in most modern dwellings. Fifty-four distributors throughout the United States now handle the product. While this item received major emphasis in the company's production schedules, the Bilco Company also manufactures a weather-tight, leadproof roof scuttle for schools, hospitals, industrial and business buildings, along with a waterproof sidewalk, floor access and pit door.

The Bilco Company is a family-owned corporation, being wholly owned by Mr. and Mrs. George W. Lyons, Sr., and their five sons and one daughter. Although the founder retains the office of president, his sons hold the key management and production posts.

B. W. Bishop & Sons, Inc.

While B. W. Bishop & Sons, Inc., is a comparatively new company in the State of Connecticut, its roots are planted deeply in earliest Connecticut colonial history. It was in the year of 1639 that John Bishop immigrated from England, and became one of the founding settlers of Guilford, Connecticut. He was the first of a family that has left a proud and honorable record on the pages of the history of this state. Testifying to his prominence in the community is the fact that he was one of the twenty-five signers of the Covenant; one of the grantees of Guilford land, October 19, 1639, from the Indian Queen Menunketuck; and one of the four men in whom the civil government of the early colony was entrusted.

Two others of the Bishop family settled in the infant colony of Connecticut: Henry, who settled in New Haven in 1644; and James B., who also settled in New Haven, in 1647. James later became Deputy Governor of the Colony.

Some two hundred years later the Bishop name became linked to that of the Leetes, descendants of Governor William Leete of Connecticut Colony in the marriage of Nancy Leete to Walter Goodrich Bishop, the actual founder of the present-day Bishop industry. Walter Goodrich Bishop was a direct descendant of James B.; Nancy Leete was a direct descendant of John Bishop and Governor Leete. Walter started his career as a brass molder for Parker Brothers in Meriden. However, work in a brass foundry did not agree with his health, so

B. W. Bishop & Sons, Guilford, Connecticut

he purchased a small farm in the vicinity of Orange, where he resided until 1871. In that year he returned to Guilford, where he purchased some more land, and continued his farming operations for the rest of his life. It was in the early 1880s that he set out the first fruit trees that became the basis of the Bishop enterprise of today.

On January 25th, 1867, Walter and Nancy Leete Bishop had a son whom they named Burton Walter. Following in his father's footsteps, Burton stayed close to the land all of his life. Starting with general farming with his father, he also started a small dairy business in 1907 and continued a milk route in Guilford until 1926. Adding to the fruit set out by his father, he planted his first commercial orchard in 1909. Eleven years later he and his sons purchased another tract of land and set out twenty more acres of apple trees. In 1926 still more land was purchased, and more trees planted, and the family enterprise was a going concern.

Originally the farm was operated by Burton and his four sons. However, the oldest son, Rufus Walter, became a poultryman in Guilford, a pursuit he still follows; and George Burton, the youngest son became associated with the Southern New England Telephone Company. From 1942, B. W. Bishop and Sons was a partnership between two remaining sons, Arthur Frederick and Charles Remington, and on January 1, 1957, the firm was incorporated. Charles Remington became President; his son, Charles Eugene, is Vice President and Orchard Manager; Arthur Frederick is the Treasurer of the Corporation; and his son, Albert Brewer, is Secretary.

On January 21, 1942, Burton Walter Bishop passed away. Behind him were many years of active service in his community. Previous to the Spanish-American War he had been Bugler in the Guilford Battery. He had been a Grand Juror from his early years; and for many years was a Justice of the Peace. He also served many years on the school committee. In the 1920s he was First Selectman for the Town of Guilford. Fraternally he was a Past Master of the Grange, a member of the Masonic Lodge, a member of the Odd Fellows and of the Encampment.

Burton was joined in marriage to Lillian R. Remington, who died in 1935. Six children were born to their marriage: Helen Mariette, Rufus Walter, Arthur Frederick, Charles Remington, Grace Louise (died May 25, 1924), and George Burton.

The present members of the firm of B. W. Bishop and Sons continue in the active life of the community that has become almost synonymous with the Bishop name:

President Charles Remington Bishop, was born in Guilford on January 15, 1898. After graduation from Guilford High in 1915, he continued his work with his father and brother, taking time out in 1920 for a short course at Massachusetts Agricultural College. A Republican, he was on the Guilford Planning and Zoning Commission. He is Secretary-Treasurer of the New Haven Vegetable Growers' Association; a Past President of the New Haven County Farm Bureau (1947-1948) and a Past Director of the Connecticut State Farm Bureau. At present he is President of the New Haven County Agricultural Center. This organization has purchased a house in Wallingford which they have rebuilt for permanent offices for agricultural organizations in the county. Mr. Bishop is also Treasurer of the New Haven County Co-operative Auction Association; Treasurer of The Connecticut Vegetable Growers Association and was formerly a member of the Farmers' Security Administration and of the Farmers' Home Administration which succeeded the former organization. In 1953 he was appointed by Governor Lodge to the State Board of Agriculture, a position he held for four years. As his father, he is a member of the Odd Fellows and Encampment; a Past Master of the local Grange (1920), and twice has been Master of St. Albans Lodge 38, A. F. & A. M. (1937 and 1941). A member of the First Congregational Church of Guilford, he has served as Sunday School Superintendent and as a teacher. He has been an active member of Eagle Hose Lodge No. 2 (Volunteers) since 1926.

On March 23, 1931, in Guilford, he was wed to Mary Margaret Mercer, daughter of a Congregational minister. Their three children are:

Charles Eugene, born January 26, 1933, in Guilford. A graduate of Guilford High, he also attended the University of Connecticut, and is now Vice President and Orchard Manager of B. W. Bishop & Sons. He is married to Jane Ellen DuPaul. They have two children: Jonathon Brett and Kimberly Ann.

Carolyn Ruth, born August 19, 1935, in Guilford. She also is a graduate of Guilford High, and attended the University of Connecticut, as well as Stone Business College. She and her husband, John Zurkus, reside in Guilford. They have one child, Karen Ruth.

Margaret Elizabeth, youngest child of Charles Remington, was born January 3, 1939 in Guilford and attended Guilford High and Fisher Junior College, in Boston. She is married to Gerald Dostie of Guilford, and has two children: Linda Jeanne, and Gerald Eugene.

Arthur Frederick Bishop, Treasurer, and the second senior mem-

ber of the Corporation, may have been the pattern for his next younger brother. Graduating from Guilford High, he immediately went into full-time operations with his father, with whom he had been working outside of school hours since "just a kid." He, also, took a short course at Massachusetts Agricultural College. Arthur is a past member of the National Agricultural Conservation Program; was Community Committeeman one year, and County Committeeman for seven years—two years as Chairman of the County Committee. He is an active member of the Republican Party, a Mason, a Past Master of the Grange (1932-1933), a Past Noble Grand of the Odd Fellows, and a Past Chief Patriarch of The Encampment. He is a member of the First Congregational Church of Guilford. In 1924 he was wed to Nettie Fowler Brewer, who died in August, 1945. To their marriage were born three children:

Grace Louise, born June 23, 1926, in Guilford. Grace graduated from Guilford High and attended the University of Connecticut. She is married to Ernest Elmer Russell, and lives in Corning, New York, where he is a Quality Production Engineer for Corning Glass. They have four children: Grace Louise, Martha Elizabeth, Michael Arthur and Douglas Elmer.

Albert Brewer, born March 15, 1931 in Guilford. He graduated as salutatorian from Guilford High in 1949, and received his Bachelor of Science degree in agriculture from the University of Connecticut, Class of 1954. While in high school and college he participated actively in 4-H, Future Farmers of America, National Junior Vegetable Growers Association and Alpha Zeta. He won the NJVGA National Judging Contest in 1950, the NJVGA National Production Contest in 1951 and was elected Vice President and later President of the NJVGA in 1952. From ROTC in college, Albert went on active duty for two years as a Lieutenant in the United States Air Force and served in Germany. Albert returned to civilian life in 1956 and is now Secretary of the firm of B. W. Bishop & Sons, Inc.

He is a member of the Congregational Church, Eagle Hose No. 2 Volunteer Fire Company and Junior Chamber of Commerce. He is married to Barbara Juniver. Their three children are: Keith Brewer, Craig Alan, and Diane Lynn.

Harold Remington, born June 29, 1935 in Guilford. He graduated from Guilford High School in 1953 and received his Bachelor of Science Degree in Agriculture from the University of Connecticut in 1957. Harold also was active in 4-H, FFA, National Junior Vegetable Growers Association and Alpha Zeta in college. He merited the

state farmers degree in FFA, served as secretary of the Connecticut State FFA, won the Woodward Award made to the outstanding agriculture junior at the University of Connecticut, and was Chancellor of Alpha Zeta, Honorary Agriculture Fraternity, in 1956-57. He is married to Nancy Wakeman, and they have one daughter, Carrie Lynn. Following in the family "trade," Harold now lives in Woodstock, Connecticut where he has recently purchased an orchard of his own.

In 1951 Arthur Frederick Bishop was married a second time, to Ruth Whittier, who was born November 22, 1901 in Beverly, Massachusetts.

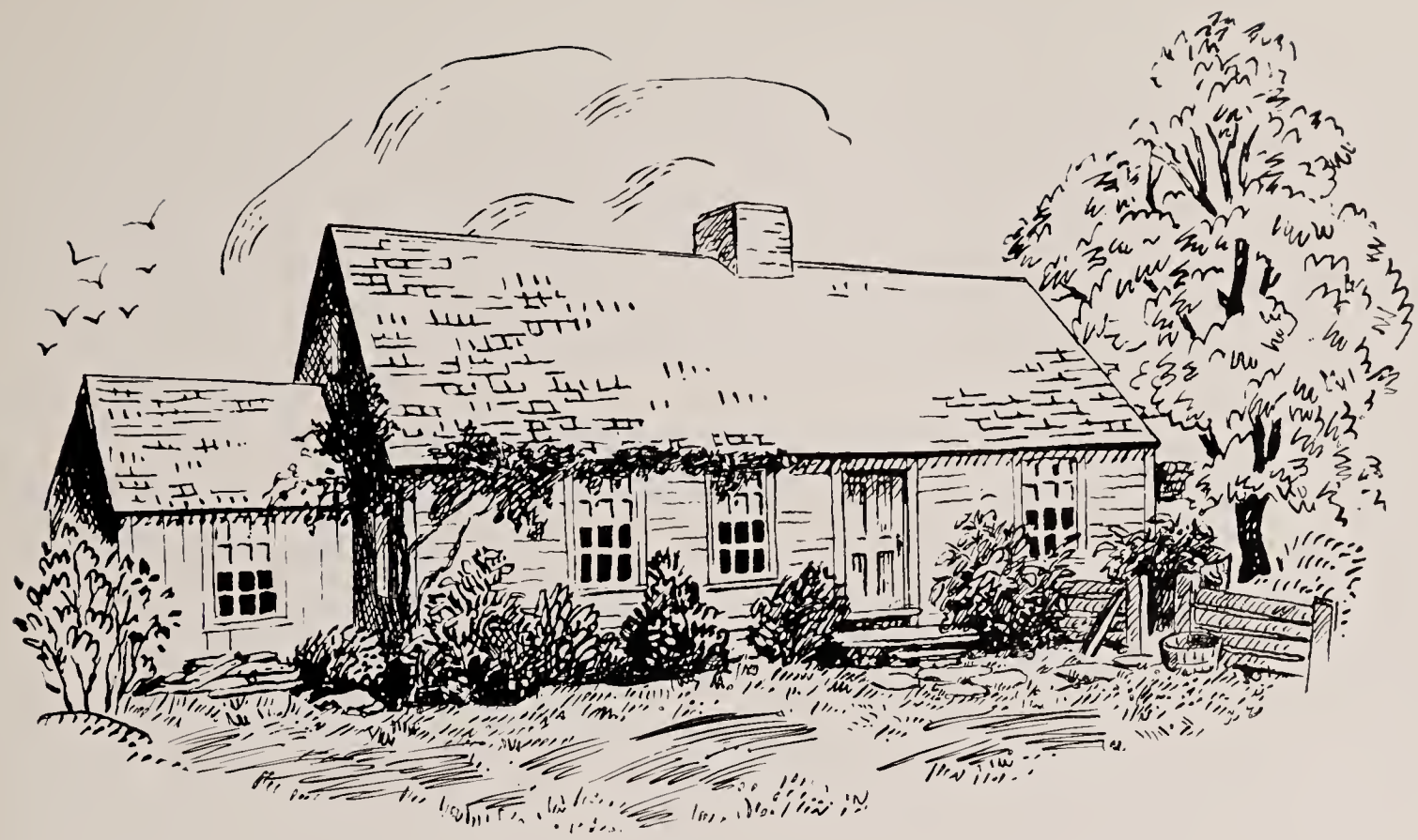
B. W. Bishop and Sons, Inc., now has over 275 acres under cultivation. While apples are their primary product, they also raise some other fruit and a comparatively large amount of vegetables. They supply many retail outlets along coastal Connecticut, and have their own large retail fruit market at the home place in Guilford. On good days during the fall and early winter you may have difficulty finding a place to park as people come from many miles around to purchase Bishop fruit and fruit jellies and preserves, as well as their apple cider.

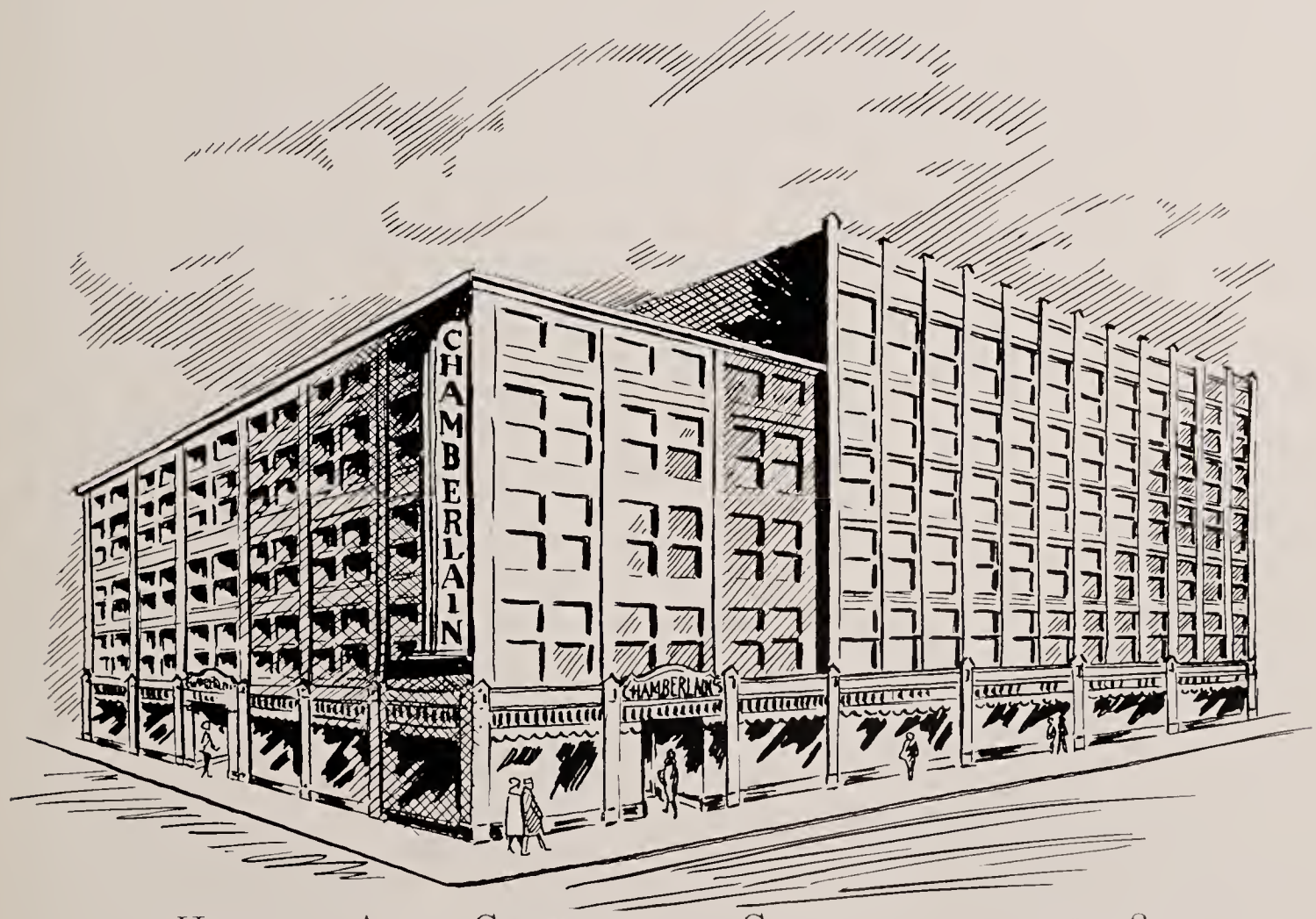
Nor is this the end of the road. Seemingly a new crop of "Bishops" is always coming along, following in their fathers' footsteps, and bringing with them increased knowledge and science in the field of horticulture, helping to make B. W. Bishop & Sons, Inc., one of the finest fruit-growers in the northeast.

Chamberlain Company, Inc.

A New Haven mercantile concern, Chamberlain Company, Inc., has the distinction of being the oldest firm in the United States devoted to the retail sale of furniture. In the course of its history, six generations of the Chamberlain family have capably managed it, adhering to the same high standards of service to home makers, a record no other retail furniture firm can duplicate.

Actually, forebears in the Chamberlain line were engaged in making furniture long before the present organization was founded in the early 1830s. Their early ancestry is English and Norman French, the Count DeSaulsville of Normandy having gone to England with King Henry II, the first of the Plantagenets, as a chamberlain. It was from his occupation that the family name was derived. One of his direct descendants, Edmund Chamberlain, came to this country in the early Seventeenth Century and was an original settler at Woburn, Massachusetts, later moving to Woodstock, Connecticut.





Home of Abiel Chamberlain, Cabinetmaker, 1774-1832
Woodstock, Connecticut
Present Retail Store, New Haven, Connecticut
1925-1960

The family lived there for several generations, and Abiel Chamberlain, great-grandson of Edmund, fought for the colonies in the Revolutionary War. Before that time, however, he had selected cabinet making as his trade, which he was following as early as 1757. Throughout the intervening period of more than two hundred years, members of this family in successive generations have been directly engaged in the same line of work.

In 1832, Abiel's grandson, Abel Chamberlain, moved his cabinet-making business from Woodstock to New Haven, then a "big city" of about ten thousand. On February 21, 1835, he placed what was probably his first advertisement in the columns of the New Haven Palladium. By that year he was in partnership with a man named Lines. Another advertisement, this one in the New Haven Journal Courier of June 23, 1835, introduces both names, and also gives indication that even at that time the organization was experiencing the early symptoms of growing pains. The advertisement reads:

CABINET FURNITURE

The subscribers have recently extended their former premises and fitted up three different warerooms with a great variety of cabinet furniture and chairs and are now prepared to furnish their customers and the public generally with any article in their line, either elegant or plain, which may be called for. All work warranted.

LINES & CHAMBERLAIN

East side of Orange Street, 10 rods south of New Haven Bank. Wanted as above two first-class journeymen and an apprentice.

In 1838, Mr. Lines retired from the business and shortly afterwards went to Kansas with a party of Connecticut families, to settle permanently there. Abel C. Chamberlain continued to manage the business, and later took in with him his two sons, George R. and James H. P. Chamberlain. In 1886, William M. Parsons, a brother of Mrs. George Chamberlain, became a partner. Abel C. Chamberlain died in 1885, after more than a half-century of activity in this industry at New Haven—a pioneer in establishing and directing what has remained one of the city's most respected firms. His son James died in 1895, and his son George died in 1910. William Parsons retired in 1915, after selling the business to Robert R. Chamberlain, who had been active in it since 1903, and his Yale classmate Donald A. Hallock. In 1922, Robert E. Hyman purchased the Hallock interest, and for many years afterwards "the two Bobs," as Robert R. Chamberlain and Robert E. Hyman were familiarly called, represented the old and the new in New England's contribution to the retailing of furniture.

Today, another generation of the Chamberlain family has been

introduced, in the person of Robert R. Chamberlain, Jr., who is the firm's president. The elder Robert Chamberlain is active chairman of the board, and Mr. Hyman still continues his duties as treasurer.

Robert R. Chamberlain, Sr., is a graduate of Taft School and Yale University. He later spent two years studying under Frank Alvah Parsons, president of The New York School of Fine and Applied Arts. He is known and respected throughout his industry, and a number of his articles on practical interior decorating appeared in the Grand Rapids Furniture Record. He has established himself as an authority on this subject.

The treasurer, Robert E. Hyman, was for many years on the staff of The Register, and he has held his present office since 1922, when he purchased a half-interest in the firm.

Chamberlain Company, Inc., has occupied the present store location at the corner of Orange and Crown streets since May, 1883—a block-long structure which is not only a New Haven landmark but a landmark in the furniture industry.

The Chelsea Savings Bank

At the time this history of Connecticut is in preparation, The Chelsea Savings Bank at Norwich is observing the one hundredth anniversary of its existence. July 1, 1858, the day on which it began its corporate life, was a hot day, and the records of the bank good-naturedly recall that "the editor of the Norwich Courier wrote it was 'useless to try to do anything physical or mental.' Having thus explained, he omitted any editorial or local story for his paper. The Chelsea Savings Bank's opening in the Merchants Hotel Building thus went unnoticed and unrecorded." The act granting a charter to the bank had passed both houses of the State Legislature on the preceding May 28, and on June 28, Lorenzo Blackstone was elected president, and John Dunham secretary and treasurer. It was the ninth bank to open in the city, and of the remaining institutions, two were savings banks and six were commercial banks.

The Chelsea Savings Bank remained in The Merchants Hotel Building, at what is now 82 Main Street, for six years. In 1864 it erected for its purposes a section of the New Bank Building on Shetucket Street. This structure, erected at a total cost of sixty thousand dollars, was subdivided into three sections, each three stories in height. As the Chelsea's volume of business increased and expanded facilities were needed, it took over in 1892 the entire street floor of its section and remodeled it. While this work was in progress, offices were rented

at the corner of Commerce and Market streets. On February 9, 1909, Norwich had the worst fire in its history. The Shanon Building, next door to the bank, was destroyed, and the bank's own quarters were severely damaged. Once again personnel and equipment were moved to temporary quarters, this time in the Geer Building on Broadway. A short time after this, the bank purchased the property at Cliff and Main streets, and construction was begun there in September, 1909. This office was opened to the public in November, 1911. In 1949, the interior was completely renovated.

The bank's records indicate that the first depositor was Julia A. Bill, who deposited one hundred dollars. Total deposits of two hundred and twenty dollars were recorded on that day. By the end of the year, deposits had increased to seventy-two thousand dollars. The first semi-annual dividend, paid to depositors on January 31, 1859, amounted to $595.35. Present deposits total over thirty million dollars, more than four hundred times greater than the figure at the end of the first year. Over the past century, over thirty-one million dollars in dividends have been paid. The bank has never missed paying a dividend at the end of each six-month period.

Lorenzo Blackstone, the first president of the bank, served until his death in 1888, at the age of sixty-nine. He was for four years mayor of Norwich, later served in the State Legislature and as State senator. He was succeeded by Henry Bill, who had been a publisher, and who headed the bank for two years. Edward Harland was the next president. A lawyer, he too had been a member of the Lower House and the Senate, as well as judge of probate in the Norwich District. Mr. Harland held office until 1915, when he was succeeded by John C. Averill, the bank's president until 1919. Charles E. Chandler was the next president, and served until 1928. He was an engineer by profession. From 1928 until 1934, the president of The Chelsea Savings Bank was Henry G. Peck, a builder identified with Peck McWilliams Company. He was succeeded by Grosvenor Ely, who retired as president of the bank in 1953. Mr. Ely has been an official of several textile firms, but retired from the cotton business in 1929. He has served as president of the Savings Banks Association of Connecticut, a member of the executive committee of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, a member of the Council of Administration of the American Bankers Association, and a member of the Connecticut State Banking Advisory Council. Since his resignation as president, he has lived in Rhode Island and in Florida.

Aurin E. Payson, who was president of the bank from 1953 to

1956, is now chairman of the board. He is also retired president of the American Thermos Products Company, which is the subject of a sketch in the industrial and institutional section of this history. On his resignation, he was succeeded by the present president of The Chelsea Savings Bank: Romeyn N. Holdridge.

Mr. Holdridge has been with the bank since 1933. He was elected auditor in 1939, and assistant treasurer in 1947. In September, 1952, he was elected a vice president and director, and the following year became executive vice president, the office he held until he assumed duties as president in September, 1956. In October, 1957, he was elected president of the Savings Banks Association of Connecticut, and still holds that office. Among his other banking connections, he is a director of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks and a member of its Committee on Savings Bank Internal Operations; he is a director of the Mutual Investment Fund of Connecticut, Inc., and a member of the advisory board of the Savings Banks Deposit Guaranty Fund of Connecticut. He has served on many of the committees of the State Association in the past, among them its Executive Committee, Legislative Committee, Bank Policy Committee, and Mortgagor Insurance Committee. Locally, Mr. Holdridge is a trustee and a member of the Investment Committee of the Norwich Free Academy; a corporator of the William W. Backus Hospital, serving on its Executive and Investment committees; a director of the Norwich Cemetery Association; chairman of the advisory board of the Salvation Army; and a member of the City of Norwich Planning Commission and of the Redevelopment Agency of that city.

Kenneth W. Fox, who is treasurer of the bank, joined its staff in 1918 as a clerk. In 1924 he was elected assistant secretary and assistant treasurer, and in the same year became a corporator of the bank. In 1943 Mr. Fox was elected secretary and assistant treasurer, in which capacity he served until September, 1952. At that time he was elected director and also treasurer, succeeding Arthur E. Story who retired at that time.

The other officers of the bank are George H. Gildersleeve, Edward W. Jewett, and Philip A. Johnson, vice presidents; Leonard D. Royce, vice president and secretary; George H. Peck, assistant treasurer and assistant secretary; and Amy F. Birracree, assistant secretary. Directors are Aurin E. Payson, Mr. Gildersleeve, Mr. Jewett, Mr. Johnson, Howard E. Martin, Raymond G. Camp, Allyn L. Brown, Jr., William E. Eastwood, E. Arnold Smith, Mr. Holdridge, Mr. Fox, Arthur H. Payson, Henry A. Truslow, and Leonard D. Royce.

The Choate School

Founded in 1896 with a student body of four boys, The Choate School, of Wallingford, has prospered and expanded. Today with a student body of more than five hundred, it holds a prominent place in the ranks of American schools.

Originally patterned on the English school system, Choate has five forms, from the second through the sixth, but the majority of students attend only the last four forms. Ages range generally from fourteen to eighteen. Candidates for admission take the Secondary School Admission test administered by the Educational Testing Service of Princeton, New Jersey, and there are generally more than a thousand applications for one hundred and fifty openings each year. The school is designed to prepare students for college.

Every effort is made to give boys constructive extracurricular activities. There is a full sports program with excellent facilities, including a Winter Exercise Building and cage for indoor exercise when the weather is inclement. The music program includes a glee club, a band, and a concert orchestra. In addition, there are clubs for boys interested in art, foreign languages, current history, radio, motor mechanics, astronomy, minerals, photography, meteorology, skeet, and chess. On week ends, movies are generally shown, and at the nonsectarian serivces held on Sundays, outside preachers often come to address the students.

The discipline at Choate is taut, but it is largely administered by the boys themselves through their elected Student Council, Honor Committee, and class officers.

The day begins with breakfast at 7:25 a.m. and ends with lights out at 9:30, 10:00, or 10:30 p.m., according to age groups. Jackets and ties are worn to class, and the masters live with the students in the homes on the campus. There is a feeling at the school which encourages good manners and serious effort. The boys come from most of the states of the Union and from nearly twenty foreign countries.

Classes at Choate are kept small, and each boy is placed in sections which progress neither so fast as to frustrate him, nor so slowly as to bore him. For students with particularly high aptitude there is an honors program which leads to advanced placement in college, or to early graduation from school. Proof of the system is the fact that the school has produced some top leaders in industry, business, and the professions, including President John Kennedy, John Dos Passos, Chester Bowles, Adlai Stevenson, and Alan Jay Lerner, co-author of the Broadway hit "My Fair Lady."

In the summer of 1959 a program of Russian studies was instituted. Because the School believes that an understanding of the U.S.S.R. is essential to this country's future, and because students who have a foundation of such understanding will be needed for responsible positions, Choate has offered this program. The course includes an opportunity to study the language, Russian history and contemporary Russian affairs, and also an opportunity to visit the Soviet Union at the end of the season.

The philosophy of the school is best expressed in a statement of its headmaster, Seymour St. John, quoting Carlyle: "Whilst the great man sits on the cushion of advantage he goes to sleep. When he is pushed, tormented, defeated, he has a chance to learn something; he has been put on his wits, on his manhood; he has gained facts; learns his ignorance; has got moderation and real skill."

The Connecticut Light and Power Company

In 1883, electric lights went on in the Hartford Railroad Station and Connecticut was introduced to the wonders of electricity.

Since then, electric power has played an ever increasing role in providing a better standard of family living, turning the wheels of industry and modernizing the operations of the state's businesses and farms.

The C L & P C, the state's largest electric and gas utility, has been a leader in bringing to Connecticut residents the benfits of these services.

By 1885, two years after the first lights were installed in Hartford, of those cities now served by C L & P C, Waterbury and Bristol had started to use electricity for lighting.

In 1905, by Special Act of the General Assembly of Connecticut, The Rocky River Power Company was chartered. In 1917, upon purchasing all the property rights, franchises and leases of the Housatonic Power Company, The United Electric Light and Water Company, and The Seymour Electric Light Company, the name was changed to The Connecticut Light and Power Company.

POWER DEMANDS INCREASE

At that time, electric power was being used principally for evening lighting in the home, but, as electrical appliances rapidly gained acceptance, and industry began increasing demands for power, it became necessary to supply greater amounts of power for longer periods of time.

The Connecticut Light & Power Company

To meet the increasing demand, the Stevenson hydroelectric plant on the Housatonic River at Monroe was brought into service in 1919 and, in 1924, a new steam plant was built at Devon, on the Housatonic River.

Generating facilities were further increased in 1929 when The Eastern Connecticut Power Company, with its Montville steam plant, was merged with CL&PC.

SMALL COMPANIES MERGE

During the late 1920's small utilities were joining with larger ones or with each other to benefit from generating and distributing power on a larger scale and that national trend was evident in Connecticut.

In 1926, The New Milford Electric Light Company, Westport Electric Company, Woodbury Electric Company, Meriden Gas Light Company, and Meriden Electric Light Company were merged into CL&CP.

The Bristol and Plainville Electric Company and The Middletown Gas Light Company were merged into the Company in 1927. In 1929, in addition to the Eastern Connecticut Power Company, The Uncas Power Company, The Gaylordsville Electric Company, and The Kent Electric Light and Gas Company merged with The Connecticut Light and Power Company.

The Beacon Falls Electric Company was purchased in 1931, and, in the same year, The Waterbury Gas Light Company and the Winsted Gas Company were merged. In 1932, Central Connecticut Power and Light Company merged with the CL&PC.

Property operated by The Northern Connecticut Power Company was transferred to The Connecticut Electric Service Company in 1935, and this company, along with The Rockville-Willimantic Lighting Company and The Monroe Electric Light Company, merged with CL&PC in the same year.

In 1946, all property and rights of The Litchfield Electric Light Company were conveyed to CL&PC and, in 1957, all property and franchises of The Clinton Electric Light and Power Company were transferred to CL&PC.

The war years of 1940 to 1945 presented CL&PC with the challenge of meeting increased demands for power from defense industry. Despite the problems presented by labor shortages and the difficulty in obtaining supplies and materials, the Company met increased demands for electricity whenever it was required.

POST WAR PROGRAM

Following World War II, the Company launched an extensive construction and expansion program. This consisted of additional equipment, new buildings, and exploration of new methods of generating electric power.

Additional units have been added to the Devon and Montville stations and new stations were constructed at Shepaug and Norwalk Harbor.

In 1952, construction of the Company's new headquarters building overlooking the Wilbur Cross Parkway in Berlin was completed and headquarters moved there from Hartford and Waterbury. The Company maintains divisions in the five geographical areas of the state and a number of local offices serving larger cities or areas.

This building and expansion program is still under way. New facilities have been added to increase the efficiency of existing installations, new substations have been built, others modernized and a number of service buildings have been remodeled and expanded and new ones constructed in towns served by the Company.

TECHNICAL ADVANCES

Advances have been made in many phases of the production of electric power. Improvements in techniques of generating power also have proved economical and it is now possible to generate a kilowatt hour of electricity with well under a pound of coal, compared to the two required when the Company was formed in 1917.

The passage by Congress of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, which permits private industry to engage in atomic enterprises, was a big step forward toward the eventual widespread use of atomic energy for commercial purposes.

ATOMIC ENERGY PLANS

In September of 1954, C L & P C joined a group of New England electric utilities in forming the Yankee Atomic Electric Company.

Prompted by the belief that atomic energy can play an important role in the electric future of Connecticut and New England, the company entered the atomic field to learn the economics of atomic power generation and develop know-how in the field of nuclear science which should serve as a stimulus to the entire industrial economy.

CAPACITY COORDINATING

In 1954, C L & P C, The Hartford Electric Light Company and The United Illuminating Company entered into a capacity coordinating agreement which was extended in 1957.

Under the terms of the plan, the three companies locate and in-

stall new generating transmission facilities on the basis of the anticipated power needs of the entire state, rather than only on the needs of the area served by one company.

Regarding the state as a unified system makes it possible to install, for example, a larger generator which is more economical to operate, even though its total output might not be efficiently utilized by the company in whose system it is installed.

Of a highly significant nature is the interconnection of transmission facilities this agreement permits. All three companies are now interconnected so that power generated by any one can be used by any other when needs require. Thus, while each company installs and owns its generating capacity, it can share excess capacity with the other companies, providing them with emergency reserve and spare capacity to handle peak loads.

FLOODS RAVAGE STATE

The worst natural disasters to strike the Company since the 1938 hurricane, occurred in 1955 when two floods ravaged facilities throughout the state. In August, the Naugatuck, Mad and Quinebaug rivers overflowed their banks, following torrential rains. Hardest hit were the Naugatuck Valley, Winsted, and Putnam where there was a complete interruption of electric and gas service.

Normal communications were cut off and ordinary routes were impassable, but the Company's crews were on the scene quickly and electric service was rapidly restored to all customers.

In October, three days of continuous rain swelled the Norwalk River over its banks, disrupting service in the greater Norwalk area.

The restoration of gas service in the flood stricken communities on both occasions presented far greater problems than the restoration of electric service. Meters had to be turned off and lines purged of all water and air. When gas again filled distribution mains, servicemen had to visit every house, check pilots and appliances, and turn on each meter.

While the two floods, coming within a short space of time, caused more than a million dollars in property damage to Company facilities, the Company's trained employees, working alongside crews brought in from neighboring and out-of-state utilities, labored diligently and restored service as fast as possible.

WATER POWER FACILITIES

The Company's three largest hydroelectric power plants are located on the Housatonic River and have a combined capacity of 107,750 kilowatts.

The largest of these is Shepaug, completed in 1955, which has a capacity of 47,000 kilowatts. To the north is the Rocky River hydroelectric plant, capable of producing 32,000 kilowatts and, to the south is the Stevenson hydroelectric plant with a 28,750 kilowatt capacity.

In addition to generating electricity, water backing up behind the dams of these three projects has formed the state's three largest man-made lakes, Lake Lillinonah at Shepaug, Lake Candlewood at Rocky River and Lake Zoar at Stevenson.

The three lakes have provided public recreation areas for Connecticut residents and also make a notable contribution to the natural beauty of the area.

HYDROELECTRIC, GAS AND STEAM PLANTS

Other hydroelectric plants are located at Bulls Bridge, 8,000 kilowatts; Tunnel, 2,000 kilowatts; Scotland, 2,000 kilowatts; Robertsville, 600 kilowatts; and Bantam, 300 kilowatts.

Gas Turbine plants at Danielson and Thompsonville each have a capacity of 11,000 kilowatts.

The Devon Steam plant has a capacity of 490,000 kilowatts and the Montville steam plant has a 186,000 kilowatt capacity.

The Company's newest installation is the Norwalk Harbor plant, an ultra-modern, efficient station which joins Connecticut Light and Power's facilities throughout the state.

Another step toward the most efficient generation of electric power occurred in 1958 when The Connecticut Light and Power Company and The United Illuminating Company signed an agreement to buy land on the east side of New Haven Harbor for the construction of a steam generating plant at a later date.

GAS BUSINESS

Considering the gas business in Connecticut was well established when electricity was still in its infancy, the Company's advances in the gas line have been striking.

The demand for gas in home cooking, refrigeration, and automatic house and water heating has increased steadily in recent years. New uses for gas in industry also have been accepted enthusiastically.

A major step in the gas field was the introduction of natural gas into Connecticut and this has contributed importantly to the widespread demand for this product, especially for house heating.

MODERN METHODS

CL&PC was the first utility in the United States to order a 7070 International Business Machines "Electronic Brain" which is

used for all types of record and data processing. Use of this machine maintains the Company's intention of keeping up with the most modern, efficient work methods available.

With the increased availability of electric power, industry and the diversification of industry expanded. The dependency of a community on one or two major industries declined and diversification enabled the state to continue its industrial leadership and progress.

During its relatively short life, CL&PC has operated under the principle that, as the state grows so will the Company.

AREA DEVELOPMENT

Establishment of an Area Development Department has made it possible through cooperative efforts with other similar agencies to bring in many new industrial concerns as well as work toward retaining those it now has.

Like industry, the farmers of the state also benefited by electric power and the continuous supply of the latest information on the use of power for better farming. In the territory served by CL&PC —more than 67% of the state's area—all farms have electric power available. In fact, the state was the first in the nation to complete electrification of its rural areas.

The trend toward suburban living is increasing and it is likely that it will continue to do so as the state's population is growing at a rate well in excess of that for the nation as a whole.

GROWTH CONTINUES

In 1917, the Company served 34,000 gas and electric customers. By the late 1950's more than 400,000 gas and electric users were being served by CL&PC.

To serve the increased number of customers, CL&PC is dependent on a staff of loyal, industrious and efficient employees and this group now totals over 3,000. Of this number, more than one quarter have twenty-five years of service with the Company and the average length of service is thirteen years.

More than 65,000 people own common stock in CL&PC and about eighty per cent of these stockholders are Connecticut residents.

One measure of a Company's growth is in the dollar value of its facilities. In 1917, when the Company was formed, the investment in plant and equipment was $7,000,000 and, by the end of the 1950 decade, this had increased to more than $400,000,000—still growing steadily.

The Connecticut Light and Power Company's job is to anticipate the customers' growth and the needs of the future. The Company is

making the plans to meet these needs as they arise so that C L & P C will continue to grow with the State of Connecticut.

John W. Green and Sons, Inc.

Hat body manufacturers for more than a century, and located in Danbury since 1879, John W. Green and Sons, Inc., concentrate mainly on the manufacture of men's and ladies' fur felt hat bodies. Under the direction of second and third generation descendants of the company's founder, it is operated with expert and inherited knowledge and enjoys a conspicuous position among leading manufacturers of hats.

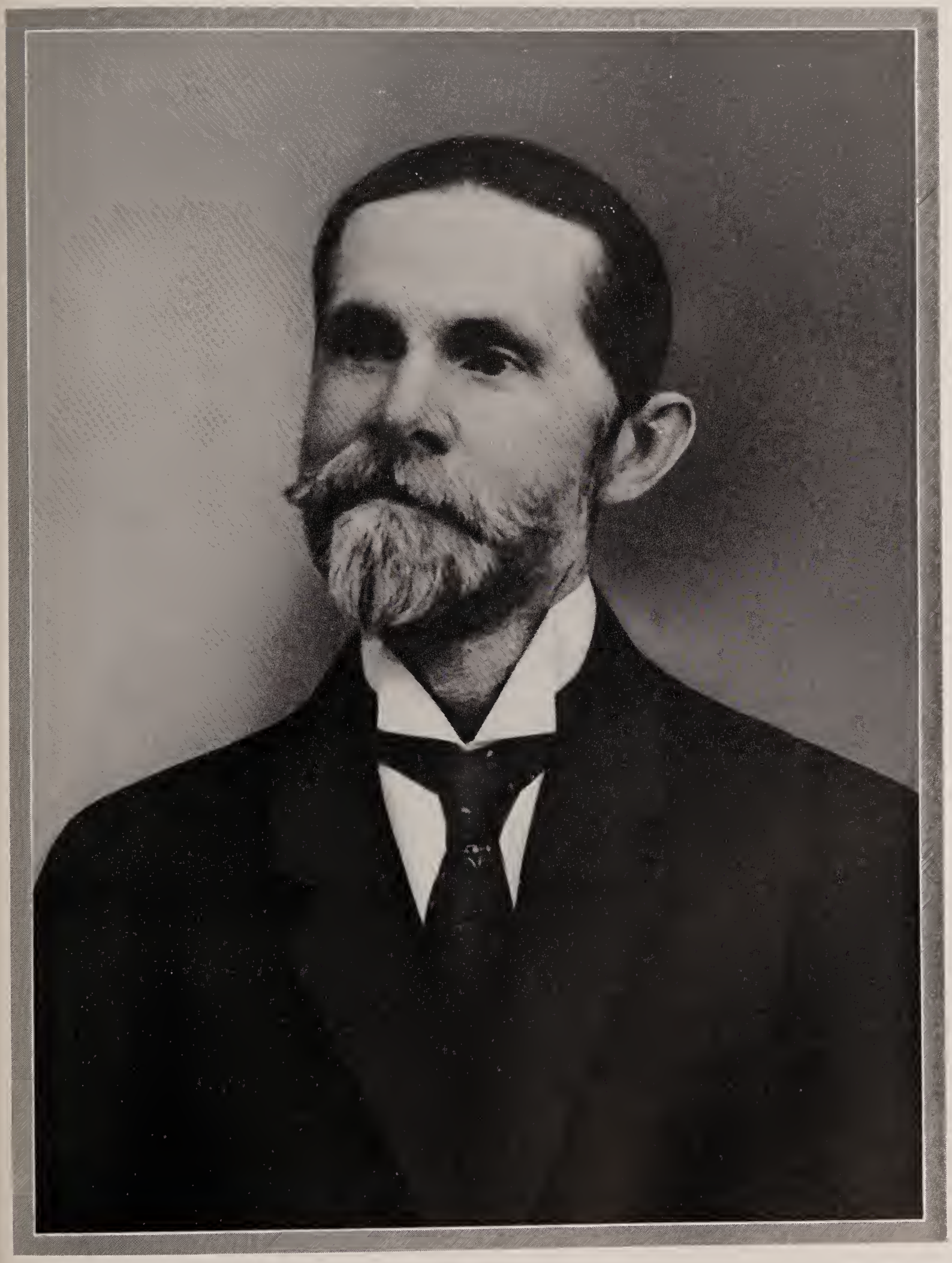
The business was founded in 1857 in Newark, New Jersey, a felt hat center of the time, when John W. Green quit his job to begin the manufacture of derby hats, a style which had just arrived in America from England. His foresight was justified as the fashion swept the country, and he operated the plant in Newark until 1879, when he moved to Danbury.

Mr. Green trained his sons, and in 1884, his eldest son, W. Harry, became associated with the business. The second son, John W., Jr., joined the business in 1890, and it was in 1903 that the firm was incorporated, with John W. Green as president and treasurer, W. Harry Green as vice president, and assistant treasurer, and John W. Green, Jr., as secretary.

As the firm became one of the principal industries in Danbury, Mr. Green interested himself in the city's growth and development, and it was typical of him that he should construct the Hotel Green, to furnish the community with a first-class hotel. He died in 1907, before the completion of the building.

Mr. Green's two sons continued the direction of the business, and in 1908, after completing his college studies, a third son, George F., and the present head of the company, entered the firm. The fourth son of the founder to enter the company was Edwin H., Sr., who joined the firm in 1910 and is today vice president.

W. Harry Green retired from the company in 1918, and John W. Green succeeded him as president, remaining in this post until his death in 1934, when George F. Green became president and Edwin H., Sr., vice president. A grandson of the founder, Arthur B. Leonard, of whom there is more in the biographical section of this history, joined the firm in 1937, has been secretary of the firm since 1942, and is actively engaged in selling the firm's products to jobbers and hat finishers throughout the United States. The present treas-



John W. Green

South Meadow Station of The Hartford Electric Light Company

urer of the firm is Edwin H. Green, Jr., who became associated with the company in 1940, and who assists his father and his uncle in the administration and supervision of the complete back-shop operation; and of whom there is more in the biographical section of this history.

History of the Hartford Electric Light Company

Until 1877 about the only Americans to put electricity to work were parlor magicians and scientific quacks. Then, in Newark, New Jersey, Dr. Edward Weston put on the first public demonstration of electric arc lighting, capturing the nation's imagination. Two years later a similar exhibition climaxed the Battle Flag Day celebrations at Hartford, Connecticut.

Increasingly impressed as Edison and others worked out the crude beginnings of a whole new industry, a group of prominent Hartford businessmen petitioned the Connecticut General Assembly for the right to provide electric service within that city. On April 12, 1881, the first five charters for Connecticut electric utilities were issued. One was for The Hartford Electric Light Company. Another was for The Stamford Electric Light Company, which was to become the Hartford company's Stamford Division three-quarters of a century later.

On January 16, 1882 at the office of the Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company the books of The Hartford Electric Light Company were opened for capital subscription to the amount of $20,000 (200 shares). Over a year was occupied in trying to obtain permission to erect poles in the streets of Hartford. In September of that year a prominent woolen merchant named Austin C. Dunham was elected to be the company's first president.

The Hartford Electric Light Company put on its first street lighting exhibit on April 9, 1883, lighting up the old Asylum Street railroad depot with twenty-one arc lamps powered, through wires strung along buildings, by a dynamo belted to a 50-horsepower steam engine. This primitive generating equipment was installed in a rented shack behind the Hartford Steam Company, from which it received steam. The foundation of that company's old smoke stack can still be seen in what is now Hartford Electric Light's Pearl Street garage.

Quick to see the promotional value of the new arc lights, Hartford businessmen swamped the company with service applications, and forty lights were in operation before the month was out. Alert to its burgeoning responsibilities, the company promptly adopted the safety measures recommended by the New York Underwriters. By 1886 Hart-

ford was considered the best-lighted city of its size in America, and two years later the last of the gas street lights was displaced.

For the first year or so of its operations, control of the infant utility was held by Edward Goff, trustee for the American Electric and Illuminating Company of Boston. In exchange, The Hartford Electric Light Company got equipment and the right to use American's system of electric lighting. On July 3, 1884, this arrangement was ended, and control of the company has remained firmly in local hands ever since.

In that era of seemingly boundless optimism and vigorous free enterprise, it was not uncommon for two or more rival electric utilities to compete for customers in the same community, even to the financially ruinous extent of building duplicate pole lines along the same streets. Hartford was no exception and in December of 1886 a competitor to A. C. Dunham's thriving little company was organized. It was given a not very original name—The Hartford Electric Light and Power Company.

Financial interest in the Hartford Steam Company caused the incorporators to locate the new utility, too, on that company's property. Feeling crowded, A. C. Dunham removed his company—consisting of several small steam engines, generators, and other equipment—to a site between State Street and Kingsley Street.

In 1890 the Farmington River Power Company was organized to construct a hydro-electric plant at Poquonock, Windsor, and help Hartford Electric Light carry its rapidly growing load. This first hydro station in the east (and second in the United States) became something of a test laboratory as equipment and techniques changed continuously with the rapid advancement in electric generation.

The Hartford Electric Light and Power Company never had a street lighting contract. It encountered considerable financial difficulty. By agreement in 1896 the financially sound Hartford Electric Light Company took over its competitor's property and moved back to 266 Pearl Street. The following year the General Assembly formally authorized the transfer of Hartford Electric Light and Power's franchise and property, ending an unfortunate experiment in electric service competition.

This consolidation brought about major changes, including conversion of the Hartford and Farmington River Power systems to 2400 volts, two phase, sixty cycles, and installation in Hartford of an 11,000-volt underground cable and an historic 400-kilowatt storage battery.

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In 1899 the company built a dam and a 2,000-kilowatt hydroelectric power house on the Farmington River at Tariffville, Simsbury. This plant was connected to Hartford with an 11,000-volt line using the world's first aluminum transmission conductors. The hydro-electric installation was destroyed by the great flood of August 1955, but the aluminum lines are still in service after sixty years of use.

In 1901 Hartford Electric Light scored another "first" by installing the world's first central station steam turbine (rated at 1,500 kilowatts). As the company's load continued its rapid growth the Pearl Street Station became inadequate; condensing water cooling towers had to be used for the Westinghouse-Parsons giant, and coal and ashes had to be carted in and out by wagon.

Accordingly a new power station was built (in the incredible time of three months) on Hartford's Dutch Point, where there was an abundance of condensing water and transportation and seemingly room for expansion for an indefinite period. Such was the electric industry's growth that a mere fifteen years passed before the site had reached the limit of its expansion.

To the company's Hartford franchise the General Assembly in 1883 added permission to serve the towns of Windsor Locks, Manchester, Simsbury and Windsor. Six more communities—East Granby, Bloomfield, West Hartford, East Hartford, Wethersfield and Newington—were added in 1899.

A. C. Dunham was a pioneer with a rare combination of imagination, courage and business acumen. Popularly regarded as a dreamer, his first step in turning his dreams into reality had been to establish the company on a sound financial basis. Then he set about building the load. His leadership in this has been followed to the present time.

Dunham was full of original ideas. Dissatisfied with the poor load factor resulting from use of the electric system almost exclusively for lighting, he contracted in 1900 to sell to the Billings and Spencer Company sufficient electric power, at competitive rates, to replace all of that manufacturer's industrial steam power. The first such contract in this country, it started an era of industrial electrification which is still accelerating.

The company's first president was an inventor as well. He developed one of the first electric ranges and gave the rights to anyone interested in manufacturing it. By 1904 he was staging exhibitions of electric cooking and heating with equipment he had designed. He also had a hand in improving electric lighting in this country by sending a consultant to Europe to investigate the tungsten lamp, and then

inducing the General Electric Company to produce it. In 1912 A. C. Dunham retired and was succeeded in the presidency by his brother, S. G. Dunham.

In 1913 Stone & Webster brought together a number of small power companies to form the Connecticut Power Company. Two years later three of the community systems—Canaan, Thomaston and Bristol—were linked to Hartford by a pair of 66,000-volt transmission circuits from a hydro-electric station at Falls Village, Canaan; in 1918 Middletown was tied in also. From that time until 1958, when The Connecticut Power Company was merged with and into The Hartford Electric Light Company, the latter took care of all load increases on this interconnected system.

In 1916 this interconnection was extended to the greater part of Connecticut with the completion of a tie-line with the Connecticut Light and Power Company at Berlin. The value of this and other interconnections as added insurance against service interruptions was to be demonstrated during floods and hurricanes and when, on several occasions, plant accidents resulted in temporary loss of generating capacity.

By the end of World War I it was obvious that Hartford Electric Light would soon need an additional large, new source of power to keep pace with steadily increasing loads. Hartford's South Meadow was determined to be the logical location, a site there was acquired in 1919, and on October 26, 1921 South Meadow Station's initial, 20,000-kilowatt unit was placed in service. This was more generating capacity than Hartford needed to install at that time for its own use, but The Connecticut Light and Power Company contracted to purchase 5,000 kilowatts of that capacity. Accordingly that utility was able to postpone construction of its planned Devon Station, and South Meadow became the first such joint-use station in Connecticut.

For a number of years the General Electric Company had been experimenting with a mercury boiler. In 1923 Hartford Electric Light joined in the project and an experimental mercury boiler was installed at Dutch Point. After several years of painstaking experimentation a 10,000-kilowatt unit was ordered. It went into service at South Meadow in 1928, the world's first commercial installation of that type.

As the load gradually increased, it became apparent that additional interconnections would be both practicable and desirable. In 1924 a double-circuit 66,000-volt line was constructed from Hartford to Agawan, Massachusetts, forming a strong link between interconnected systems in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

In March of 1925 a pioneering power pool called the Connecticut Valley Power Exchange was organized by the presidents of three utilities—Samuel Ferguson, Sr., of Hartford, G. W. Lawrence of Turners Falls (Mass.) Power and Light Company, and R. W. Day of United Electric Company (Springfield, Mass.). This organization coordinated both the generation of its member companies and their operation with that of other interconnected companies. It was the world's first power pool to coordinate financially independent utilities on the basis of actual cost of power delivered to the pool and the actual value of power received.

The Connecticut Valley Power Exchange made feasible the installation of much larger units than its member companies could have justified individually; the capacity of units installed thereafter at South Meadow doubled, to 40,000 and 45,000 kilowatts. In 1927 another 66,000-volt tie-line enabled Central Hudson Gas and Electric Corporation to deliver surplus hydro power from New York State to the Connecticut Power territory, and to provide emergency capacity.

Over the years the Connecticut Valley Power Exchange has saved its member companies and their customers more than $18,000,000 in the form of operating economies. Capital investment savings have probably been as great.

From the first years of The Hartford Electric Light Company's operation its customers' use of electricity increased steadily, doubling on an average of about once every ten years. Although this rate of increase has come to apply to the electric utility industry as a whole, its accomplishment was not automatic. Over the years the company vigorously promoted better wiring, helped to develop new electrical appliances and then promoted their use by such means as trial rental offers and direct merchandising, and by maintaining appliance service and repair departments.

In 1922 the company introduced this country's first promotional residential rates (progressively lower rates for increased use of electricity), which had the desired effect of inducing people to use more electricity— and changed the course of rate-making history. The chief architect of the new rates was Samuel Ferguson, Sr., a former General Electric engineer who had joined Hartford Electric Light as a vice president in 1912 and was to become the company's third president in 1924.

In 1920 the company purchased all the Connecticut Power common stock from Stone & Webster. Over the years thereafter the Hartford company turned over its Connecticut Power rights to its stock-

holders. By 1958, when the two companies merged, Hartford Electric Light's proportionate ownership of Connecticut Power common stock had been reduced from 100% to 9%.

In 1925, the company introduced another unique policy in the utility business—the so-called "Customer Dividend." In years when earnings were more than was deemed necessary to meet the financial commitments of the business, any excess was distributed to customers, stockholder and employees in the form of a reduction in bills, increased dividends and increased wages, with the largest share going to customers. This practice was repeated in thirteen of the next twenty-one years with some $5,900,000 being distributed.

Holding companies were buying up all the independent utility companies they could obtain and The Hartford Electric Light Company, with its long record of expansion, financial soundness, and regular dividends (paid every year except for 1887 through 1893), was as tempting a target as any. In 1927 the company urged its stockholders to help prevent control of the company from falling into the hands of outsiders by depositing their stock with three independent trustees. Some twenty-five percent of the stock was so deposited and in 1930, when the threat was clearly past, the trusteeship was terminated.

Along with the rapid rise of the electric load on the Hartford Electric Light—Connecticut Power interconnected system in the '20s, the company also sold power at wholesale to the companies serving Manchester and Unionville. These combined loads made necessary an almost continuous program of plant expansion.

In the depression-ridden '30s all utilities found themselves with abundant surplus capacity. But during World War II that capacity, plus giant power pools patterned after the Connecticut Valley Power Exchange, helped make production miracles possible. After the war government officials stated repeatedly that "power was never too little or too late."

Through the years since the Connecticut Valley Power Exchange was established in 1925, the capacity additions and operations of The Hartford Electric Light Company and The Western Massachusetts Electric Company and its predecessors have been closely coordinated. The latter company contracted for part of the output of the final two units at South Meadow, installed in 1942 and 1950, and Hartford took part of the latest, the 110,000-kilowatt unit at West Springfield.

At the end of World War II Samuel Ferguson, Sr., became chairman of the board of directors. He was succeeded in the presidency by

Austin Dunham Barney, grandson of A. C. Dunham, who had served the company since 1924 as counsel, general counsel, and vice president. Samuel Ferguson died in 1950. The following year A. D. Barney moved up to the chairmanship and Kenneth P. Applegate, executive vice president and general manager, became president.

With the installation of South Meadow's final unit in 1950 it became necessary for the company to find a location for yet another steam-electric generating plant. A site on the Connecticut River a few miles below Middletown was selected and in 1954 the first unit, with a rated capacity of 66,000 kilowatts, went into service at the company's new Middletown Station. In 1958 the second, 116,000-kilowatt unit was installed.

In 1954 the company's frequently-revised wholesale power contract with Connecticut Power was changed to put calculation of energy costs on a pool basis. The Hartford company continued responsible for the combined load on their interconnected system and Connecticut Power assumed responsibility for all transmission.

In 1954 an agreement was reached with The Connecticut Light and Power Company and The United Illuminating Company to coordinate the future installation of generating capacity within Connecticut and also to coordinate the operation so as to obtain maximum economies of production. This agreement assures the installation of the most economical size of units at the best locations for the state as a whole. The excess capacity of each unit above the needs of the installing company is contracted for by the other companies on the basis of reserve margin.

With the increase in capacity, more widespread coordination, and the increasing complexity of operations, it was found advisable to change the scope and the operating responsibility of the Connecticut Valley Power Exchange. Originally the Connecticut Valley Power Exchange only advised the individual companies as to the most economical load to carry on the various machines in the various power houses, and it dealt with transmission line operation only in a limited advisory capacity.

Now the Exchange has full responsibility and authority for power plant loading and transmission operations for The Hartford Electric Light Company and The Western Massachusetts Electric Company. It also has the responsibility for the transfer of power to and from adjacent companies. The regulation of the loads is taken care of by automatic equipment.

The increase in the Hartford Electric Light load from 10,000

kilowatts in 1910 to 329,000 kilowatts in 1957 (the last year of operation before consolidation with the Connecticut Power Company), necessitated vast increases in the capacity of the power houses and also increases in distribution facilities, service buildings and so forth. The company's investment in all these increased from $3,600,000 in 1910 to $116,800,000 in 1957. The consolidated peak load for 1959 was 440,400 kilowatts. Total assets came to $231,061,000.

For nearly three-quarters of a century the company's rates dropped despite the equally steady upward climb of prices (coal, for example, cost $2.15 per net ton in 1904 and about $11.00 today). This was accomplished in part by the customers' increasing use of electricity and in part by the company's adoption of numerous economies (such as power pooling and capacity coordination); a small fuel adjustment charge helps ease the burden of rising fuel costs.

However, by 1952 all costs had increased so greatly that a general rate increase was unavoidable. Following a program of explaining to the public why the increase was needed, a hearing was held by the Public Utilities Commission. No one from the company's territory spoke in opposition, and the increase was granted. All this seemed to indicate that the company enjoys good relations with the public.

With the growth and increasing interdependence of The Hartford Electric Light Company and The Connecticut Power Company, it became evident by 1952 that the two companies should consolidate completely or become entirely separate entities. The two companies were of about the same size, served territories which tended to complement one another, and had enjoyed excellent relationships over the years.

There followed years of painstaking study by outside consultants and more years of detailed planning. During this period, in 1956, K. P. Applegate retired after nearly forty-five years of dedicated service. Succeeding him as president was Raymond A. Gibson, executive vice president, who had joined the company as a sales engineer thirty-three years earlier.

On January 1, 1958 The Connecticut Power Company was merged with and into The Hartford Electric Light Company, and the main office was transferred from 266 Pearl Street in Hartford to the modern Connecticut Power offices at 176 Cumberland Avenue, Wethersfield.

Today The Hartford Electric Light Company provides electric service for over 222,000 customers in thirty-seven Connecticut communities. In addition, the three gas divisions formerly operated by Connecticut Power furnish natural gas service to some 32,600 cus-

tomers in New London, Stamford, and Torrington. The combined franchise territories total 986 square miles, including a high concentration of insurance companies and manufacturing (including aircraft and nuclear) industries in the Hartford area. The company and its employees traditionally take part in organizations and activities intended to improve the region and keep it up to date.

Employee relations have always been excellent at The Hartford Electric Light Company, and labor turnover unusually small. Of the company's 1,109 employees the year before the merger (1957), twenty-two had been with the company forty years or longer, one hundred sixty-four had served over thirty years, and two hundred eighty-five belonged to the 25-Year Club (which had an additional one hundred seventy-five retired members).

This historical review would not be complete without mention of atomic energy. From the time that atomic power first entered the picture the company has kept in close touch with such developments. In 1953 it joined with a large group of industries, including the Detroit Edison Company and the Dow Chemical Company, to study the feasibility of developing atomic power. At the present time it is a member of the Yankee Atomic Electric Company, which is building a 134,000-kilowatt atomic power plant on the Deerfield River at Rowe, Massachusetts. Most of the larger utilities in New England are members of Yankee.

The plant at Rowe is schedued to be in operation late in 1960. While it will not produce power as cheaply as our present steam stations, the experience gained will help bring the costs of nuclear power down to where it will be competitive, perhaps ten or twenty years from now.

The Hoggson and Pettis Manufacturing Company

One of New Haven's long-established industrial firms, in existence for more than a century, is the Hoggson and Pettis Manufacturing Company. As is usually the case with firms with a long history, it was not at first known under the present name. When founded by Samuel Hoggson in 1849, it was a one-man operation. In the course of the intervening years, a variety of marking devices, hand tools, and components for more complex machinery, have been produced at its plant.

Its reputation had grown considerably when, in 1879, its founder enlarged the company and took as a partner George C. Pettis. It also

underwent several removals in location from the time manufacturing operations were commenced on Union Street. In 1912 a plant on Brewery Street was occupied, and its present location is a three-story building at No. 141.

Its founder, Samuel J. Hoggson, was a skilled engraver, die maker and inventor, and from the beginning the organization has concentrated on metal working. One of its major lines today is the metal molds used in the manufacture of plastic and rubber products for defense purposes and domestic use. The firm also has a long-standing place of leadership in making stamps, dies and other marking devices used by American industry. Its steel stamps are used to hammer serias numbers or other marks of identification on metal parts, while the marking dies are used predominantly to label products with company trademarks. More complex devices in its line are used in marking conical dials, steel rulers and cylindrical metal parts. Modern methods for laying linoleum, installing window screening, and cementing and vulcanizing rubber goods have created a demand for the firm's hand rollers and stitchers. A more familiar "hand tool" which it manufactures is the conductor's punch, used by railroads and other transportation companies for over thirty years. These are produced in many different designs, and marketed throughout the world, from the Philippines to South Africa.

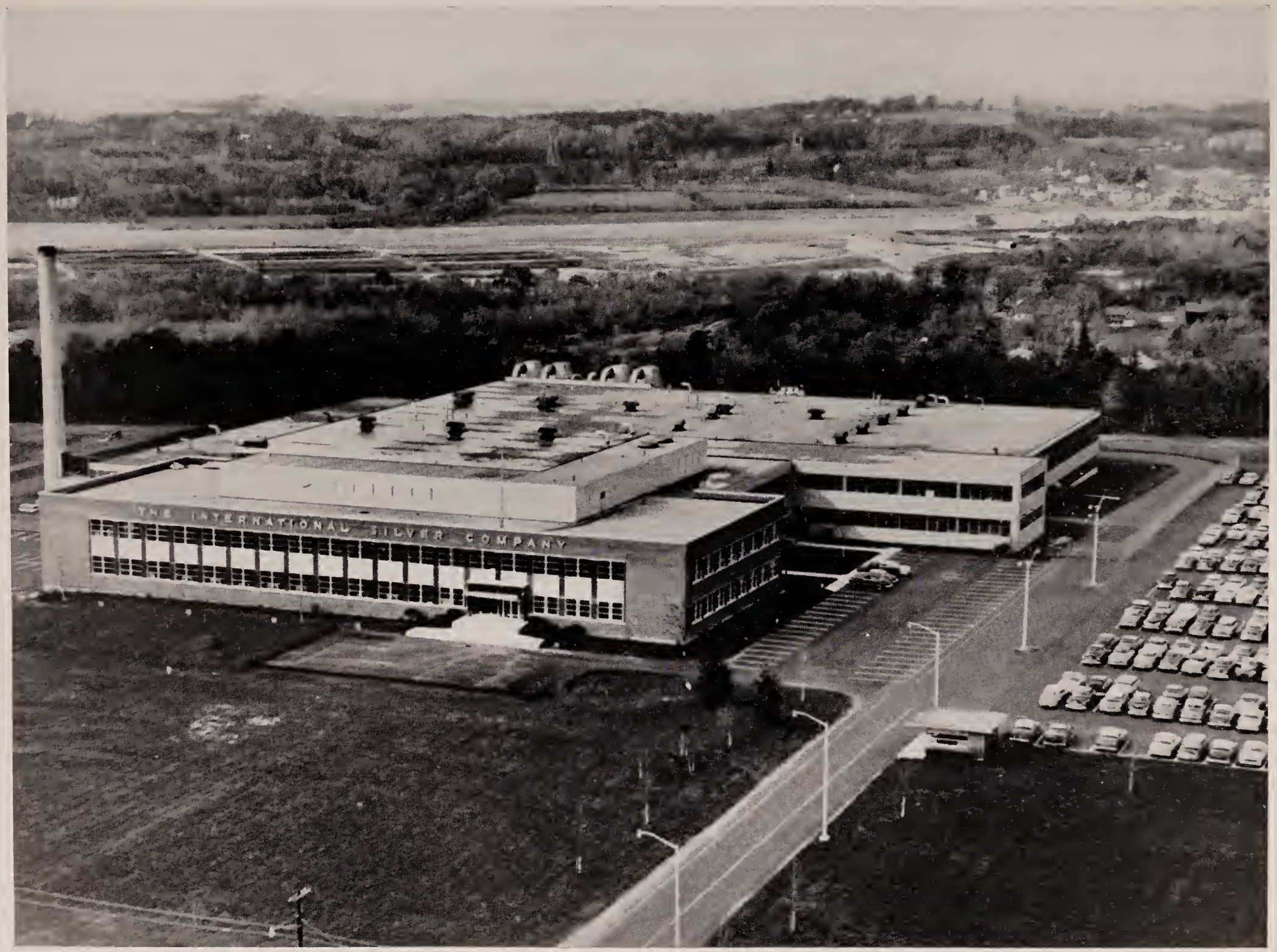
In wartime, the company played a significant role in defense, producing molds for the manufacture of combat boots. Its mold fabricating department has also produced rubber molds for airplane engine parts.

The Hoggson and Pettis Manufacturing Company maintains a high standard of employee relations. More than half of its staff have been with the organization over twenty-five years, and in a number of instances, two or even three successive generations of a family have worked here. Pleasant working conditions, paid holidays and group insurance are among the attractive features of employment at its New Haven plant. Mr. George P. Stephan, Jr., is now president of the company, and Carl A. Stephan is secretary-treasurer.

The International Silver Company, Meriden, Connecticut

World renowned for its fine tableware, the history of The International Silver Company, and its predecessors, is a history of America's silversmithing.

The Company was incorporated in 1898 by a number of indepen-



Newest Plant and Main Office of
The International Silver Company, Meriden, Connecticut

dent New England silversmiths whose family backgrounds date back to the days the Pilgrims first set foot on American soil. Through the years, International has developed steadily to become the giant of the silver and tableware industry.

Early records of this great industry go back to 1808 when Ashbil Griswold, having learned his trade from the famous Danforth family, set up his pewter shop in Meriden, Connecticut.

Soon he expanded his business to include britannia ware, and, around the middle of the nineteenth century, he joined other independent makers of pewter and britannia ware to finance the Yankee peddlers . . . resourceful men who traveled about selling and bartering. Meriden became known as the center for pewter, britannia ware, and coin silver due to the ability of Ashbil Griswold and others such as James Frary, Isaac Lewis, Lemuel Curtis, William Lyman, John Munson and Horace C. Wilcox.

Then in 1852, Griswold's associates and successors, headed by Horace C. Wilcox, formed the Meriden Britannia Company—a move that united independent manufacturers and put into force better selling and business methods.

Meriden Britannia Company was the leading spirit and direct forerunner of The International Silver Company.

Meanwhile William Rogers, a silversmith's apprentice with Joseph Church in Hartford, Connecticut, progressed so rapidly that Church took him into partnership in 1825, and coin silver spoons with the mark, "Church and Rogers," were advertised in 1828.

A growing demand for "Rogers" coin silver led William Rogers, with the assistance of brothers, Asa and Simeon, to open his own business in 1836.

Coin silver, the predecessor of sterling silver, was, in addition to the high cost, not practical for long use. As a result, the Rogers brothers began experimenting in electro-plating spoons and forks with pure silver.

In 1847 they succeeded in perfecting this silver plating—a history-making new process in America that brought silverware within the reach of everyone!

This new product was first marketed in Hartford under the firm name of Rogers Bros. It soon established an excellent reputation nationally for fine workmanship and highest quality material. The name and reputation of 1847 Rogers Bros. Silverplate has continued to the present day.

Horace C. Wilcox and associates saw big possibilities in the

Rogers silverplate process and arranged with the Rogers brothers to leave Hartford and join forces with the Meriden Britannia Company—which they did in 1862.

Other individuals had set up small shops in Meriden, and during the period 1810 to 1898 had, under the American system of free enterprise, built up individual businesses to varying sizes according to their and the workmen's abilities.

It was a period of rapid expansion, but in time these companies found their methods of operations had become inefficient. They realized that they could work more efficiently, and supply the demands of the public better, by combining into one organization. So, The International Silver Company was formed in 1898.

The merger, led by the Meriden Britannia Company, was composed of a number of small Connecticut firms which included Holmes & Edwards, a Bridgeport silverplate firm that originated the sterling inlaid process in the 1880's.

Consolidation continued, and other companies entered the fold of International Silver. These individual companies had factories scattered all over Connecticut, and in adjoining states, as well as Canada.

By the turn of the century, the Meriden-Wallingford area in Connecticut had become a center for silver craftsmanship, entirely in keeping with old established Yankee traditions, and yet with a practical forward look to the future.

While these consolidations were going on in the domestic company, the Canadian branch had also undergone some changes. To the original Meriden Britannia, Limited, of Hamilton, Ontario, founded in 1879, was joined the Standard Silver Company Limited, of Toronto, and the William Rogers Manufacturing Company Limited, of Niagara Falls.

This Canadian branch became known as The International Silver Company of Canada Limited in 1922.

By combining these small concerns, and consolidating the plants under one general administrative organization, International has had continually, since it was formed, a type of organization which is today nationally considered the most efficient: centralization of administrative and service organizations with decentralized production.

Awards have been the lot of International Silver since 1853 when a bronze medal was awarded to Rogers Brothers Manufacturing Company at the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations in New York.

Since then, at World's Fairs and industrial exhibitions in Paris, London, Sydney, Australia, and throughout the United States, In-

ternational has continually given proof of the excellence of its products and is universally recognized as a leader in the field.

With the approach of World War II, silverware production was almost at a peak. Conversion from peacetime to wartime production began in 1940, and was accomplished by almost super-human efforts.

In June 1943 the Company was engaged practically 100% in war production. More than 100 different products were made, including shells, rifle parts, surgical instruments, magazines, cartridge clips, mess kits, bomber parts, and incendiary bombs.

As a result of their contribution to the war effort, a total of 21 Army-Navy "E" awards and renewals were presented to the Company.

Readjustment after the war was accomplished with minimum of dislocations.

In 1947 construction of a new million dollar plant was started in Wallingford, Connecticut. Known as Factory A, it specializes today in making the popular priced "promotion flatware" in silverplate and stainless steel.

The most recent addition to International is a new Administration and Manufacturing Plant situated midway between Meriden and Wallingford. Here for the first time in the Company's history, the sales, advertising, financial and various administrative functions have been consolidated in one large modern office building.

The adjacent holloware plant is the largest and the world's most modern for manufacturing silverplated and stainless steel holloware.

Additional post-war plans for International called for diversification.

International's Rolling Mill, which heretofore produced metal only for International products, added facilities that produce non-ferrous metals for outside commercial use.

In 1955 the Times, Wire & Cable Company became a subsidiary, specializing in many types and sizes of coaxial cable in addition to the designing and manufacturing of special cable for data processing and missile applications.

Most recent in the series of steps for International's long-range diversification plans was the acquisition of assets of The Eyelet Specialty Company of Waterbury, Connecticut, early in 1958.

The acquisition of this leading maker of lipstick cases, closures and electric specialties marks one of the largest additions to the corporate family since the formation of The International Silver Company back in 1898.

Today International Silver enjoys a position that is unique in

the silver industry. Not only is it the world's largest manufacturer of fine tableware, but it makes a broader variety of products than any other silverware manufacturer. Flatware and holloware lines vary in quality and prices range from the finest sterling silver to the lowest price silverplate and stainless steel.

In addition to household tableware, International makes institutional and ecclesiastical ware.

The Hotel Division specializes in flatware and holloware designed for use by hotels, restaurants, railways, steamships and institutions. All the leading airlines of the nation are equipped with silverware services by International.

An Ecclesiastical Division fabricates a wide variety of articles for divine service in both Catholic and Protestant churches.

The Home office is located in Meriden, and its products are manufactured in eight different plants—three in Meriden, four in Wallingford, and one in Florence, Massachusetts. In normal times, approximately 4,500 people are employed by International.

Its present officers are: Craig D. Munson, President; John B. Stevens, Vice President for Sales; Lee F. Revere, Vice President in Charge of Manufacturing; Durand B. Blatz, Vice President and Treasurer; John F. Mickelson, Assistant Treasurer and Controller; M. Taylor Mayes, Secretary and Counsel; and Gordon P. Cushman, Assistant Secretary.

Knudsen Brothers Dairy, Inc.

As a major milk distributor of the New Haven area, Knudsen Brothers Dairy, Inc., plays its part in what can justly be termed America's foremost food industry. Milk, as the most nearly complete of nature's foods, has had an outstanding place in the human diet since the beginning of time. In this country alone, nearly twenty-two and a half million cows on almost one-half of the nation's more than five million farms produce a total of fifty-three billion quarts annually. This volume of milk would fill a river three thousand miles long, forty feet wide and three feet deep. There are about a quarter of a million workers engaged in the processing and delivering of milk and other dairy products in the United States.

Knudsen Brothers' share of this volume of business, within its own area of New Haven, is an appreciable one. It is essentially a fluid milk distribution company, one of about fifty thousand such organizations in the United States. Its routes cover New Haven County, and some extend into Middlesex County. As a sideline, the

company ships great semi-trailer loads of ice cream into the metropolitan New York and New Jersey areas throughout the summer season.

Knudsen Brothers Dairy, Inc., established in 1934, takes its name from the fact that it was founded by three brothers, Chris, Daniel and Peter Knudsen. They are sons of John Knudsen, who was at that time a dealer in small produce. With a few hundred dollars and a wealth of energy and determination, the brothers took over a small retail business, which was operated by their father. They recognized the importance of quality in milk supply, and their adherence to this standard has brought the firm leadership in its field. Within a few years of its founding, Knudsen Brothers Dairy was firmly established as a distributor. Aggressive leadership, hard work, and constant recognition of its duty to customers and employees have won the firm respect in the Connecticut dairy industry. There are now more than one hundred and fifty employees maintaining and extending this reputation, with the best potential sales force in the area, the best and most up-to-date equipment kept in top condition by the plant and maintenance men, and a careful and accurate office force.

Still guiding the affairs of the company are the three Knudsen brothers: Chris, who is president and treasurer; Daniel, who is vice president; and Peter, who holds the office of secretary. They are effectively aided by Andrew E. Turner, director of distribution, who is in charge of sales, advertising and personnel. His biographical record is found in a separate sketch in the biographical section of this history.

The Lyman Gun Sight Corporation

Since the time of its founding eighty years ago, The Lyman Gun Sight Corporation of Middlefield has held a place of leadership among New England firms specializing in the production of components for firearms. The company began its existence in 1878 with the manufacture of the first peep sights for sporting arms. In 1924, it expanded its line by acquiring the Ideal Reloading Tool business, which had been founded by a Mr. Barlow about 1875. The tools, still produced by Lyman under the original name, are used for reloading rifle, pistol and shotshell cases after they have been fired.

Shortly after 1924, the company purchased the telescopic sight business from Winchester and Stevens and have now developed their products into a most popular line of hunting scopes under the brand name of Lyman "All American" scopes. In 1933, choke devices for

shotguns were added to the line, making use of a most popular device invented by General Richard Cutts. These devices, known as Cutts Comps, are used to reduce recoil and control the patterns of the shot.

At the present time the officers of the Lyman Gun Sight Corporation are: Charles E. Lyman, 3rd, president; Charles E. Lyman, Jr., vice president; Henry H. Lyman, Jr., secretary; and Richard C. Lyman, treasurer. Currently serving on the board of directors are Charles E. Lyman, Jr., who is board chairman, John Lyman, Sr., of whom there is more in the biographical section of this history, Henry H. Lyman, Sr., Harold Woolverton, Roland Van Name, Neil Moses, and Charles E. Lyman, 3rd.

The Lymans also have a reputation in the Middlefield area for their achievements in agriculture. The preceding generation in the company's management, the three brothers, John, Henry and Elihu Lyman, built up a prosperous farming operation, including an excellent herd of cows, and peach, pear and apple orchards. These interests the family still carries on. On their extensive acreage there is also maintained an extensive rifle range—the Blue Trail Range, which is one of the best-equipped in the country. The gun sight factory is located in this pleasant rural area near Middlefield, and hence has one of the most attractive sites for industrial work of any plant in New England.

The Marlin Firearms Company

Founded by John Marlin in New Haven, in 1870, and today manufacturers of sporting guns and of razor blades, the Marlin Company employs more than seven hundred people in its factories in New Haven.

Born at Rainbow, in the town of Windsor, Connecticut, in 1836, John Marlin learned the trade of making firearms at the Colt factory in Hartford, and it was at the age of thirty-four, in 1870, that he founded his own company. At first only pistols and revolvers were made, but the company branched out into making the Ballard Single Shot in several calibers and the big buffalo guns used by Buffalo Bill Cody. When the repeating rifle came into use in the 1880's, the Marlin Company was one of the first manufacturers, listing a repeater in 1881. This gun was re-designed in 1889 by Louis L. Hepburn to include a solid-top receiver and side ejection, two features still in use in today's guns. At that time the company employed about two hundred men.

On Mr. Marlin's death in 1901, he was succeeded by his son,

Mahlon, with another son, J. Howard, becoming head salesman. In addition to the stock model, lever-action repeating rifles in all calibers, the company received many orders for elaborately engraved rifles and shotguns, with inlays of gold, silver and platinum.

At the outbreak of World War I, the company was sold to a newly-formed corporation, the Marlin-Rockwell Company, which was established to manufacture machine guns for the Allied Forces. During 1918, United States production reached a figure of five hundred a day, where it had been only five a month before.

The company was purchased in 1924 by Frank Kenna, who, in taking over the management, restored the original name of the Marlin Firearms Company. The manufacture of razor blades was added in 1936, and by 1947 Marlin had manufactured more than a billion razor blades. The company ceased production of sporting guns during World War II, and re-tooled for the manufacture of airplane wing-tips, barrels for the Garland rifle, ammunition belts and a light 9mm sub-machine gun. At the war's end, Marlin returned to its specialty of sporting guns and has continued the manufacture of razor blades.

The president of the company is Frank Kenna, who succeeded to this post in 1959, and he heads a management that is continually improving Marlin products and is developing new ones. The other main officers of the company are Theodore Lynch, chairman of the board, and Edward Brennan, secretary.

The Meriden Record Company

Through its two newspapers, the morning Meriden Record and the evening Meriden Daily Journal, The Meriden Record Company performs an indispensable public service in providing the citizens of Meriden, Wallingford, Southington, Berlin, Middlefield, and Cheshire with complete daily news coverage. The present corporation can trace its history back more than seventy years to the founding of The Republican Publishing Company, which was incorporated February 15, 1887, with William F. Graham, Erwin D. Hall and Edwin E. Smith as officers. Thomas H. Warnock became editor on November 28, 1888. On October 8, 1892, the first issue of The Meriden Record was published, with Edwin E. Smith and Thomas H. Warnock at the helm. William F. Graham had died on May 1, 1891.

Edwin E. Smith continued in his publishing duties for more than four decades, and on his death, January 24, 1934, his son, Wayne C. Smith, became publisher. He was elected president of The Republican

Publishing Company in March, 1948, succeeding Thomas H. Warnock. In April of that year the name of the corporation was changed to The Meriden Record Company to conform to the name of the newspaper.

Blanche Hixson Smith, wife of the publisher, Wayne C. Smith, joined the editorial staff of The Record in 1940. In 1949 she became executive editor of both The Meriden Record and The Meriden Journal, which latter newspaper was purchased on June 28 of that year by The Meriden Record Company. Attorney Carter H. White, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Wayne C. Smith, became vice president and general counsel of the company in 1948, and in May, 1954, he became general manager of both papers. Thomas H. Warnock, editor of The Record, died November 28, 1952, and he was succeeded by Warren F. Gardner, the present editor of The Record.

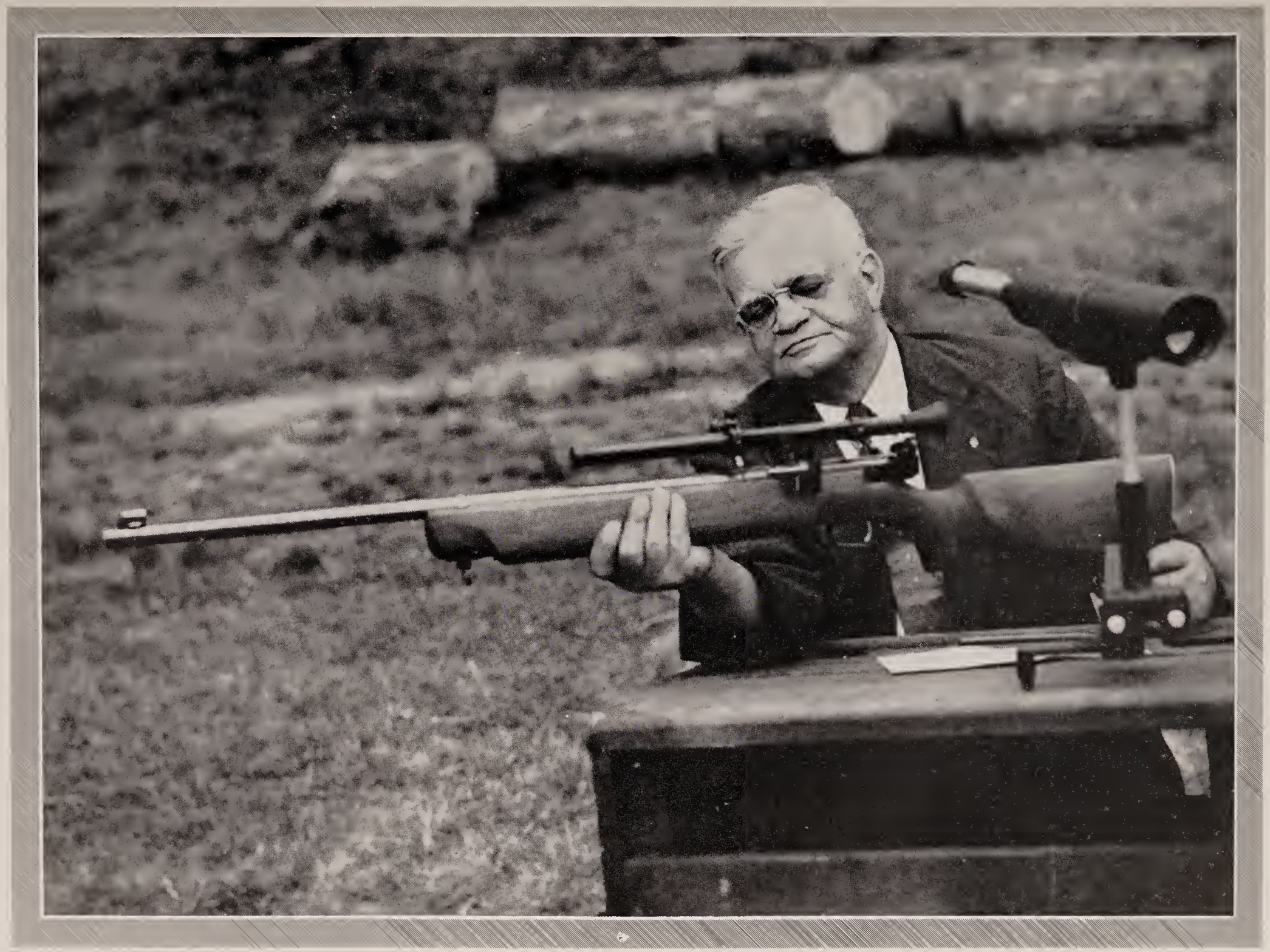
The history of The Meriden Journal also goes back more than seventy years. It was first published on April 17, 1886, by Francis Atwater, Thomas L. Reilly, Lewis Allen and Frank E. Sands. Mr. Atwater retired in 1913, and Mr. Sands served as editor and publisher until 1943, when he became chairman of the board. He died on June 8, 1951.

In 1915, C. Howard Tryon, a former Record employee, purchased an interest in The Journal Publishing Company, was elected treasurer and served as business manager. In 1943 he became publisher, in which capacity he remained until The Journal was sold to The Meriden Record on June 28, 1949.

Sanford H. Wendover joined the staff of The Journal on July 1, 1916, as telegraph editor, and was later elected to the vice presidency of the company, succeeding Walter Allen, son of one of the founders, as managing editor. In 1920 he became advertising manager, and later advertising director. On June 28, 1944, he became editor of The Journal, and continues in that capacity today.

O. F. Mossberg and Sons, Incorporated

Manufacturers of a line of high quality .22 caliber rifles, shotguns, telescopes and spotting scopes, O. F. Mossberg and Sons, Incorporated, employs one hundred and sixty full-time employees and enjoys a high reputation in the fine gun field. Organized in 1919 by O. F. Mossberg and his sons, Iver and Harold, the firm had its beginnings in a small loft space on State Street in New Haven, and began operations with three employees, making the "Brownie" 4-shot .22 caliber semi-automatic pocket pistol.



Oscar F. Mossberg

O. F. Mossberg had come to the United States from Sweden in 1886 and had become associated with the Iver Johnson Arms Company. His interest in firearms and his mechanical ingenuity led him to develop the famous "hammer to hammer" revolver action for Iver Johnson, and it has since been an outstanding feature of their firearms. Superintendent for a time of the Shattuck Arms Company of Hatfield, Massachusetts, makers of palm pistols, revolvers and shotguns, Mr. Mossberg joined the J. Stevens Arms Company of Chicopee, Massachusetts, in 1900, and in 1914 he took a position with the Marlin-Rockwell Corporation of New Haven, Connecticut, which had purchased the Marlin Firearms Company from the Marlin family. He was active with this company in the development and manufacture of machine guns during World War I.

It was in 1919 that, with his sons, Iver and Harold, Mr. Mossberg organized as a partnership. Both sons had inherited their father's skill, and while still in high school were manufacturing a novelty pistol for the South American market, using their home and barn at Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, as their workshop. Both sons attended Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and they worked in gun plants during their school vacations.

The first Mossberg rifle was brought out in 1922. This was the Model "K" .22 caliber, trombone-action hammerless repeater. The Mossbergs then introduced the Model "L", a unique rifle of the lever action variety, and a version of the famous Martini falling block type. The early years were difficult ones, the sons worked in an orchestra twice a week to earn their spending money, and friends invested small sums and took promissory notes in exchange. Those friends who did invest were subsequently repaid many times for their confidence in the Mossbergs.

The company continued to introduce new types of .22 caliber rifles and bolt action shotguns in the .410 and .20 gauge. As the firm grew, a factory was purchased at 201 Greene Street in New Haven, and later another plant was purchased at 131 St. John Street. Both plants are now being operated to capacity. In 1926, the partnership of the father and two sons was dissolved and the firm was incorporated under the name of O. F. Mossberg and Sons, Incorporated. The company entered the optical field in 1935 with telescope sights, spotting scopes and accessories, and today the company is one of the largest producers of low-priced telescope sights.

O. F. Mossberg died in 1937, and his design work was taken over by his son Harold, who had already developed several new guns

of his own. Administration, production and other work were handled by his other son, Iver.

O. F. Mossberg was one of the world's great gun designers, continually designing, rebuilding and checking manufacturing methods. His experimental shop in the factory saw the birth of many new ideas, improved parts and other developments which were incorporated in Mossberg guns and which played a large part in making the company's guns famous around the world.

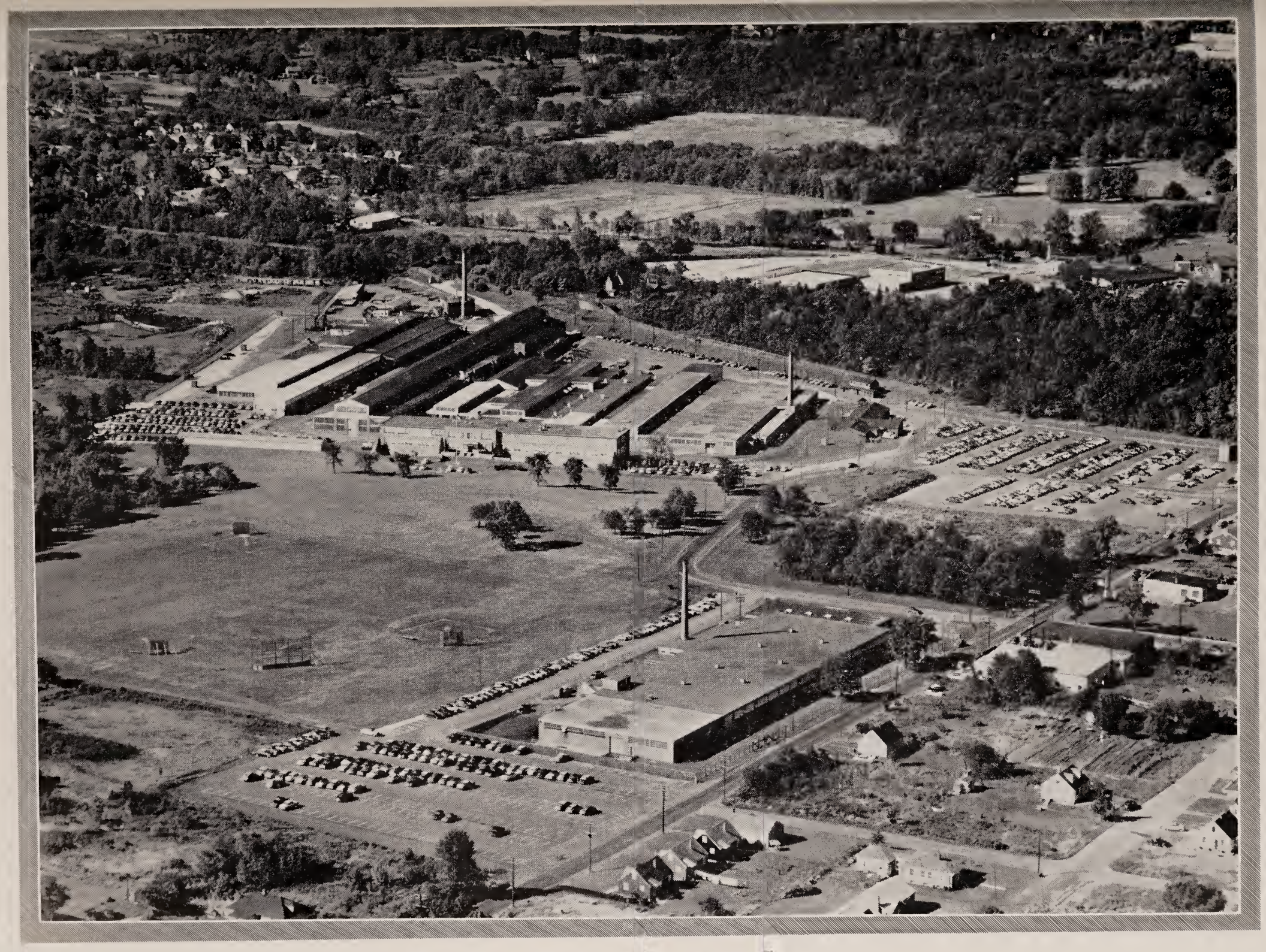
The firm has many "firsts" to its credit, and it is conceded that the Mossbergs have done more to streamline guns and to give shooters more conveniences for money spent than any other company in the industry.

At the beginning of World War II, the company was handicapped by a shortage of thread gauges and hobs from regular suppliers, but they overcame this problem by setting up their own thread gauge department. Within a few months, they not only met their own requirements but were able to supply other war producers. During the war, Mossberg concentrated on .50 caliber machine gun parts, parts for the Lee-Enfield rifle, and they also supplied the Government with a .22 caliber bolt action rifle, their Model 44US, which was used by the Army for training and was later adapted by the Navy for exclusive use in training. The company did much to help small firms in engineering problems and to get started as sub-contractors, and where these companies could not meet Government requirements on close tolerances, the Mossberg Company set up machines and delivered them to the subcontractors ready for operation.

The company did no institutional advertising during the War, but when it was learned that few inductees knew anything about rifled arms, a booklet was prepared for the company by the National Rifle Association, "The Guidebook to Rifle Marksmanship," and hundreds of thousands of the books were distributed to prospective inductees, rifle clubs, plant guards and throughout various branches of the armed services. A classic in its field, the book is still available today, free for the asking.

The company is today running to capacity, making a line of .22 caliber rifles, shotguns, telescopes and spotting scopes. The firm was headed by Harold F. Mossberg as president from 1945 to 1959. In 1959 there was a change in officers. Harold F. Mossberg became chairman of the board and Raymond R. Sawin who was vice president and who had been secretary since 1938 became its president. Walter L. Pierson has been executive vice president and treasurer

The New Britain Machine Company
1895



The New Britain Machine Company
Today

since 1940. Paul A. Jacobson, who has been with the firm since 1933, is now secretary.

Iver O. Mossberg, president of the firm from the time of his father's death in 1937, died in 1945. He had contributed much to the advancement of pleasure shooting in the United States.

The New Britain Machine Company

On August 12, 1887 a manufacturing firm was incorporated in the city of New Britain. Its name was the J. T. Case Engine Company—its purpose, the manufacturing of a new and improved type of steam engine. In the few years left to steam engines as a prime source of power before the new gasoline engine and the improved electric motor replaced it, the Case Engine became famous throughout the world. A fast, light engine, the Case was admirably suited to portable installation. Case Engines supplied the lights and power for the Barnum and Baily Circus of the day, and for the Buffalo Bill Wild West Show. A Case Engine, aboard a tender, supplied the light for the deep sea diver who investigated the sinking of the battleship Maine, proved the ship's plates were blown in from the outside, and caused the entire country to "remember the Maine."

In June of 1895, the officials of the J. T. Case Engine Company, formed a new organization to succeed the older company and to enter into new and wider manufacturing fields. They named the new company with conscious pride, after the city of its origin, The New Britain Machine Company. The first new product of the new company was a chain saw mortising machine. This wood working tool, at first capable of cutting one mortise at a time, was developed and redesigned into a multiple machine, capable of cutting eight and ten mortises at a time. In this principle of multiplying the operations performed automatically by a single machine, the company established a precedent to be followed through the years, and which guides it today.

During 1902 and 1903, a line of cast iron shop furniture was developed and sold. With the later addition of pressed steel products, developed in connection with this department, New Britain Shop Furniture came into use wherever heavy metal products were fabricated. There are still, today, in many shops throughout the world, bench legs, tool racks, steel storage racks, vise stands, and lathe stands, with the word, "New Britain" cast, or pressed into them.

Their success with their automatic mortising machines and with shop furniture led the company into new fields in 1911 when the

business of the George Prentice Company was purchased, giving the company one of the main products for which it is famous today, a line of automatic chucking machines. Two years later, in 1913, the company added automatic bar machines (then known as screw machines) to its line through the purchase of the machine department of the Universal Machine Company of Hartford.

These machines had been designed by Christopher Miner Spencer, inventor of the famous Spencer Repeating Rifle. Mr. Spencer continued as mechanical engineer for the New Britain Machine Company until his death in 1922.

Now the company was involved in the production of the two main types of automatic metal turning machines: the chucking automatics, and the automatic bar machines, and their New Britain designers and engineers altered and improved the basic models through the years until today's machines are hardly recognizable as the same fundamental type of machines manufactured then.

From a series of demonstrations, set up to show how much work New Britain Automatic Screw Machines could do, there developed in 1919 the Screw Products Division which did contract work for other manufacturers. As this division grew and expanded, eventually the word "Screw" was dropped from the divisional name and the Products Division became a completely separate division of the company, utilizing many types of machines for contract first and second operation machining work.

One of the most famous names in the history of the development of the automatic bar and chucking machines is that of George Gridley, whose name has been associated with many of the major developments in this field through the years. In 1929, the Gridley Machine Company of Hartford was purchased by The New Britain Machine Company and from that time to the time of his death in 1958, Mr. Gridley was an executive of The New Britain Machine Company. It was during this time that New Britain machines took on many of the characteristics for which they are famous today.

In 1920, development started on the manufacture of a line of socket wrenches. Originally designed to meet the need for compact tools for the "do-it-yourself" automobile repair and service market, this line expanded to meet the needs of the automobile service industry, and today the New Britain Hand Tools Division makes a wide and varied line of products, including socket, open-end, and box wrenches, and many special types of tools for servicing today's modern automobiles.

Thus, by the early 1930's, The New Britain Machine Company had developed its three main lines of products, manufacturing them in the three main divisions of the company: the New Britain-Gridley Machine Division, the New Brtain Hand Tools Divsion, and the Precision Products Division.

With each of the divisions expandng its manufacturing facilities and its line of products, the company continued its growth and its development. During the '30's, in addition to its basic line of automatic chucking machines and automatic bar machines, the New Britain-Gridley Machine Division developed its reputation for manufacturing special machines of all types. During the First World War, the company had gone into production of a line of 75 mm. antiaircraft guns. During the Second World War, the company, and all its divisions, increased its production and its facilities to contribute its share to the production effort. Machine tools were turned out at a tremendous rate to be placed in plants all over the free world to turn out the tools and armaments necessary to modern combat.

After the War, in 1946, the company added a new line of machine tools to its established lines, a precision boring machine which brought new accuracy to the contour turning and boring field. In 1949, the Lucas Company of Cleveland became a division of The New Britain Machine Company. This company, famous since 1901 for their horizontal boring, drilling and milling machines, brought to The New Britain Machine Company an additional line of tools to add to the company's growing coverage of the metal cutting field.

This trend was continued in 1950, when the company began the manufacture, under special license, of a highly modern line of copying lathes originally designed and built by George Fischer Limited of Schaffhausen, Switzerland.

In 1948 the Storms Drop Forging Company of Springfield, Massachusetts became a subsidiary of the company, thus adding to the roster of the company's activities, one of the most highly respected names in precision drop forging.

To further diversify the products of the company, in 1955 three new acquisitions were made; the Koehler Aircraft Products Company of Dayton, Ohio, makers of aircraft and missile valves and filters; the Hoern & Dilts Company of Saginaw, Michigan, makers of a line of Vertical Precision Boring Machines; and the famous Black Hawk line of hand tools which were added to the lines already being manufactured by the Hand Tools Division.

A company's progress can be traced in the physical appearance of

the plants and locations it has occupied. Typically, The New Britain Machine Company began in a small, wooden office and factory building, shown in the accompanying photo. Land was bought adjacent to this original location on Chestnut Street in New Britain, and eventually, in 1902, the original wooden buildings were torn down to make way for a five-story brick building. Through the years, additional buildings were built at this site, until the company occupied an entire complex of buildings in downtown New Britain. Foreseeing the day when the company growth might outrun the available space for expansion, the company had, in 1917, purchased an area of land on the southern outskirts of New Britain. The first building was built on this site in 1918, but it was in the period after World War II that the decision was made to move all operations of the company to the South Street location. Here, today, a series of modern, all-on-one-level manufacturing buildings cluster around a three story office building. Here can be found the most up-to-date facilities for machine tool building, together with all facilities necessary to conduct the sales, the engineering, the production, the assembly, the testing, and the research and development, necessary to a modern, growing, forward looking company.

The New Haven Board & Carton Company

In an industry in which competition is keen, and affords a real test of quality production and of sound management, The New Haven Board and Carton Company has achieved a long history of growth and continues to improve its record of productivity and volume of sales.

The firm started operations in January, 1901 with a staff of thirty-five employees. The number on the payroll has now grown to over fifteen hundred. An important step in the Company's growth occurred on January 1, 1938, when its Carton Division went into operation, thus bringing the firm into an active role in a growing industry.

The Company purchased a majority of the stock of The Bartgis Brothers Company of Ilchester, Maryland, in 1945. On July 1, 1957, The Bartgis Brothers Company was merged into The New Haven Board and Carton Company, providing the Company with two of the really large carton plants in the country. There are two paperboard machines at each plant which supply the greater portion of their paperboard requirements. The Company also supplies paper-

board to other carton plants and industrial users. Further expansion resulted from the purchase of the bulk of the assets of the Fish Pier Box Company of Boston, Massachusetts, on August 1, 1949, a new company being formed and operated under the name of Fish Pier Box Co., Inc.

At a stockholders' meeting on July 22, 1959 approval was given a proposal to acquire the bulk of the assets and business of William W. Fitzhugh, Inc., of New York. This was accomplished by August 1, 1959, and the latter firm's executives, William W. Fitzhugh, Sr., William W. Fitzhugh, Jr., and James J. Wilson, joined the board of directors of The New Haven Board and Carton Company. Mr. Fitzhugh, Sr., became vice chairman of the board, and Wyvill Fitzhugh, his son, executive vice president. In this move the Company added the Fitzhugh Corrugated Box Plant in West Hempstead, Long Island, and the Fitzhugh Folding Carton and Label Plant in Brooklyn, New York, to its manufacturing facilities. This latest expansion further diversified the Company's operations and made available gravure printing presses in addition to flat bed and rotary multi-color letter press equipment. The Company now operates plants at Ilchester, Maryland; Brooklyn and Long Island, New York; New Haven, Connecticut; and Boston, Massachusetts. Central Sales Offices are maintained in New York City.

These varied resources under unified management have placed The New Haven Board and Carton Company in a strong competitive position in the merchandising of paperboard, printed folding cartons, labels and corrugated containers. It has proved itself equal to upholding this position, not only because of the capable handling of the business and commercial phases of operations, but also because of the vision and creative talent to be found in its executive ranks. Today, the appearance of packaged products is of prime importance as a sales stimulant. The Company has the skill and experience to utilize this potential to the full.

The officers of the Company, are Joseph S. Miller, president and chairman of the board; William W. Fitzhugh, Sr., vice chairman of the board; William W. Fitzhugh, Jr., executive vice president; Francis S. Wakeman, senior vice president; Julian H. Morgan, vice president and treasurer; Harry M. Bull, vice president; Ellsworth W. Cowles, vice president; Edgar D. Gates, vice president; Donald J. Schile, vice president; John A. Seib, vice president; James J. Wilson, vice president; William R. Tittel, secretary and assistant treasurer; Harold A. Wilson, assistant secretary; Thomas M. Donovan, assistant

treasurer. Members of the board of directors are Joseph S. Miller, William W. Fitzhugh, Sr., William W. Fitzhugh, Jr., James J. Wilson, Harry M. Bull, Sterling R. Chatfield, Ellsworth W. Cowles, William B. Gumbart, Julian H. Morgan, Albert S. Redway and William R. Tittel.

The New Haven Gas Light Company

The New Haven Gas Light Company, founded in 1847, was one of the first such organizations established to serve a city of this size. Gas lighting was still practically in its infancy. Industries grew slowly in the early decades of the century; and although Baltimore had had gas lights since 1816, Boston and New York since the 1820s, and Philadelphia since 1836, it was considered a risky venture to try to bring these benefits to a community the size of New Haven—even though at that time, with its twenty thousand inhabitants, it was the largest city in Connecticut. It shared alternately with Hartford the honor of serving as state capital, and was the center of a thriving shipping industry.

The only street lighting, arranged on a very piecemeal basis, was provided by an occasional oil lantern, hung out by a householder for the benefit of those on his street. Indoors, tallow candles and whale oil provided the illumination. Since the latter commodity retailed at two dollars and a half a gallon, it was used sparingly, and a mixture of turpentine and alchohol was frequently a substitute.

It was largely through the faith and efforts of Professor Benjamin Silliman, Jr., that the convenience of gas lighting was brought to New Haven. On June 14, 1847, Governor Bissell signed a General Assembly resolution granting a charter to the New Haven City Gas Light Company. Quite naturally, support for the project was not unanimous. A conservative view held that it was against nature turning night into day, and an unusual argument was advanced that it would actually increase crime. However, enough support was rallied so that when the new company's stock was offered for sale, four thousand shares were bought within ten days, giving the company its required one hundred thousand dollars of capitalization.

The company's first officers were William W. Boardman, president; Frank Turner, secretary; John W. Fitch, treasurer; Thomas R. Dutton, superintendent. The original board of directors included Mr. Boardman, Eli W. Blake, Professor Silliman, Henry Peck, Nathan B. Ives, John S. Graves, Joseph Battin, Charles B. Dungan and Lucius G. Peck.

A site on Grand Avenue was purchased for the construction of the state's first gas plant, but within a few months this land was sold and a property on St. John Street acquired. There, the plant was erected by the Philadelphia firm of Battin, Dungan and Company. This company contracted to build a gas plant with a capacity of forty thousand cubic feet per day of carbureted hydrogen gas from bituminous coal, and also to install four miles of mains, twenty feet of service pipe per customer, as many meters as necessary, and one hundred cast-iron posts for street lamps. The mains, installed throughout the business section, went up St. John Street and Fleet (now State) Street to Chapel, Temple, George, Crown, and College streets.

The first New Haven business establishment to be lighted by gas was Durrier and Peck's Bookstore on Chapel Street. The first home, reasonably enough, was that of Professor Silliman. At his residence on Hillhouse Avenue, illumination was turned on on Thanksgiving Day, 1848, and this was observed as a festive occasion by city residents. The following year, the city's first street lamp went into service, and soon merchants were advertising by installing gas lights in front of their stores.

A few statistics recorded in the early days are revealing. The first rate established for the gas was four dollars per thousand cubic feet. Although this was high by modern standards, it represented only one-third of the cost of comparable illumination by oil, and one-tenth the cost if sperm candles had been used. The company's first superintendent was hired at a salary of twenty-five dollars per month, but within a few months' time, this figure was increased to six hundred dollars per year. In 1850, the New Haven City Gas Light Company sold a total of five million cubic feet of gas. Its current volume of sales is twice this amount in a single day—this despite the fact that the city and its residents have converted to electricity for lighting purposes.

It was in 1854 that the organization dropped the word "City" from its title and assumed the name by which it has been known ever since: New Haven Gas Light Company. During the next seven years it outgrew the St. John Street plant and in 1861 opened a new coal gas plant with a daily capacity of five hundred thousand cubic feet at Chapel and East streets, the site of the present plant. New plant facilities were added in 1902-1903, in 1921, and in 1934; and now once again the company is engaged in an extensive replacement and expansion program. The company's offices were originally on Chapel Street between Orange and Church, but in 1872 construction was

started on the present office building in Crown Street. The directors held their first meeting there on October 13, 1873.

Like gas utilities elsewhere, the company can lay claim to an unusual achievement: although it came into existence to provide lighting, it not only survived but went on to ever-greater prosperity when it lost the lighting market to electricity. This began to happen in the 1890s. The adaptable organization explored new uses for its product. A market for gas for cooking, heating water, and ultimately for refrigeration and house heating developed rapidly, and provide the much greater demands for gas which the company must keep up with today.

Despite all the plant and office changes which have taken place since 1848, when the first gas was produced, the fires in the company's retort houses have never gone out. They were transferred as live coals from the original gas works on St. John Street to manually stoked retorts at the Chapel Street plant and later were similarly transferred to mechanically stoked retorts at the same location. In 1928, when the Connecticut Coke Company became the source of coal gas, the first were transferred as live coals to its new plant. Thus the New Haven Gas Light Company is not to be outdone by any corps of vestal virgins of the past in the matter of keeping its fires perpetually burning.

From the original four miles of mains, the distribution system has expanded into a huge web extending from Branford to the Housatonic River at Devon, covering twenty-eight miles of shore front and extending about ten miles inland. There are now six hundred and eighty-three miles of mains, nearly sixty thousand service pipes and over seventy-five thousand meters. The company now serves an area in which approximately three hundred and twenty-five thousand people live, and enjoy the automatic services of gas cooking, water heating, refrigeration and house heating supplied by the New Haven Gas Light Company. The president of the organization at the present time is R. E. Ramsay.

The New Haven Water Company

The original charter of the New Haven Water Company was granted by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut in 1849; and the original incorporators were Henry Peck, Ezra C. Read, Henry Hotchkiss, James Brewster and Wooster Hotchkiss. The population of New Haven at that time was about twenty-two thousand and many felt that some kind of a public water system was imperative.

Eli Whitney

In 1852 a meeting of the citizens was called to consider the advisability of a municipal rather than a private plant. A committee of nine, of whom two were also incorporators of the private plant, was chosen to investigate the subject. Following their report in March, 1853, the citizens voted in favor of a petition to the General Assembly for an amendment to the charter of the city authorizing an issue of bonds to build up the water works. In August of that same year a Board of Water Commissioners was organized, and a contract made with Mr. Eli Whitney for the sale of the clock factory privilege with water rights and land where the present first bridge across Whitney Lake is located. But antagonism to the municipal plant developed during the year of 1854, and on a revote on the project, July 17, 1854, the municipal plant was defeated by more than six hundred votes.

Five years later, the private company opened its books to receive subscriptions to the capital stock. In July, 1859, a contract was made by the original incorporators with Eli Whitney and Charles McClallan and Son for the construction of the works. By the spring of 1860 enough capital had been subscribed for the commencement of the work by the contractors; and the present Whitneyville Dam and the Prospect Street Reservoir were constructed and a water pump installed at the foot of the dam. This pump, composed of two thirty-foot water wheels, constructed by the Farrell Foundry of Ansonia, the forerunner of the present Farrell Birmingham Company.

On New Year's Day, 1862, water distribution to consumers in New Haven became a reality. Work continued, and in 1871 the first steam pumps at the Whitney station were started. Four years later the works and franchises of the Fair Haven and the Mountain Water Companies were absorbed by the growing New Haven company, adding Maltby Lake and Wintergreen Lake to the source of their supply.

In the next fifteen years, the growing company established a pumping station at Lake Saltonstall, and a reservoir built in the annex to provide water for the lower portions of the city; a dam was thrown across West River in Woodbridge, forming Dawson Lake, and distributing pipes laid to the city; and Sargent River was dammed, forming Lake Chamberlain. The turn of the century saw the New Haven Water Company in still greater strength, not only through its continued building program, but also by receiving the works and the franchise of the West Haven Water Company.

In 1907 David Daggett, then secretary of the company, compiled a history of the first fifty years of its growth. Today, as the New Haven Water Company nears the century mark in service to the

community, the total history seems even more fantastic. Actually, since its founding in 1851, eleven presidents have guided the affairs of this great public utility. And today, even with the tremendous increase in population, the company supplies an average one hundred and forty-three gallons of pure water daily to each of the residents of its service area. To do this means that a large staff is always on the job, day and night, three hundred and sixty-five days a year—engineers, chemists, inspectors, maintenance men and others. It means the gathering of waters from a one-hundred-and-eighteen-square-mile watershed into seventeen reservoirs now comprising the New Haven water supply system. It means that dams have been built to store and control this supply, and that nine hundred and fifty-two miles of pipe have been laid to bring the water to the users.

But this does not begin to tell the whole story. Throughout this large water system—the largest in the entire state, extending from the Housatonic River eastward for thirty-one miles along the Sound to Guilford and twenty-one miles north to the town of Southington—sanitary engineers are ever on guard against pollution of water; forests are cultivated to prevent erosion; rainfall is measured and charted; and continuous service is maintained. Also a laboratory is maintained where chemists are always on the job, analyzing the water for purity and cleanliness. The magnitude of their task is indicated by these facts: forty-three million gallons are distributed daily on the average—an amount which is doubled on hot summer days. In the seventeen reservoirs are stored twenty-one billion gallons of water. One reservoir, Lake Gaillard, covers eleven hundrd and fifty acres and has a capacity of sixteen billion gallons.

The presidents of the New Haven Water Company over the years have been: Ezra C. Read, 1851-1854; W. W. Boardman, 1854-1857; W. S. Charnley, 1857-1858; E. C. Scranton, 1859-1860; David Cook, 1861-1863; W. W. Boardman, 1863-1867; Henry S. Dawson, 1867-1893; Eli Whitney, 1893-1894; Eli Whitney, Jr., 1894-1924; G. Y. Gaillard, 1924-1953; and Arthur L. Corbin, Jr., since 1953.

The present board of directors is composed of C. Raymond Brock, president of Brock-Hall Dairy, Inc.; Allan R. Carmichael, former vice president of Connecticut Savings Bank; Arthur L. Corbin, Jr., president of the company; Abbott H. Davis, president of The First New Haven National Bank; G. Y. Gaillard, chairman of the board; Frederick D. Grave of F. D. Grave and Son; William B. Gumbart, attorney, of Gumbart, Corbin, Tyler and Cooper; Louis L. Hemingway, chairman of the board, The Second National Bank; and

Frank O'Brion, president of Tradesmen's National Bank of New Haven.

Headquarters of the company are at 100 Crown Street.

"The New London Evening Day"

The only evening newspaper in southeastern Connecticut, and in existence for more than three-quarters of a century, "The New London Evening Day" has today a circulation of twenty-seven thousand and enjoys a high reputation among small-city daily newspapers. It has more than a hundred employees, its payroll is considerably more than $600,000 dollars, and it is the leading newspaper of the area between the Connecticut and Pawcatuck rivers.

"The Day" was first issued as a four-page morning newspaper on July 2, 1881. The founders of the paper were Major John A. Tibbits, later consul to Bradford, England; John C. Turner, later town clerk for many years; and William J. Adams. The first office was in Bank Street, over the present Darrow and Comstock hardware store, and during the first year its circulation was a thousand, and its employees received a payroll of a little more than ten thousand dollars.

After a few months operation, new capital was sought for further expansion, and it was then that control of the paper passed into the hands of F. H. Chappell, one of the wealthy men of New London. A corporation was formed with several smaller stockholders. Of the founders of the paper, Mr. Adams had left, and Mr. Turner dropped out when the new company was formed.

When the "Evening Telegram," the competing paper in New London, was closed by a sheriff's attachment in 1885, "The Day" appeared that same day in the afternoon, and it has remained an evening paper since that time. Other competition appeared in the years that followed, "The Evening Globe" failing some eight months after its reorganization as a morning paper in 1933, and "The Morning Telegraph" failing in 1920. Each had been in the field several years.

In 1891 Theodore Bodenwein, a printer working for "The Day," and then aged twenty-seven, bought the newspaper and the plant from the Chappell interests for the sum of twenty-nine thousand dollars. Three thousand dollars was paid in cash, and the balance was to be paid off at the rate of one thousand dollars a year. The venture proved more than successful, and Mr. Bodenwein was able to cancel his indebtedness far in advance of his schedule.

"The Day" moved its offices five times, occupying three locations on Bank Street, one former one on Main Street, and it is now per-

manently established in its own building at 47-53 Main Street. Floor space and equipment have doubled and to the present structure will be added an addition containing twelve thousand square feet, while property opposite its plant on North Bank Street, has been acquired for future storage and parking expansion. The present printing plant features a five-unit straight-line Hoe press with a capacity of eighty pages. It is noteworthy that long service records are the rule on "The Day," its Twenty-five-Year Service Club, organized in 1947, numbers thirty-three living members, and several have been employed continuously for more than forty years.

"The Day" suffered little damage from the famous 1938 hurricane. A borrowed generator enabled the staff to print an issue daily, operating part of the machinery, and deliveries were continued in spite of blocked and washed-out roads.

Upon the death of publisher and principal owner, Theodore Bodenwein, on January 12, 1939, the stock of "The Day" was transferred to a trusteeship, trustees being remaining directors of the corporation. Under Mr. Bodenwein's will, after provision for his living heirs, profits of the newspaper operation were to be placed in the Theodore Bodenwein Public Benevolent Foundation, administered by the Commerce Branch of the Hartford Bank and Trust Company, and eventually all profits were to benefit communities in which "The Day" had substantial circulation. To date, more than one hundred thousand dollars has been distributed to non-profit, non-commercial organizations for public, religious, charitable, scientific and educational purposes.

The present trustees and directors and officers of The Day Publishing Company are: Earle W. Stamm, president; Orvin G. Andrews, executive vice president, of whom there is more in the biographical section of this history, treasurer and general manager; Charles R. Sortor, assistant treasurer; Judge Thomas E. Troland and Gordon Bodenwein, son of the late publisher. Barnard L. Colby is corporation secretary and assistant general manager.

The Norwich Savings Society

One of the oldest of New England banking institutions is The Norwich Savings Society, second organization of its kind to be established in Connecticut. It began its existence in 1824 under the leadership of twenty incorporators, who in turn elected twenty others as associates in the Society. They were men of vision, whose names are well known in the history of the state. At that time, Norwich had

fewer than four thousand inhabitants, but it was already a thriving commercial center with a considerable West Indies trade, and on the brink of realizing its potentials in water power and manufacturing. A number of the founders and early members of the Society were also leaders in establishing Norwich as an industrial center.

In May, 1824, a charter was secured, and the first section of the act of incorporation reads as follows:

> At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at New Haven, in said State, on the first Wednesday in May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, an Act to Incorporate the Norwich Savings Society . . . Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, that Benjamin Coit, Charles Rockwell, Newcomb Kinney, Charles P. Huntington, Eber Backus, John Lathrop, Joseph Williams, Russell Hubbard, Jabez Huntington, Amos H. Hubbard, Bela Peck, John L. Buswell, John Breed, Dwight Ripley, Isaac Story, Nathaniel Shipman, Francis A. Perkins, Lyman Brewer, George L. Perkins, and William C. Gilman be, and they are hereby incorporated, by the name, style and title of "The Norwich Savings Society," and that they and such others as shall be duly elected members of the said corporation, as in this Act provided, shall be and remain a body politic and corporate by the same name and title forever.

At the first meeting of the Society on the last Tuesday of June, the following additional members were elected: Erastus Coit, Benjamin Lee, Erastus Huntington, Daniel L. Coit, Joseph Huntington, Calvin Goddard, Joseph Perkins, Richard Adams, John DeWitt, Henry Strong, Jed Perkins, David L. Dodge, James Treat, Jacob W. Kinney, Luther Spalding, Samuel Tyler, David N. Bentley, Roger Huntington, Joseph C. Huntington, and William T. Williams. Charles Rockwell was elected president, Francis A. Perkins treasurer, and Joseph Williams secretary of the Society. Jabez Huntington, John L. Buswell, William C. Gilman and Russell Hubbard were chosen vice presidents. The following members were appointed directors and trustees: George L. Perkins, Charles P. Huntington, John Lathrop, Erastus Coit, Richard Adams, Roger Huntington, Joseph Williams, John Breed and Lyman Brewer.

The first by-laws, containing fifteen articles, were adopted on July 12, 1824, and in addition to other interesting regulations provided that the Savings Society should be open twice a month, on the first and third Mondays, from ten A.M. to noon; that deposits should draw interest from the succeeding quarter day; and that dividends not called for within three months be added to principal. At the first meeting of the board of directors on July 12, an interest rate of five per cent annually was declared. Dorcas Mansfield of Norwich made the first deposit. Total expenses for the first year were only $63.92,

of which forty dollars represented the treasurer's salary. (His pay was increased to seventy-five dollars the following year.)

Only once since it was founded has the Society failed to declare a dividend. This was the semi-annual dividend of 1843, which was made up in January, 1847, by a special dividend of three per cent for all "depositors of 1843 still on the books." When the organization observed the one hundredth year of its existence in 1924, it still had on its books an account which had been established by Eliza Esther Clark on January 31, 1833. She had deposited four dollars on that date, and another dollar on February 1, 1834, and thereafter the account became dormant. By 1924, the total sum would have drawn interest totalling $357.30, except for a state law passed in 1915 relating to dormant accounts. The Society has on many occasions gone to great lengths to locate beneficiaries of such accounts.

In June, 1830, it was voted to open the office of the society on all weekdays. In 1843 the treasurer was authorized to secure a clerk to assist in making up the dividend accounts semi-annually. Constant growth soon made new quarters necessary. In August, 1847, it left its location, at the site where the Shannon Building now stands, and erected a building which was later owned and occupied by the Dime Savings Bank. In that year the books showed thirty-six hundred depositors with a total account of nearly four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The second location was in turn outgrown, and a new office was opened on Shetucket Street in 1864, with deposits of nearly four million dollars. For over thirty years this remained the Society's address, and in the course of that time deposits rose to about ten million dollars. In 1894, the present building was erected, on the site where once stood a brick tavern. There George Washington was a guest on the night of June 30, 1775.

The following men have served as president of The Norwich Savings Society since it was founded, and their names are followed by the years they held office: Charles Rockwell, 1824-1826; Jabez Huntington, 1826-1833; Francis A. Perkins, 1833-1835; Charles W. Rockwell, 1835-1842; William Williams, 1842-1847; Henry Strong, 1847-1851; Lafayette S. Foster, 1851-1856; Joseph Williams, 1856-1866; Charles Johnson, 1866-1879; Franklin Nichols, 1879-1891; Amos W. Prentice, 1891-1894; John Mitchell, 1894-1901; Charles Bard, 1901-1913; Arthur H. Brewer, 1913-1923; Charles R. Butts, 1923-1938; Henry A. Tirrell 1938-1952; William A. Wilkinson, president since 1952. The other officers of the bank at the present time are Hartwell G. Zuerner, vice president and treasurer; Wesley C. Sholes,

vice president and secretary; Nelson G. Wraight, assistant treasurer; Mary V. Elliott, auditor; and Veronica Woyasz, assistant secretary. Members of the board of directors are Arthur B. Barnes, Allyn L. Brown, Harold C. Dahl, Charles O. Duevel, Jr., James J. Dutton, Paul W. Franklin, William C. Harding, Charles W. Jewett, Theodore C. Mallon, Harrison C. Noyes, William G. Park, Marvin H. Phillips, Wesley C. Sholes, William A. Wilkinson and Hartwell G. Zuerner.

In the bank's statement of condition as of December 31, 1958, total assets now exceed fifty million dollars and total deposits exceed forty-three million. The bank is taking an active part in the mortgage lending activity to encourage home ownership and currently has investments in conventional loans, veterans loans and F. H. A. insured loans in excess of twenty-six million dollars. Surplus and reserves are in excess of six million dollars. In carrying out its function as a mutual savings bank, The Norwich Savings Society offers all of the customary savings bank services and includes School Savings facilities for the local public and parochial schools performed as a community service. The bank is also an issuing bank for low cost savings bank life insurance which is sold in amounts from $250 to $5,000, with various types of policies available.

In keeping pace with the changing times, Norwich's oldest savings bank established the first branch bank in Norwich which is located in the Meadows Shopping Center at 45 Town Street.

Ponemah Mills

The story of Ponemah Mills at Taftville, Connecticut, has been one of steady growth, and of the constant development of finer cloth, manufactured both for the apparel trade and for commercial use. Organized in 1865 just after the close of the Civil War as the Orray Taft Manufacturing Company, it did not begin manufacturing operations under the name Ponemah until 1871. The name is of Indian origin, and signifies "great hope."

When Ponemah Mills was first organized it was the purpose of the founders to establish a fine goods industry in the United States, since all fine cloth had previously been imported from Europe. The company first acquired a mill site consisting of six hundred acres and water power with a fall of twenty-five feet on the Shetucket River.

There followed several years of construction work which must have astounded the people in a country which had seen but few changes since the days of Indian Chief Uncas. Indeed, it has been said that the site had been Indian "sacred soil" two centuries before

the mill was constructed. The first plant built, known today as Ponemah's Mill No. 1, was seven hundred and fifty feet long, seventy-five feet wide and five stories high—an unusually large structure for that period. At later dates the company erected three other mills, two of which are still used.

Another important project in connection with the new mill was the building of a dam across the Shetucket River. This dam was four hundred and eighteen feet long and twenty-four feet high. It is reported that sixty teams of horses were required in the construction work in hauling supplies from the nearest railroad station.

In equipping the first mill, American looms were installed but all the preparatory and spinning equipment, largely mules, had to be imported from England. With the machinery came experts and technicians to install this equipment and to teach American operators how to spin fine yarns. Many of these men stayed as overseers after the mill went into production.

By 1879 the mill was running on fine cotton yarn, weaving an outstanding line of high-count fabrics consisting of cambrics, percales, Victoria and Persian lawns and nainsook checks and stripes. In Forrest Morgan's authoritative history of Connecticut, Ponemah Mills is described as "one of the three largest cotton mills in the United States." Morgan pays further tribute to Ponemah cloth by saying, "Its percales and fine lawns for printing have a reputation second to none in America." In addition to being the first mill in this country to use British spinning machinery, Ponemah was also the first manufacturer in America to use long-staple Egyptian cotton.

From the beginning of its operations, Ponemah's management has consistently held to the conviction that improvement in the art of producing fine fabrics was a fixed need in the textile trade. Now and in the past there have been many followers but few originators. As a result of its continuous policy of progress, several Ponemah's developments have become household words, not only in the trade but also in homes throughout the country. For example, the name "Soisette," a Ponemah development, was for years known to almost every housewife in the country. Ponemah Mills is also noted as a leading producer of typewriter ribbon cloth, which equals or surpasses any domestic or imported cloth of that type. Ponemah today is known in the textile market as the "Style" mill because of its ability to produce so many different types of fabrics due to its policy of diversification and fabric development.

The firm's management roster at the present time is headed by

Entrance to Pratt & Whitney Company's Main Office
and Plant in West Hartford, Connecticut

Henry A. Truslow, president. Mr. Truslow has had a wide business background, having previously been associated with F. G. Shattuck Company of New York; the Whitin Machine Works of Whitinville, Massachusetts and Charlotte, North Carolina; and Pepperell Manufacturing Company of Biddleford, Maine and Fall River, Massachusetts. He is a director of the Chelsea Savings bank; president and director of the Northern Textile Association; director of the Southern New England Textile Club; past president and director of the Norwich Manufacturers Association; chairman of the large firms division of the United Fund of Norwich. He is affiliated with the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute; the Norwich Chamber of Commerce; the National Association of Manufacturers; and he is a former president and director of the Norwich Manufacturers Association. He was recently named to the advisory board of the Thames office of the Connecticut Bank and Trust Company. He is a director of the Norwich Commerce Club; a member of the Union League Club of New York; the Acoxet Club of Westport Harbor, Massachusetts; West Brock Fishing Club; and he is an honorary chief of the Taftville Fire Company.

The Story of Pratt & Whitney Company

No individual company in all the world has contributed more to the production line in industry than has Pratt & Whitney Company, Incorporated of West Hartford. Even before the company was formed, one hundred years ago, its two founders were imbued with one ambition above all others: to make parts so accurate that they could be assembled interchangeably. Pratt & Whitney has been guided by that precept ever since.

In the early years of the company's history the need for interchangeability was most critically felt in hand gun and rifle manufacture. The Civil War was in progress then (the first "modern" war, as Mr. Bruce Catton, the historian, has said, because there were guns available in the Civil War that could shoot accurately more than one hundred yards). Pratt & Whitney developed the machine tools that made it possible for highly accurate firearms to be produced in volume.

Since that time Pratt & Whitney has been associated closely with the development of all the familiar production line products of today: typewriters, calculators, weighing scales, automobiles, telephones, and so on. In its long history this famous Connecticut company has created many new machines for various purposes, in addition to engineering and developing a variety of types of machine tools for producing

parts, gages for checking parts, and cutting tools for removing and shaping metal.

Some of the most notable and ancient (but still workable) products of Pratt & Whitney are on exhibit in the Ford Museum in Dearborn, Michigan, and in the Smithsonian's new Hall of Tools in Washington.

Today Pratt & Whitney occupies fourteen modern, efficient buildings (dating from 1939) on a 116-acre tract in West Hartford once known as Charter Oak Park. Before Pratt & Whitney moved there, the Park had been one of Connecticut's most popular fair grounds, and was famous throughout the East for harness racing. Enough of the trees and lawns of Charter Oak Park were left untouched to make this location the first and finest industrial park in the area.

As in the beginning, Pratt & Whitney is still known principally as a manufacturer of machine tools, cutting tools and gages. But its most exciting products of today are a far cry from those of even a few years ago. Within the past two years Pratt & Whitney has unveiled a tape-controlled Jig Borer (the first, hand-operated Jig Borer was invented by Pratt & Whitney in 1917), and since then tape-controlled hole grinders, rotary tables, milling machines and gages. Pratt & Whitney engineers in the year 1959 must be qualified not only in mechanical engineering and metallurgy, as in the past, but they must have a sound understanding of electronics, metrology, telemetry and other sciences as well, since Pratt & Whitney, first in interchangeability, is now a leader in the trend toward automation in industry.

The founders of the Company—Francis A. Pratt and Amos Whitney—had somewhat parallel careers before joining forces. The elder of the two, Pratt, was born in New York but grew up in Lowell, Massachusetts. After grammar school he became an apprentice for one of the outstanding mechanics of that time and place. At twenty-five Pratt moved on to Colt's Pistol Factory—practically a graduate school for the finest mechanics the country was developing—in Hartford. He left Colt's to become superintendent at Phoenix Iron Works (now Taylor & Fenn Company).

The younger partner, Amos Whitney, was born in Biddeford, Maine, and was a member of another branch of the family that produced Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin. At fourteen Whitney was apprenticed at the Essex Machine Company in Lawrence, Massachusetts, and later followed his father—an expert machinist and locksmith—to Colt's. Then he too moved on to Phoenix Iron Works, and met Francis Pratt.

The Company was born in a small rented room on Potter Street

in Hartford, where Pratt and Whitney did work on their own account in spare time with the few tools they owned. The only furniture in the room was a stove. They had not yet given up their full time jobs at Phoenix, but there was plenty of work for skilled mechanics, both job work and creative designing, and the partners were busy. Their first noteworthy accomplishment was the production of Spencer's Automatic Silk Winders designed for the Cheney Silk Mills in Manchester, and later adopted by the Willimantic Linen Company.

As often happens with new companies, their first setback came promptly. The shop had just begun to be recognized as a going concern when fire burned out their little room and destroyed all their equipment. Courage is characteristic of pioneers, however, and in less than a year they were in business again, this time in the Woods building at the rear of the old Hartford Times office. This location remained their shop during the next few successful years, encompassing the Civil War, until their space became too small for their expanding business and they were compelled to move.

By 1862 more capital was needed. The partners each contributed $1,200, and the same amount was put in the concern by Monroe Stannard of New Britain. The latter became a partner and took active charge of the shop since he was the only one of the partners who could give full time to the firm's operations. In 1865, when the original investment of $3,600 had burgeoned to a capital worth of $75,000, the company started construction of a three-story building on Capitol Avenue in Hartford, where the company was to remain (adding new buildings from time to time) for the next seventy-six years. One floor of the new building was rented to the Weed Sewing Machine Company, and it was generally predicted that Weed would eventually take over the entire structure. As it happened, Pratt & Whitney quickly outgrew its two floors and Weed was forced to find space elsewhere.

During this period the little company was heavily involved in the manufacture of fire arms, and it was this work that gave impetus to the development of the ideas the founders had had about making interchangeable parts "as like as peas in a pod." Work of such precise nature (the Civil War fire arms) had never been attempted before, and the idea was scoffed at by seasoned mechanics. In those days every piece of machinery was assembled and fitted by hand, and no two parts supposedly the same would interchange. Men like Eli Whitney and Samuel Colt had given a lot of thought to interchangeability, and had even presented their ideas to the military services and Congress, but it remained for Francis Pratt and Amos Whitney to make

the idea practical on a large scale. Much of their success was due to their early awareness of the need for development and use of accurate gages and trustworthy standards of length.

There was no commercial standard inch at that time, and the length of the commercial standard yard varied with the number of yardsticks. Pratt & Whitney soon realized that a practical standard inch of exact dimensions was the basic requirement for the entire system of interchangeability. Many years of refining the gaging tools already in existence, and inventing new tools, gradually led—by 1882—to the historically famous Rogers-Bond Comparator which is on display in the Gage Demonstration Room of Pratt & Whitney's plant in West Hartford. In 1879, backed by the skill and resources of Pratt & Whitney, William A. Rogers, then a professor of astronomy at Harvard College, and George M. Bond of Stevens Institute of Technology, had set up a research and development program that led, three years later, to the comparator bearing their names, a device that made absolutely correct measurements within one fifty-thousandths of an inch.

At the time their project started, tools used for measurements in different shops varied widely in dimension. So, to obtain universally accepted masters for the P & W accuracy program, Professor Rogers journeyed to London to obtain a reliable transfer of the British Imperial Yard, and to Paris for the French Meter d'Archives. With the cooperation of the United States Coast Survey, he and George Bond made exhaustive and very delicate comparisons of standard measuring bars produced by Pratt & Whitney with the United States Standard Yard designated as Bronze No. 11. Years of time and many thousands of dollars went into this work, with the net result that Pratt & Whitney succeeded in making several accurate copies of all three standards: The British, French and American. These famous copies (bars) were the basis of Pratt & Whitney accuracy and established the company as the outstanding authority on accuracy.

The success of the Rogers-Bond Comparator led to the development of the Pratt & Whitney Standard Measuring Machine, which is recognized all over the world as a basic gage for the construction and duplication of recognized standards of length. Using the Standard Measuring Machine (which reads measurements directly to .00001") as a reference, Pratt & Whitney developed a host of other gages for a variety of purposes: supermicrometers, thread checkers of many types, basic measuring tools of high accuracy, continuous rolling mill gages, and pneumatic, electric, electronic, transistorized and tape-controlled gaging equipment.

In July, 1869 the Company was formally incorporated under a State of Connecticut charter with a capitalization of $300,000. This was increased, mostly by earnings, to $400,000 by 1873 and to $500,000 by 1875.

Soon after the Franco-Prussian War, in 1870, Pratt & Whitney entered a new phase in the gun making business. An agent of the Company that year visited the Imperial and private gun factories of Germany, and discovered that antiquated machinery and tools were being used. An urgent summons was dispatched to Francis Pratt. After a six weeks visit to Germany, Pratt returned with German government orders for machinery totaling $350,000. In the next three years he made six additional trips to Germany and brought back orders for additional equipment and machinery to the value of $1,250,000—an outstanding transaction in those days. These contracts called for the delivery of the equipment to Hamburg, to be transferred to three different Prussian arsenals. A supplemental contract specified supervision of erecting and testing the equipment, and instructing the German operators. This work was done so well that, contrary to its own precedent, the German government addressed a letter to Pratt & Whitney Company which read in part as follows: "The Pratt & Whitney Company has furnished the Royal Armories of Spondan, Erfurt and Donsitz with plants of machinery which execute the work with such nicety and precision as to save one half the wages, and to render the Government in no small degree independent of the power and skill of the workmen."

Pratt & Whitney's activities as gun smiths and manufacturers of machinery for making guns brought them many models to be developed under the supervision of their inventors. Among these was the Lee gun, the father of all bolt action guns, and the forerunner of the Lee-Enfield and Medford rifles. The Mauser was developed under the personal direction of its inventor. The Sponsel gun, an adaptation of the Hotchkiss, the deKnight machine gun, and a Remington model were all made in the Pratt & Whitney shop.

In 1904 a contract with the Japanese Government called for the building of tools, gages and machinery for making shrapnel shells at the rate of 700 per day, and following this came an order for six-inch naval gun sights for the United States Government. In 1909 Pratt & Whitney signed a contract with the Australian Arsenal at Lithgow for a plant equipped to produce fifty Lee-Enfield rifles per day. Since British and Australian rifles were required to interchange, it was essential for Pratt & Whitney to design a complete gaging system for

this contract. It is worth noting that Pratt & Whitney's bid on this contract included just 300 machines and a production rate of one gun every twenty-three hours, against the best British bid of 700 machines and a rate of one gun every seventy-two hours.

At other times in the Company's history complete plants, or machinery for arsenals, were supplied by Pratt & Whitney to the American, British, Spanish, French, Belgian, Italian, Russian, Chinese, Canadian, Greek and Chilean governments, and equipment for making and gaging the world's guns to many other nations. A model of the famous rapid-fire Gardner gun, used both for field artillery and on naval vessels, is on display in the main office building of Pratt & Whitney in West Hartford.

Gun making was important to the company's growth, of course, but it actually represented only a small part of the total business. Prior to 1900 the Company had designed and manufactured an astonishing variety of machine tools and other products. Among the former were lathes; boring mills; shapers; planers; vertical drills; grinders; screw, tapping, milling and cam cutting machines; die sinkers; profilers; power and broaching presses; power hammers; and so on. Related products included cranes, reciprocating hydraulic engines, cartridge-varnishing machines, bolt cutters, cutting tools, lathe chucks, wrenches, and iron molders flasks. In some instances, complete equipment was furnished for entire factories.

Among the products unrelated to machine tools manufactured by Pratt & Whitney before the turn of the century were automatic weighing machines for grain and coal (about 1890), counter devices (1895)—similar to those used on machine tools today, the first model of the noiseless typewriter, the Moore and Sholes typewriters, the Hollerith tabulating machine, envelope machinery (later to become the property of the United States Envelope Company), and (in 1889 to 1890) the original model of the Paige Typesetter that cost Mark Twain a fortune. The last item proved far too expensive and complicated to build and market, but its design formed the basis of the Mergenthaler and other typesetting machines used today. The original model is now in the Sibley College of Engineering, Cornell University.

In 1901 Pratt & Whitney Company was purchased by Niles-Bement-Pond Company, the largest and most aggressive machine tool manufacturing and sales organization in the world at that time. As a subsidiary, Pratt & Whitney was reorganized with more attention paid to manufacturing on a quantity basis. From that time on Pratt & Whitney dropped its excursions into other fields, except gun mak-

ing as occasion demanded, and became what it is today—exclusively a manufacturer of machine tools, cutting tools and gages.

One of the most critical shortages disclosed as a result of the speeded-up manufacturing program of World War I was in accurate gage blocks. The only gage blocks available at that time were imported from Sweden in very small quantities and at high prices. As the world's leading gage manufacturer, Pratt & Whitney tackled this problem in combination with Major Hoke of the Ordnance Department of the United States Government. Major Hoke had invented a system for precision lapping of hardened and ground steel blocks, but this was a laboratory process, and it needed the ingenuity of Pratt & Whitney to turn that original idea into a practical manufacturing system. The result was the production of Hoke Precision Gage Blocks that could be guaranteed accurate within tolerances as close as 5 millionths of an inch.

A contemporary development was the world's first jig borer, an ultra precision machine that caused a revolution in tool room procedures all over the world. It is interesting to note here that at the very moment Pratt & Whitney was bringing a jig borer to completion in America, the machine tool and gage manufacturer Societe Genevoise D'Instruments de Physique in Switzerland, working independently, was developing a similar machine. The coincidence did not stop there; throughout the years the refinement and enlargement of the P & W and Swiss machines have kept pace, and they are recognized today as the two most accurate machine tools the world has ever produced.

In the period of slow business activity from 1920 to 1925, Pratt & Whitney revised and re-designed its products, work which the feverish war activities had curtailed. Then it had been necessary to turn out machine tools in the quickest possible manner, and there was little time for new developments which were not absolutely essential. This re-creation period saw Pratt & Whitney engineers delving into new metals and applying, in a practical peace-time fashion, the knowledge gained during the war. New designs were worked out, better methods were developed, and Pratt & Whitney products were raised to new and better standards; "Accuracy Headquarters" became a slogan.

During this time, also, the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Company was formed to develop and build the radial air-cooled aircraft engines which have achieved an international reputation. Here again Pratt & Whitney precision was of utmost importance. The Aircraft Company was later sold to the United Aircraft and Transport Corporation, and was moved to its present location in East Hartford.

Beginning in 1930 the already extensive Pratt & Whitney product line was increased by the purchase of a number of other companies whose products were easily integrated. The first of these was the John-Sons Company of Hartford, manufacturers of roll thread snap gages. These gages filled a competitive gap in Pratt & Whitney's conventional gage line.

A much more important addition came in 1931 with the purchase of the Keller Mechanical Engineering Corporation of Brooklyn. This company had been making die sinking machines since the turn of the century, and had been the inventor, in about 1920, of automatic tracer-controlled milling. Keller machines—some of them weighing fifty tons and more—have been vital to the growth and progress of the automotive and aircraft industries. The same machines had the same revolutionary effect on forging dies, bottle molds, the design and manufacture of railway cars and boats. Keller machines are used for cutting religious figures in Vermont marble and souvenir figures sold by Indian trading posts. Kellerflex flexible shaft machines, and their accessory burs, pencil stones, sanding drums and so on, are in use in industry everywhere, from removing the weld bulges from milk separators to the finishing of metal architectural forms by one of the world's finest sculptors, Jose de Rivera.

In 1948 Pratt & Whitney acquired the internationally famous Potter & Johnston Company of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, manufacturer of automatic turret lathes since 1898. The history of this company parallels that of Pratt & Whitney in many respects. Potter & Johnston was started as a partnership by two Scotsmen. Its founders were more than just expert mechanics, and, while their main interest was building machine tools, they also invented or developed many other devices along the way, including textile spinning frames, oil burners, linotype machines, railway air brake operating valves, automobile cylinder lubricators and automatic chokes, water filters and smokeless ash trays. Potter & Johnston during World War I built and equipped an entire ordnance shell plant. In 1922 the company set up a subsidiary known as Potter Fine Spinners, Inc. for manufacturing an extremely high grade of English-type broadcloth. When Potter & Johnston became a subsidiary of Pratt & Whitney it continued operating in its factory in Pawtucket until April 1, 1959, when its complete facilities were transferred to the parent company's plant in West Hartford.

The Sterling Die Company of Cleveland was Pratt & Whitney's next acquisition, in 1955. This was a relatively new company that had

become one of the leaders in the manufacture of thread rolling dies, tools that have contributed heavily to the increased production of screws and fasteners, particularly of those highly accurate screws and fasteners demanded by the aircraft and missile industries. The following year Pratt & Whitney purchased Jaquith Carbide Company of Lynn, Massachusetts, manufacturers of carbide extruding and progressive dies. As Pratt & Whitney divisions, both these companies are continuing to operate with the same managements and in the same locations as before, but with greatly increased facilities. Sterling Die Division, in particular, acts also as midwest stocking point for both Sterling dies and Pratt & Whitney tools and gages.

The only company in an unrelated business purchased by Pratt & Whitney during this period was Chandler-Evans Corporation of Meriden, Connecticut, whose carburetors, fuel pumps and other aircraft accessories are used in nearly all American planes, both civilian and military. That company's facilities were moved to one wing of the expanded Pratt & Whitney plant in 1943, and Chandler-Evans became a subsidiary. Sixteen years later its sales and manufacturing volume had become so large that Chandler-Evans once again became an independent company, although it remains in the same family group of companies in which we now find Pratt & Whitney is a member.

The past five years of Pratt & Whitney's history have been among its most turbulent. On the one hand, its engineers have been developing tape-controlled machines, gages and systems, and putting the Company in the lead in the race to provide ultra-precise machines, tools and gages for the Missile Age. On the other hand, the management of the company has gone through some radical changes.

In 1955, Niles-Bement-Pond Company was merged into the Penn-Texas Corporation. Shortly thereafter the name Niles-Bement-Pond was dropped and Pratt & Whitney Company, Incorporated was established as a Penn-Texas subsidiary. Four years later, in 1959, Penn-Texas was officially renamed Fairbanks Whitney Corporation. Today, besides Pratt & Whitney, other industrial enterprises in the Fairbanks Whitney family of companies included: Fairbanks Morse, Chandler-Evans, Colt's Patent Firearms, "Quick-Way" Truck Shovel, Bayway Terminal, and Pennsylvania Coal and Coke.

In Pratt & Whitney's long history it has always been necessary, periodically, for the management to pause to examine objectively its progress, and how that progress was made, and what direction the Company should take in the future. In the present phase the Company is consolidating operations, modernizing methods, replacing old equip-

ment with the most modern types, and aiming its engineering planning for the products that will be required in the Missile Age. Pratt & Whitney's future should be as glorious as its past.

Putnam Catholic Academy

Putnam Catholic Academy, a school for girls conducted by the Daughters of the Holy Ghost, is located at 72 Church Street, Putnam, which is in the northeast corner of the state, only a few miles from the Massachusetts and Rhode Island boundaries. It is pleasantly situated on extensive grounds which afford every facility for recreation and sports.

Founded in 1928 by the Daughters of the Holy Ghost, the school is affiliated with the Catholic University, Washington, D. C., and is accredited by the Connecticut State Board of Education and the National Catholic Educational Association. Its course of study has been designed to meet the entrance requirements of standard colleges, normal schools, hospital training schools, commercial schools, and schools of music. It has as its purpose the providing of its students with a broad cultural education, with the inculcation of the principles of the Catholic way of life. Its efforts are centered on effecting in each student the development of the whole person: physical, intellectual, social, civic, moral and spiritual.

Its four-year course offers a wide curriculum in both academic and commercial subjects; and it has a well-trained and devoted faculty under the administrative leadership of a principal, Sister Louise Sophie.

St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Stamford

The first St. John's Church was completed and opened for public worship in March, 1747. It had been erected on a plot of ground measuring forty-five by thirty-five feet and bounded on the east and west by an almost impassable swamp.

Its construction followed by about four decades the first Episcopalian services held in Stamford, which were conducted in 1706 by the Rev. George Muirson, who came from Rye, New York. It was not until 1727 that the General Assembly granted Episcopalians release from taxation toward the support of the established Congregational Church. Between 1727 and 1748, occasional services were held by the Episcopal group. At a town meeting held in 1742, the request for the use of a piece of land by the church was granted.

The first rector was the Rev. Ebenezer Dibblee, who assumed

charge of St. John's Parish in October, 1748, and served until his death on May 9, 1799, at the age of eighty-four. There were no regular rectors for the next eleven years, but on October 10, 1810 the Rev. Jonathan Judd assumed the duties of that post. Through his help and influence, all religious bodies were placed on equal footing before the law. The Rev. Mr. Judd resigned in 1822 and was succeeded by the Rev. Ambrose S. Todd, who served until his death on June 22, 1861. During his tenure of service, a new and larger St. John's Church was constructed, on the site of the first church. On April 19, 1843, Bishop Brownell consecrated the new edifice, which had been designed by Thomas P. Dixon. Mr. Dixon was also the designer of P. T. Barnum's residence at Bridgeport, as well as private homes and public buildings in Hartford.

St. John's fifth rector, the Rev. Dr. Tatlock, was responsible for many improvements, including the establishment in 1882 of St. John's Church House for the aid of the sick, the aged and the orphaned. This institution preceded the establishment of Stamford Hospital by fourteen years.

In 1890 the second St. John's Church was completely destroyed by fire. One year later, on All Saints Day, the third St. John's was completed, at a cost of nearly one hundred and seventy thousand dollars. The Parish Church became the memorial to Dr. Tatlock who died in 1896. Soon after, the Reverend Charles Morris Addison became the Rector, resigning in 1919 after a very effective ministry which was noted for his development of services for special occasions.

The present rector, the Rev. Stanley F. Hemsley, was born in England. He arrived in the United States in 1919, and was ordained in 1933. He came to St. John's Church as assistant to the Rev. Gerald A. Cunningham, the rector from 1920 to 1942; and succeeded the Rev. Mr. Cunningham as rector in the latter year.

The church's address is 628 Main Street, Stamford.

Saint John's Roman Catholic Church
Cromwell, Connecticut

The first Catholics to settle in Cromwell, in 1846, attended religious services at Saint John's Church in Middletown, and it was not until 1877 that Mass was said in Cromwell, in Stevens' Hall, now the floor above Grower's Market. The priest who celebrated the first Mass was the Reverend Francis P. O'Keefe.

The first resident pastor in the area, the Reverend John H. Ryan, D.D., came in 1880 and served Cromwell, Rocky Hill and Kensing-

ton. He purchased land in Cromwell, ground was broken in 1881, and Saint John's Church of Cromwell was dedicated by Bishop McMahon on April 22, 1883. From the three Catholics who established themselves in Cromwell in 1846, the parish now numbers more than three thousand souls.

The original rectory was replaced and remodeled, the basement of the first church became a parish hall, a Sunday school classroom area and an auxiliary chapel, and the parish was prospering when, on March 1, 1953, a fire broke out and completely destroyed the church. Yet in spite of the conflagration, which occurred on a Sunday, Masses were held at the Nathaniel White School. A garage was converted into a temporary chapel for daily Masses, Confessions and Baptisms, Sunday services were held in the school auditorium, Saint John's Church in Middletown was available for weddings, funerals and First Communion classes, and the members of the parish did not lack spiritual assistance.

Less than two weeks after the disastrous fire, plans were underway for the construction of a new church under the direction of the Reverend Thomas M. Lane, the then pastor of the church since 1948. A fund drive was organized, and was so successful that on October 17th of the same year, ground was broken for a new church. Exactly a year later, on October 17, 1954, the new Church of Saint John was dedicated. Designed in a modified Norman style of architecture, and built of selected gray brick trimmed with limestone and granite, the new church is a landmark in the community. The building contains an auditorium seating six hundred people, complete with stage, anterooms, storage rooms and fully equipped kitchen, and classrooms for religious instruction can be created by means of folding partitions. The Church of Saint John has truly risen from the ashes into an outstanding edifice of its type and a spiritual center for the Catholic population of Cromwell.

Saint Rose of Lima Parish, Meriden

The oldest Roman Catholic parish in the City of Meriden, which began as a mission in 1839, the parish of Saint Rose was officially organized in 1848 with missions in Wallingford, Cheshire and Southington. The first church was a building that had been formerly occupied by an Episcopal congregation. In October, 1948, the Most Reverend Henry J. O'Brien, Bishop of Hartford, celebrated a Pontifical Mass of Thanksgiving in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the parish's founding.

St. Rose's Church and Community Center, Meriden

With the coming of the railroad to Meriden in 1839, a number of Irish Catholic families established themselves in the community, and they were first served by mission priests at services held in private homes, among them the Robert Clark home on Broad Street. Early missionaries were the Reverend Philip O'Reilly and the Reverend Teevens of New Haven. It was the Reverend Teevens who first organized the small colony in 1845 and who said mass in the Clark home.

It was in 1848 that the Reverend Teevens received permission from the Bishop of Hartford to form a parish, and services were held in a wooden edifice at the corner of Olive and Broad streets, which had formerly been used by an Episcopal congregation. The Reverend O'Reilly assumed charge of the parish in 1851, and was succeeded by the Reverend Thomas Quinn in 1854, who started construction of a church on Center Street, which was begun with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars.

Under the Very Reverend Thomas Walsh, V.G., who assumed the pastorate in 1859, the parish debt was removed and the parish grew rapidly, necessitating enlargements in 1868 at a cost of $30,000. In 1883, Rev. Martin Lawler took charge of St. Rose parish on Father Walsh's death. He was succeeded in 1885 by the Reverend Paul F. McAlenny, who was to remain as pastor until 1900. He completed in 1888 the St. Rose Chapel which served the Sisters of Mercy as a Convent Chapel. The next pastor was the Rev. John Cooney. By 1906 the parish of Saint Rose consisted of the church, rectory, two schoolhouses, Saint Bridget's Convent, and the cemeteries of Saint Patrick in 1864 and of the Sacred Heart in 1893.

Truly the mother church of Meriden, Saint Rose fostered the birth of the parishes of Saint Laurent and of Saint Joseph, the former in 1880 and the latter in 1904 and of the Holy Angels Parish of South Meriden. The influx of French Canadian immigrants prior to 1880, who worshipped originally at Saint Rose, brought about the formation of Saint Laurent parish. In addition to this, the increased population of Saint Rose was such that already by 1895 services were being held on the west side of town and Saint Joseph's parish was founded in 1904. The corner stone of the Church of the Holy Angels, South Meriden, was laid April 3, 1887.

Saint Rose Parish had the honor of having the first parochial school in Meriden. In 1855, seven years before free public schools were established in the town, classes were started for Catholic children in the basement of the existing church. In the early years, children were taught by lay teachers under the direction of the pastor, and

when the school building was constructed in 1872, four Sisters of Mercy came from their motherhouse in Ennis, County Clare, Ireland, to Meriden. In 1879 St. Bridget (Brigid) Convent was named Superior or Mother House for a portion of Connecticut. A new Convent on Center Street was constructed for the nuns in 1878, and a new brick school building was built on Center Street in 1875.

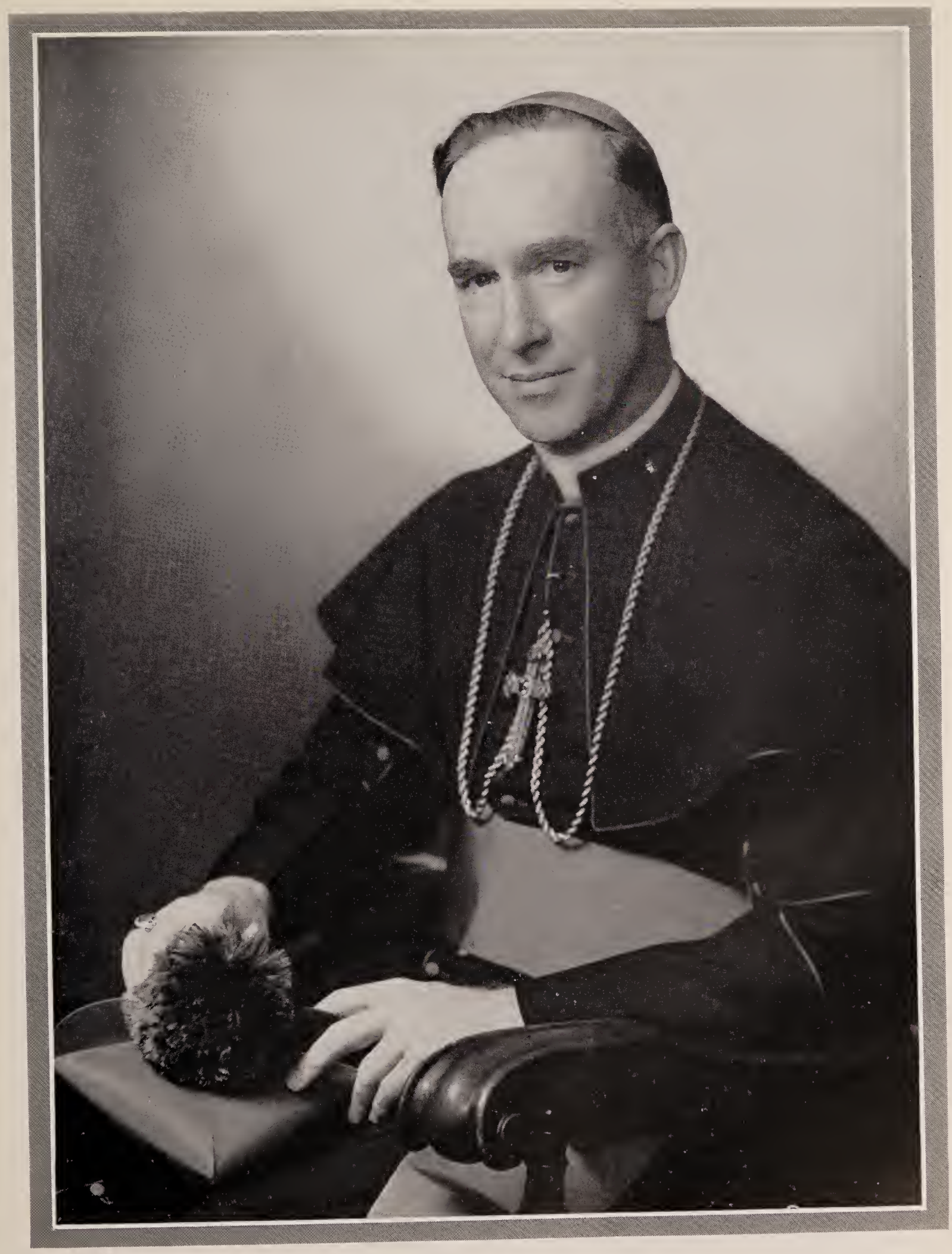
The Rt. Rev. John Neale succeeded the Rev. Paul McElenney as pastor of St. Rose in 1914. During his administration he remodeled the Church, increased the size of the school and supervised the building of a Community Building. The ceremony of consecration of St. Rose Church was in 1926. On his death the Rev. Denis Hurley, a native of the parish succeeded him and served until he retired in 1947. The Rt. Rev. Joseph M. Griffin, president of the St. Thomas Seminary of Bloomfield, Connecticut, of whom more is written in the biographical section of this history, was appointed to the permanent rectorship of St. Rose Parish in 1957. His program of restoration for the various buildings has progressed and a new eight classroom school was started in late 1958.

The school today consists of thirteen classrooms and students are taught by the Sisters of Mercy and by lay teachers, with classes from the first to the eighth grades. A school orchestra was formed to participate in the Parochial School Music Festival; facilities of the parish community building are available for gymnasium, swimming and other activities, and the new eight classroom addition is under way for increased enrollment and for increased junior high school facilities. There are today some five hundred children enrolled in the school.

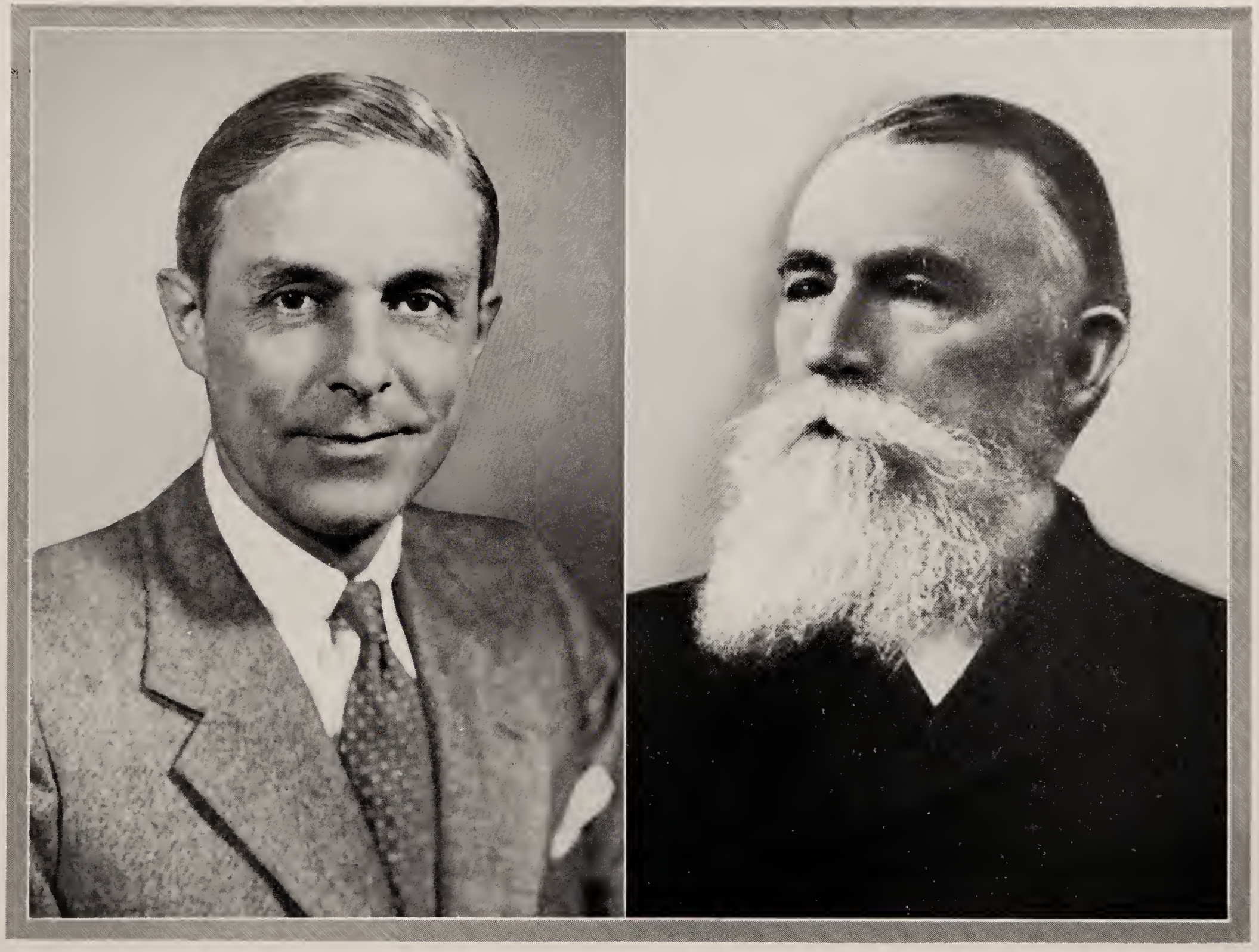
Roman Catholic Diocese of Norwich

The Roman Catholic Diocese of Norwich was created by a decree of Pope Pius XII under date of August 6, 1953. Its creation separated four eastern counties of New London, Windham, Tolland, and Middlesex from the Diocese of Hartford and set them up as a new diocese with the bishop's see at Norwich and St. Patrick's Church in that city as his cathedral. At the time of its creation, the diocese had fifty-three parishes and its Catholic population numbered 129,969. They were served by one hundred and four diocesan priests and four religious priests in parish work.

The first Bishop of Norwich, the Most Reverend Bernard J. Flanagan, former Chancellor of the Diocese of Burlington, is now the Bishop of the Diocese of Worcester, Massachusetts, under papal



Most Rev. Bernard J. Flanagan



C. Forbes Sargent

Joseph Bradford Sargent

appointment dated in August 1959. Bishop Flanagan was consecrated in the Cathedral of Burlington on November 30, 1953, and installed as Bishop of Norwich by the Most Reverend Henry J. O'Brien, Archbishop of Hartford, on December 9, 1953. He was born in Proctor, Vermont, on March 31, 1908; graduated from Proctor High School and Holy Cross College in Worcester, Massachusetts; studied theology at the American College in Rome where he was ordained December 8, 1931, by Francesco Cardinal Marchetti-Selvaggiani; and did graduate work at the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., which awarded him a doctorate in Canon Law in 1943.

Bishop Flanagan was assistant at St. Monica's Church in Barre, Vermont, for eight years and served also as pastor of St. Louis' Church in Highgate Center for six months. He was Chancellor of the Diocese of Burlington from 1943 to 1953, and was named a Domestic Prelate in 1945. During his years as Chancellor, he was also secretary to the Bishop of Burlington and Episcopal Master of Ceremonies.

Bishop Flanagan is the son of John B. Flanagan and Alice (McGarry) Flanagan, both natives of Proctor, Vermont. His mother died in 1954, but his father is still living. He has one brother, John, who is married and lives in Vermont with his wife and three children.

Sargent and Company

An old and honored name in the manufacture of builders' hardware, Sargent and Company is known wherever homes are built, and traces its history back to 1810 when Henry Sargent began the manufacture of hand cards, which were essential pieces of equipment in the manufacture of hand spun woolens. The company began as Southgate and Sargent, was located in Leicester, Massachusetts, and its original product was listed as late as 1879.

Joseph Denny Sargent, a brother of Henry, joined the firm in 1813, but it was not until Joseph Bradford Sargent, son of Joseph Denny, joined the firm, that Sargent and Company entered the hardware field. Joseph Bradford had started a hardware commission business and manufacturing agency in New York City in 1849. He was joined by his brothers in a partnership, George Henry joining him in 1854 and Edward, a short time later. At that time, the company was purely a selling organization and sales agent for some factories. One of these was the Peck and Walter Manufacturing Company of New Britain, Connecticut. Originally incorporated in 1853, with Joseph

Bradford Sargent as one of the original incorporators and owning about one-tenth of the stock, its controlling interest had passed into Mr. Sargent's hands by 1856, and he then decided to take over its management.

Within a year of taking this step, he had developed a process of baking enamel which enabled his company to compete for business in enameled fixtures that had formerly gone almost entirely to England. Such rigid requirements were set up for the lacquer used that only one contending company was able to meet all the requirements. Thus Sargent and Company had a finish that would stand up to the elements. By 1857, the Sargent brothers had completed purchase of the Peck and Walter Company, and a partnership was formed between Joseph Bradford and George Henry.

Outgrowing its New Britain facilities, plans were made to move the plant to New Haven, and it was during the Civil War, on May 1, 1864, that the new plant was occupied, the building consisting of a basement, four stories, and the first freight elevator seen in Connecticut. The Hotel Pavilion, next door to the factory, one of the top resort hotels in New Haven, was also purchased by the Sargents to provide living accommodations for the two hundred workers they had brought from New Britain while they were finding homes. With the move, the company was incorporated under the laws of Connecticut, and it then took its present name of Sargent and Company.

At that time, Sargent and Company manufactured one thousand different items, and their sales organization also handled products manufactured by other companies. It was in 1865 that Sargent became the sole representative of Davenport, Mallory and Company, makers of locks, marking Sargent's entrance into the field in which they are most famous today, but it was not until 1884 that the company began manufacture of its own locks. Mr. Sargent added the role of active citizen to that of prominent manufacturer, serving as Selectman of New Haven from 1881 to 1887, as Mayor from 1891 to 1895, and in 1896, he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Connecticut.

Manufacturing facilities were expanded in 1874 to include the bright wire business purchased from the Smith Company of Deep River, Connecticut, and the purchase of land and the erection of new buildings went on at a steady rate until 1914. Sargent had one of the largest hardware factories in the world, and its catalogue listed sixty-thousand items. Modern efficiency has cut down the number of items listed, and today Sargent has two thousand items in its catalogue, but will manufacture on demand when special items are needed.

It was in 1936 that Sargent began the manufacture of locks entirely bored into the latch, and during World War II produced bomb shackles for the Navy, as well as many other items needed for the Armed Services. The company's new "IntegraLock" is an outgrowth of its wartime experience, and for the first time Sargent has adapted precision methods to the manufacture of lock parts.

Sargent and Company purchased the William Schollhorn Company in 1948, adding to its list of products the famous Bernard line of parallel action pliers, forged pliers and snips, leather and stationery punches, hedge clippers and other similar special tools. Also, since the war, Sargent has had one of the most modern gray iron foundries in the world, and other aids in the company's drive for better production include modern conveyers to simplify and speed material handling, new machinery for precision parts, reorganization of the flow of work and the use of modern methods and equipment in the vast Sargent plant of eight hundred and seventy-thousand square feet.

President of the company today is Charles Forbes Sargent, grandson of Joseph Bradford Sargent. Born in New Haven in 1898, he graduated from Yale University in 1920 and served as a Lieutenant in the Army Field Artillery during World War I. President of Sargent and Company since 1944, he is also President of the company's Canadian partner, Liftlock Hardware Industries, Limited. A director of the First New Haven National Bank and active in the Red Cross, he is a member of the New Haven Country Club, the New Haven Lawn Club and the Yale Club of New York.

Like his grandfather, Mr. Sargent devotes his full efforts to maintain Sargent in its high position in the hardware field, and he is constantly working with his management team towards better methods, better products, better working conditions, and more good jobs for more good people.

Chas. W. Scranton and Company

Chas. W. Scranton and Company was organized in New Haven on June 27, 1891, "to engage in and carry on a general brokerage business, and generally to do all things incidental to said business." The original stockholders were prominent men in the community and included Charles S. Leete, James D. Dewell, Edwin S. Greeley, L. W. Beecher, H. Mason, Seth G. Johnson, Frank C. Bushnell, Ezekiel G. Stoddard, Edward E. Bradley, George T. Bradley, William R. Tyler, Wallace B. Fenn, Joseph C. Platt and Charles Scranton.

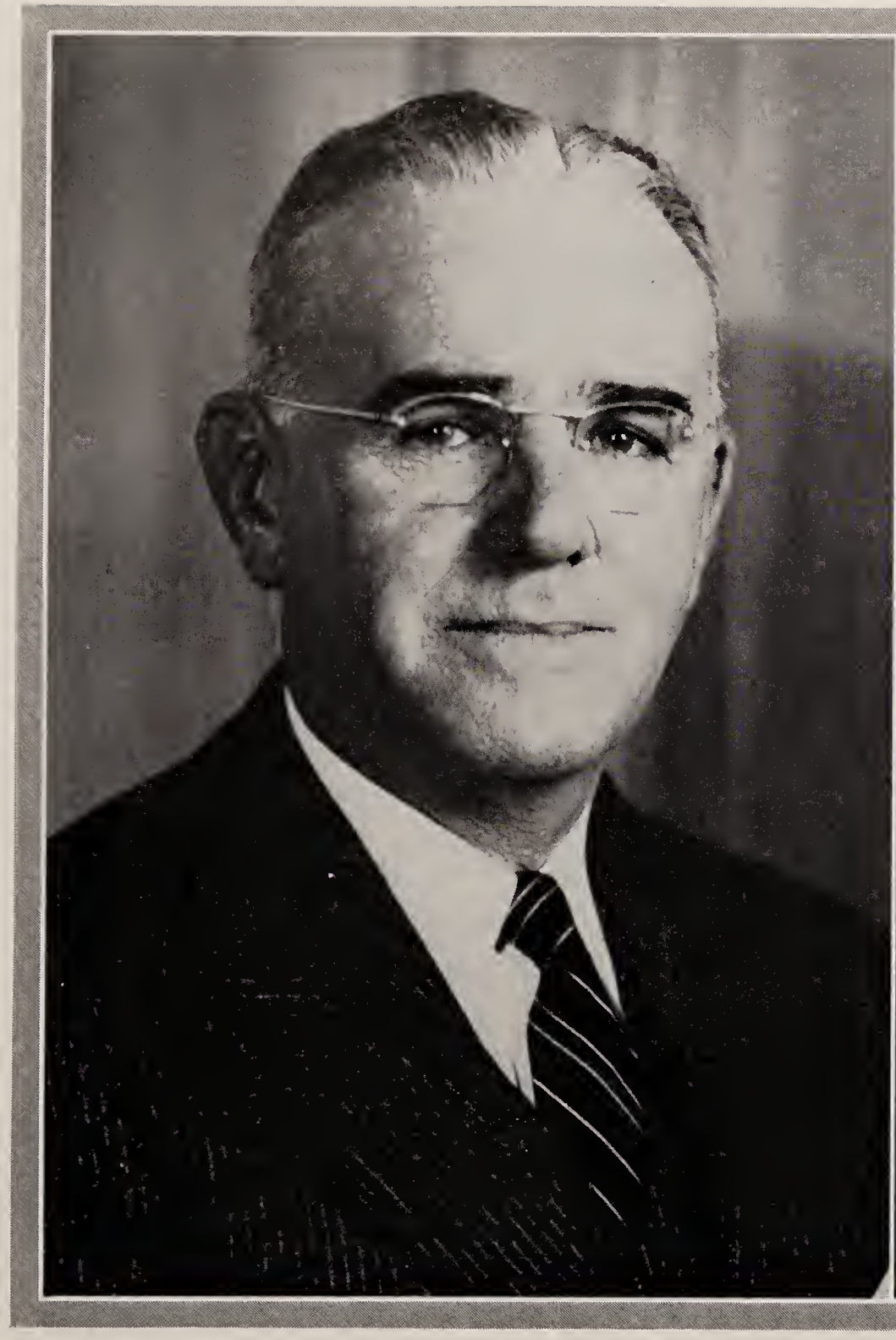
Around the turn of the century the firm moved to 103 Orange Street, where it prospered for a little over two decades. In 1922 it was decided to broaden the scope of the business and a membership in the New York Stock Exchange was purchased. This necessitated a change from a corporation to a partnership. The original partners of Chas. W. Scranton and Company were John J. McKeon, William B. Scranton, William J. Hickey and Paul W. Redfield.

In 1923 the growth of the business and the need for additional space forced a move to much larger quarters at 157 Church Street. Here the business continued to expand at an even faster pace, and in August, 1929, the firm moved into its own newly constructed building at 209 Church Street, where it is currently serving its many thousands of clients.

Since the mid-1920s, branch offices have been established in Waterbury, New London, Danbury and Bridgeport, making the company one of the largest of Connecticut investment bankers. On July 11, 1956, the firm brought into New Haven the first automatic electric stock quotation board, known as the Teleregister Board, operating by direct wire from New York. Besides being a member of the New York Stock Exchange, it holds an associate membership in the American Stock Exchange. In addition to a complete stock brokerage business, it participates in underwriting both municipal and corporate securities, and specializes in Connecticut securities.

On January 2, 1958, Paul W. Redfield retired as senior partner of the firm and was succeeded by William J. Falsey, who has been with the firm for more than forty years. Mr. Falsey is also the company's representative on the New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange. He is a director of the Connecticut State Chamber of Commerce; trustee of the Connecticut Public Expenditure Council; past president of the Connecticut Investment Bankers Association; director of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of New Haven; treasurer and a director of the Connecticut Radio Foundation, Station WELI; director of the Greist Manufacturing Company and The Henry G. Thompson and Sons Company; and chairman of the Distributions Committee of The New Haven Foundation. For the past twenty years, Mr. Falsey has been a member of the New Haven Board of Finance.

Other partners are Edward A. Burgess, Frank M. Johnson, Leslie B. Swan, Stephen G. McKeon, John M. Flanagan, and Gordon E. Johnson, all of New Haven, and Bertram B. Bailey of Waterbury. All of the above are general partners.



Paul W. Redfield, former senior partner, and Paul L. Sampsell of New London now have Limited Partnership status in the firm, as does also Wilbur G. Hoye.

Security-Connecticut Insurance Group

With the discontinuance of the New Haven Insurance Company in 1831, the shipping merchants of New Haven were left without a local organization through which to insure their property, and were forced to deal with insurance companies located elsewhere—in Hartford, Boston, New York, or even London. This caused considerable annoyance as well as delay in conducting their normal trade.

Among these captains of commerce were six men whose names are prominent in the old records: Jehiel Forbes, Russell Hotchkiss, Joseph N. Clarke, Richard M. Clarks, Ezra Hotchkiss and Justice Harrison. Owing to their determination, a movement was started which resulted in a petition being presented to the General Assembly in 1841. It can well be imagined that the sponsors of this project met with no encouragement in Hartford, then well started toward becoming the insurance center of the United States. Nevertheless, on May 5 of that year, a charter was granted to the Mutual Security Insurance Company, in an action recorded in these words:

> Resolved By This Assembly, That Jehiel Forbes, Theron Towner, Richard M. Clarke, Smith Tuttle, Nathan Peck, Jr., and their associates and all others who may associate with them hereafter, in the manner herein provided and their successors and assigns be . . . and they are hereby created and made a body politic and corporate, by the name of "The Mutual Security Insurance Company." . . . Sect. II. Theron Towner, Richard M. Clarke, Smith Tuttle, Ezra Hotchkiss, Nathan Peck, Jr., are hereby appointed Commissioners to receive subscriptions.

The original charter granted the corporation power

> to insure all kinds of vessels, goods, wares, and merchandise, freight, bottomry and respondentia interest, and to make all and any insurance appertaining to, or connected with marine risks, inland transportation and navigation; and also to insure all kinds of property of whatever kind or nature soever against loss or damage by fire, also to lend money on bottomry and respondentia.

Organized as a stock company, the firm was to be capitalized at not less than one hundred thousand dollars nor more than three hundred thousand dollars. The books of the company were opened to receive subscriptions in 1842; but the effects of the panic which had struck in 1837 were still being felt, and on January 11, 1843, the commissioners voted to grant a further extension of time for receiving subscriptions until April 12, 1843. Actually, it was not

until March 18, 1844, that enough had been subscribed to meet the minimum amount of capitalization called for in the company's charter. Early in 1844, the directors voted "that the President and Secretary be authorized to contract for a room on State Street, in the second story of Timothy Dwight's Building, on a lease of five years, the rent not to exceed $135 per annum." The following stockholders were elected to the first board of directors: Elihu Atwater, Nathaniel A. Bacon, John Bradley, Willis Bristol, Joseph N. Clarke, William H. Ellis, John Benedict, Harvey Barnes, Sheldon Bassett and Enos Sperry. The following day, these officers were elected as the first to guide the affairs of the Mutual Security Insurance Company of New Haven: Joseph N. Clark, president; Dennis Kimberly vice president; Philip S. Galpin, secretary; and Nathaniel A. Bacon, treasurer. This action brought together men who were probably the most capable and respected among New Haven business and professional leaders. General Kimberly, for example, had won his rank with appointment as Major-General of the State. In 1827 he was a member of the committee selected to erect the marble State House that stood for many years on the upper part of New Haven Green. He was chosen by the General Assembly to serve in the United States Senate in 1838, but refused. However, he served as mayor of New Haven for three consecutive years.

On May 1, 1845, having outgrown its original quarters, the company leased more room, also in the Timothy Dwight Building. At this time the salary of the president stood at two hundred dollars per annum, and that of the efficient and zealous Secretary Galpin, who may be assumed to have devoted the major portion of his time to his duties, was increased from six hundred to one thousand dollars per annum.

As the company continued its growth, it continued to attract men of the highest calibre. Among these was Minott A. Osborn, chosen director on July 12, 1848. A publisher, he became owner of the Columbian Weekly Register, predecessor of the New Haven Register. He also had other business interests, served as collector of the Port of New Haven under Presidents Pierce and Buchanan, and was a member of the common council.

In the recorded history of the company is the following interesting paragraph on affairs of the day:

> On March 30, 1856, a ferwell meeting was held in North Church on New Haven Green to encourage the New Haven group then leaving to settle in the territory . . . of Kansas.

Funds were raised to provide the group with Bibles, and with Sharpe's rifles.

By 1880, The Security Insurance Company (the word "Mutual" had been officially dropped in 1873) was doing business in the states of Alabama, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Utah. Minnesota was added to the list in 1883, and Montana and Tennessee in 1888.

In the course of this growth, the company found it necessary to move from its traditional State Street location to larger quarters, and in 1887, purchased land at 37 Center Street and contracted for the erection of a new home office at that location. The cost of this building was between $17,500 and $20,000. As a result of further expansion, a second home office was erected in 1910 at the corner of Church and Elm streets, where the Union and New Haven Trust Company Building now stands. On December 4, 1925, the company moved to its present location at 175 Whitney Avenue, a site which allowed ample room for expansion. Thus, in December, 1951, a second building at the Whitney Avenue site was occupied. This newest addition to the home office buildings provides more space alone than the original structure.

From the time when the sailing ship passed its peak of importance in commerce, the company had turned more and more of its attention to fire insurance. In doing so, it expanded and developed its business in all parts of the country, and at the present time is represented in forty-seven states, the District of Columbia, and many foreign countries. The San Francisco fire of 1906 put the company to its supreme test. Losses greater than its capital and surplus at the time were absorbed, and claims paid in full. Many companies settled their losses on various compromises. In fact, the company has paid claims in full in every fire and disaster encountered. Its excellent record won an increasing volume of business. This fact is indicated in the minutes of the directors' meeting of July 3, 1901, which approved a change in the company's charter, increasing capital stock from three hundred thousand to one million dollars. In 1923, when plans were being made to acquire the Whitney Avenue location, the company launched a subsidiary firm, the East and West Insurance Company. This company started operation during June, 1923, with five hundred thousand dollars of its million-dollar-capitalization subscribed and paid in full. In addition to its fire and ocean marine coverages, the Security Insurance Company of New Haven and its other subsidiary, The Con-

necticut Indemnity Company, now write all lines of fire and casualty coverages.

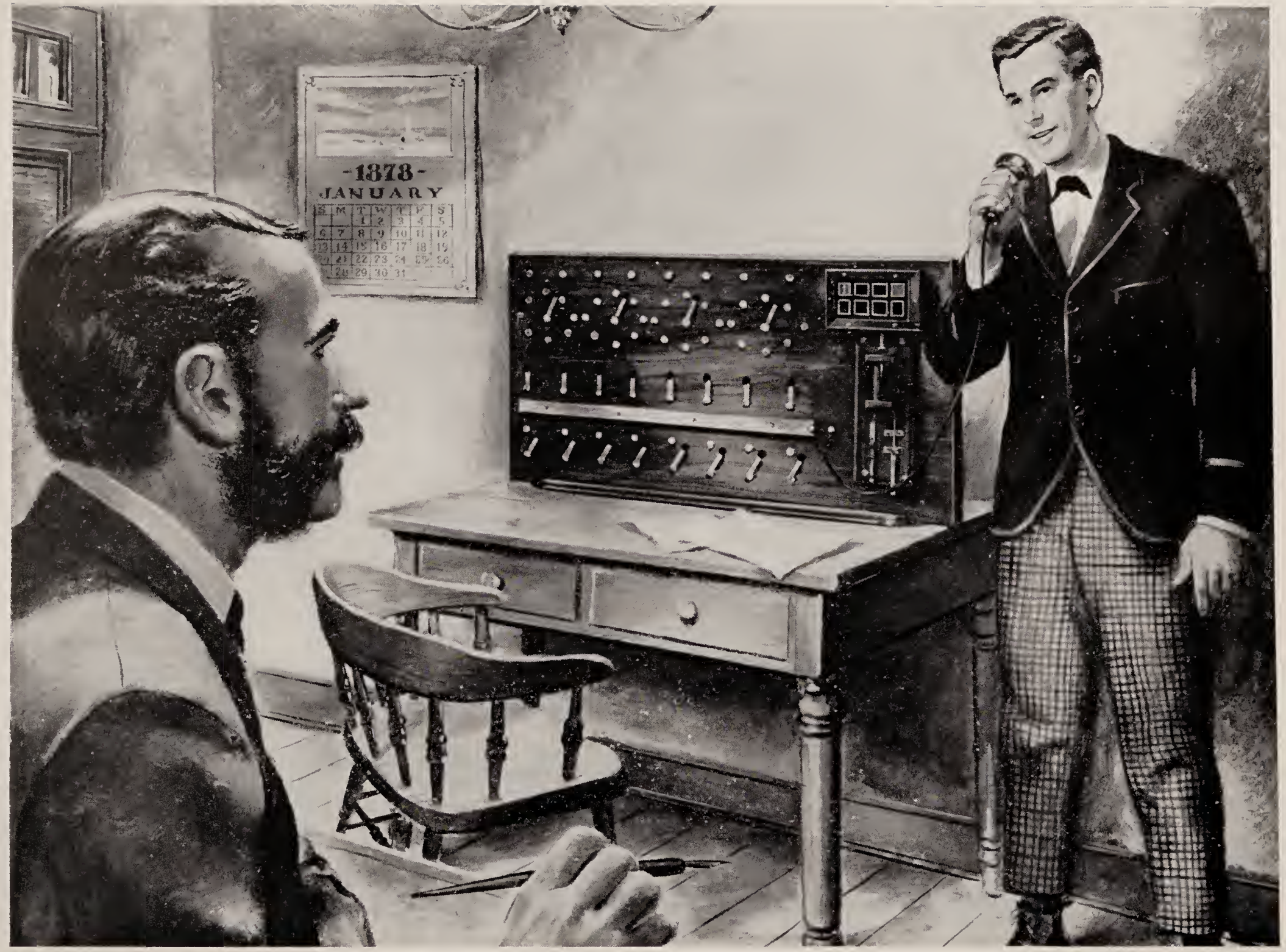
In August, 1955, the Security-Connecticut Life Insurance Company, the first ordinary life insurance company to be started in Connecticut in sixty-five years, was organized, making the Security-Connecticut Insurance Group one of three fully multiple line insurance groups in the state of Connecticut. Since its founding, the life company has grown to the point where it had, as of December 31, 1957, twenty-seven million dollars' worth of insurance in force. Assets of the Security-Connecticut Insurance Group as of December 31, 1957, totalled nearly forty-six million dollars—a decided change from the original capital investment of one hundred thousand dollars, of which only ten thousand was in actual cash.

On April 20, 1931, Peter J. Berry came to New Haven as vice president and general manager of the Connecticut Indemnity Company, a casualty affiliate of Security. He devoted the next five years to the development of the casualty department. Then, at Mr. Roth's request, he became active in the fire insurance phase of operations as well. He was elected executive assistant, and still later, executive vice president of all companies in the Security group; and in November 1938, he was elected president. Under his direction the Security Insurance Company continued to grow and prosper, to the extent of building a new and even larger office next to its home office site.

Five years ago, in 1956, Mr. Berry retired at his own request, from the presidency of the company. In September, 1957, E. Clayton Gengras, an aggressive young business man from Hartford, acquired a substantial financial interest in Security Insurance Company, and was elected to the presidency. One of his first acts was to invite Mr. Berry to return as chairman of the board of directors, a position which he holds today.

As of today, the Security-Connecticut Insurance Group comprises the Security-Connecticut Life Insurance Company, Security Insurance Company of New Haven, The Connecticut Indemnity Company, and The Fire and Casualty Insurance Company of Connecticut. The latter was acquired in November 1958. Two hundred and fifty people are employed at the home office, and branch offices are maintained in Denver, Detroit, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, New Orleans, Omaha, San Francisco, and Rockford, Illinois. The payrolls at these locations and in numerous field offices add another one hundred and fifty to the Group's personnel.

Having weathered the adversities of war and depression, fires,



This Drawing is an Accurate Re-Recreation of the World's First Commercial Telephone Exchange Which Opened in New Haven on January 28, 1878.

earthquakes and tornados, over one hundred and seventeen years, it is confidently expected that "New Haven's only surviving insurance company" is here to stay, and to thrive under its present capable leadership and their successors.

The Southern New England Telephone Company
The Telephone in Connecticut

Ingenuity and enterprise of three Connecticut men led to the opening of the world's first commercial telephone exchange in New Haven on January 28, 1878.

Although Alexander Graham Bell had discovered the basic principle of the telephone in 1875, its use had been limited. Phones were generally leased in pairs, to connect a home and office, for example, but without interconnection to other users. In some cases, a group hooked several phones together in a private party-line system.

The idea of a central exchange to serve the general public came to George W. Coy of New Haven after hearing Bell lecture there on April 27, 1877. Coy was manager of a local telegraph office whose lines Bell had leased for his demonstration. Words of Bell's assistant stationed at Middletown were transmitted to audiences assembled at Skiff's Opera House in New Haven and Roberts' Opera House in Hartford.

Coy persuaded two fellow-townsmen, Herrick P. Frost and Walter Lewis, to join him with a cash investment of $600. A young attorney named Morris F. Tyler helped them incorporate as the "New Haven District Telephone Company." Coy built a crude switchboard and hired two boys as operators. They began service to twenty-one subscribers on January 28, 1878.

The first directory, dated February 21, 1878, listed fifty names, without addresses or telephone numbers. (Numbers were not used until 1889.) It also stated that the telephone office, then shut down between 2 and 6 a. m., would stay open all night after March 1. Most of these fifty telephones were in downtown business places. Except for Coy, Frost, Lewis and their lawyer, Tyler, only eight others had residence telephones.

The telephones were connected by single wires run on trees and housetops, using the ground for the return circuit. When electric lights and electric street cars came into use, noisy electrical interference made conversation almost impossible.

Other Connecticut cities were not far behind New Haven in ac-

quiring telephone systems. On January 31, 1878, another telegraph man named Ellis B. Baker opened in Meriden the second commercial telephone exchange in the world, using a switchboard patterned after the New Haven board. On July 8, Bridgeport became the third city in the state to have a commercial telephone exchange.

Hartford's telephone system began when a druggist named Isac Smith used a pair of telephones to connect his Capitol Avenue drug store with a nearby doctor's house, some time in 1877. Within a few months, several other doctors and a livery stable proprietor had joined the system in a sort of multi-party line. Its emergency value was dramatically shown on the night of January 15, 1878, when a train wreck on the Connecticut Western Railroad at Tariffville killed ten passengers and injured forty. Word of the disaster was telegraphed to the Hartford Western Union office, where the operator used his new telephone to rouse the night clerk at Smith's drug store. He in turn telephoned all the doctors he could reach and ordered a wagon from the livery stable to carry drugs and bandages to the Hartford depot. Seventeen doctors who responded were transported to give aid at the disaster scene. Their swift mobilization deeply impressed the public with the telephone's value.

When Smith's expanding telephone service began to interfere with the operation of his drug store, in April, 1878, he relinquished his agency to Frost and the New Haven group, who had also added Springfield and Holyoke to their field of operations.

The original New Haven District Telephone Company which had been capitalized at $5,000 was succeeded on May 28, 1878, by the Connecticut District Telephone Company. On October 12, 1878, the name was changed to the District Telephone and Automatic Signal Company. Capital had by now been increased to $40,000, and the company operated 949 telephones in its four cities.

Infringements upon Bell's patents brought rival companies into the business. In 1879 the Western Union Company withdrew from the telephone business. Its Connecticut exchanges were combined with Coy's exchanges in 1880 to form the Connecticut Telephone Company, which gave up the Massachusetts exchanges. President of this company was Marshall Jewell of Hartford, a former governor of Connecticut and postmaster general under President Grant.

In 1880, the Inter State Telephone Company was organized to build long distance lines connecting several cities in the East. This company and The Connecticut Telephone Company combined to form The Southern New England Telephone Company in 1882. Upon the

death of Jewell in 1883, Morris F. Tyler became the president of this company. Then forty years old and well started on a brilliant law career, he was to lead the company through a period of reconstruction and growth from about 5,000 telephones to nearly 60,000 at his death in 1907.

An early crisis for the young company was the great blizzard of March, 1888, which so battered the lines as to require almost complete rebuilding. About this time, it was also decided to use two copper wires, instead of a single grounded iron wire, for intercity circuits—an extensive undertaking, but a major improvement which eliminated interference from nearby electric power lines. Local service was also converted to two-wire operation soon afterwards.

Using the telephone became easier with the introduction of the "common battery" system, starting in Waterbury in 1900. This eliminated the separate battery at the subscriber's telephone and turning a crank to signal the operator. Although smaller towns used the old hand-cranked magneto telephones for some years thereafter, the improved system was rapidly introduced in the state's larger cities.

The early years of the twentieth century brought other technical advances. With the purchase of its first motor vehicle in 1904—a chain-driven Locomobile touring car—the telephone company began its shift from horse-and-buggy operations to one of the largest automotive fleets in the state.

Development of the "loading coil" in 1907 greatly extended transmission limits, and helped extend long distance lines to the Pacific Coast by 1915. That same year saw the first successful demonstration of radio telephony, when telephone experts sent speech by wireless 250 miles from Montauk Point, New York, to Wilmington, Delaware. Later that year, messages crossed the ocean to Paris, but World War I temporarily halted experiments. (Regular overseas radiotelephone service was established in 1927.)

Though hampered through World War I by shortages of equipment, materials and manpower, the telephone company was laboring to meet the demands of the busy industrial state. A new ten-story brick headquarters building was completed in 1917 on Court Street, New Haven.

Along with providing many special services for national defense, the company was supplying its full quota of men to the armed forces, the total reaching 260 by the end of the war; three gave their lives.

Wartime circumstances led the United States Congress to authorize government control and operation of all telephone and telegraph

systems. From July 31, 1918, to July 31, 1919 the Southern New England, along with all other wire communication companies, operated as an adjunct of the Post Office Department.

Among the company's problems at the end of World War I were an almost total depletion of plant margins; a dearth of materials for reconstruction; a shortage of instruments and an attendant backlog of unfillable orders; and finally, a scarcity of personnel, particularly of operators.

The challenging task of transition was vigorously undertaken under the direction of James T. Moran, who had become president of the company in February, 1917. A major step toward new efficiency was the introduction of dial telephone service, beginning in Hartford on June 10, 1922.

Improved handling of toll calls had begun in 1913 by changing methods so that only two operators, instead of four or five, were needed to handle a call. Between 1921 and 1926, average time required to complete such calls was cut from 4.3 minutes to 1.3 minutes. Further improvement came when operators began to dial out-of-town calls, in 1929.

On January 28, 1928, a bronze tablet was placed at the New Haven site of the world's first commercial telephone exchange to mark its 50th anniversary. In the ten busy years since World War I, the company's telephones had doubled in number, now totaling 300,000.

To meet the needs of growth, major new telephone buildings were being constructed at Trumbull and Jewell streets in Hartford, and at Courtland and John streets in Bridgeport, when the stock market crash of October, 1929, foreshadowed the depression years ahead. In these trying years, the company was headed by Harry C. Knight, succeeding President James T. Moran, who retired in 1930.

The company barely managed to gain about 1,000 phones in 1931, and lost some 30,000 in 1932—about a tenth of its total. Although 9,000 more were lost in 1933, an upturn began in 1934. By the end of 1937, the total depression loss of 40,000 telephones had been recovered.

The company's ability to cope with the forces of nature was also severely tested during the late 1930's. In March, 1936, an unprecedented Connecticut River flood drowned out essential power equipment in the basement of one downtown Hartford telephone building. The business office in the newer building across the street was evacuated as water rose to a height later marked by a bronze tablet at just over six feet above the ground floor level. Speedy restoration of service

was aided by nationwide resources of the Bell System. As a safeguard against another such crippling blow, power equipment was replaced on upper floors, main cables waterproofed by gas pressure, and bulkheads designed to fit lower windows. These precautions proved their worth when a second major flood hit the city along with the great hurricane of September 21, 1938.

Although telephone buildings withstood the hurricane with little or no damage, wind and water played the same havoc with telephone lines as with other works of man.

The storm left poles toppled and lines snapped by falling trees, cables broken by the washing out of bridges, and exchanges crippled by power failures. The Southern New England Company counted 106,000 telephones silenced, 31% of all those it served.

Even as the hurricane was still roaring northward, telephone employees were doing their utmost to keep the lines alive. In Mystic, they worked in a building surrounded by tidal waters. In New London, operators worked at the switchboards as a raging fire reached within one block of the building, while a company truck stood ready to batter through a rear fence if that route of escape became necessary. Flood waters again surrounded the Hartford building, but the bulkheads placed after the 1936 flood withstood the tremendous pressure of water. As failing commercial electric lines caused lights to flicker off, telephone offices were lighted by lanterns, candles, and emergency lighting systems.

The first step toward restoring interrupted service was to clear streets of wires and run lines for emergency service. Hundreds of men worked steadily at this through the night. The second step was to handle the enormous increase of traffic on damaged lines. The third step was to send out patrols through the dangerously littered roads to ascertain the extent of the destruction.

From the very beginning, the extensive and flexible resources of the Bell System came into play. On the evening of the first day, the nationwide Western Electric organization began to speed essential supplies to the stricken areas. Other Bell Telephone companies sent more than 2,000 telephone men in 600 fully equipped trucks into New England from as far away as Arkansas and Nebraska.

The task of restoration proceeded rapidly. Twenty carloads of extra poles were rushed from the south by fast freight. A special carload of wire from Indiana was attached to the Broadway Limited in Chicago, and delivered in New Haven on the following day. Under police escort, truck convoys moved day and night. Meanwhile, in the

field, men from half the states in the union worked side by side with Connecticut telephone men, swiftly and efficiently. Service was completely restored by October 13, 1938.

This memorable demonstration of high morale and efficiency was later honored by the National Vail Medal Committee with a bronze plaque, which was mounted in the Hartford telephone building.

Even as the hurricane passed, war clouds were gathering over Europe. The armed conflict which began in Europe in September, 1939, made American industry increasingly busy with production of material of war. And highly industrialized Connecticut demanded more telephone service than ever before. The state gained a record total of 22,934 telephones in 1940, and 38,720 more in 1941.

This nation's entry into the war on December 8, 1941, found the telephone company headed by a new president, Allerton F. Brooks, who had taken office when Harry C. Knight reached retirement age in November. Mr. Brooks had held positions of increasing responsibility in the telephone business since his graduation from Yale in 1911 and had served as vice president and general manager since 1930.

Though the nation's telephone industry remained under private ownership and management during World War II, the War Production Board early in 1942 limited additional exchange service to places where lines and switchboards were already available, and later halted the manufacture of telephones for civilian use.

Military service took 744 employees, including 131 women; 13 gave their lives.

By stretching every facility, the telephone company was able to supply promptly all service essential to the war and most business needs. But requests for new service were far in excess of its capacity to meet them. When the war ended in 1945, the number of unfilled orders, nearly all for home telephones, had reached 34,693. Although it had been doing a bigger volume of business than ever before, the company's earnings were less than at any time during the previous thirty years. Taxes, wages and other expenses had steadily increased along with its rising volume of business. The company had not profited by the war—nor had it wanted to do so.

The first full-scale construction program since 1941 got under way in 1946, and the company's first stock issue since 1930 began a postwar series of such offerings to raise capital for expansion.

With the removal of federal price controls came the start of a constantly increasing price rise in commodity markets. It became increasingly evident that the company's balance of income versus

outgo was getting out of hand and that action would have to be taken if the standard of service was to be maintained. The telephone rates which had been in effect for twenty years were increased by new schedules late in 1947.

An improvement in local telephone service, given new impetus in 1947, was called "extended local service." Customers welcomed this plan which enabled them to call without toll charge all telephones in adjoining exchanges with which they had a high community of interest. Also accelerated was a program which had been interrupted by the war, to provide divided ringing" so that a party-line user would hear only half the rings on his line, instead of all, as formerly.

Use of radio to replace wire lines in telephone service took a notable step forward in 1947. Designed primarily to test a new method of telephone communication, but with an eye to the ultimate needs of television networks, a chain of radio relay stations between New York and Boston was established by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Spaced about forty miles apart, three of these stations were located in Connecticut—near Bristol, Glastonbury, and Stafford Springs. Toll dialing by operators was also being extended so that by 1948 they were able to handle three-quarters of all long distance calls over dial circuits. The year 1948 also saw the birth of the transistor at the Bell Laboratories, a device capable of performing nearly all the functions of a vacuum tube, and the most outstanding invention for many years in the field of communication.

With its acquisition of the Huntington Telephone Company in 1948, the Southern New England company was serving almost all the area of Connecticut. One independent company, the Woodbury Telephone Company, served that town and neighboring Bethlehem and Southbury. Most of Greenwich was served by the New York Telephone Company, and the village of Pawcatuck, on the Rhode Island border, by the Westerly Automatic Telephone Company.

The years immediately following World War II brought tremendous growth in the telephone industry, catching up with shortages caused by the war and keeping pace with the new needs and wants of Connecticut families and businessmen. The company's service became all-dial with the opening of a new dial office to serve 600 telephones in Cornwall on November 14, 1953.

New records of accomplishment lasted only long enough to be surpassed by newer records. But the year 1955, ten years after the war's end, makes a convenient point for reference. On January 1, the company's presidency was assumed by Lucius S. Rowe, succeeding

Allerton F. Brooks, who was nearing the retirement age. Requests for private lines were still in excess of the company's capacity to supply them. This unfilled demand for high quality service made a contrast with the war years when the number of people waiting for telephone service of any kind had reached a peak of 35,000 in August, 1945. Concentration on party lines, to provide the most service for the most people, had rapidly cleaned up these unfilled orders, but had in turn created a new demand for the better grades of service. The total number of telephones in use in the state had increased from 494,408 on VJ Day, August 14, 1945, to 998,000 at the end of 1955. The one million mark was to be reached early in 1956. The company's employees had increased from about 5,000 at the start of the war to more than 10,000 at the end of 1955. Both growth and inflation had helped increase the company's plant investment from $111,000,000 at the end of 1945 to more than $300,000,000 ten years later. The company's ownership had also been widened from about 8,500 stockholders in 1945 to 46,000 in 1955.

Customers were welcoming new telephone services and increasing their use of others. Demands were mounting for more than one telephone in the home, colored telephones and automatic answering sets. Outdoor telephone booths were making service more readily available on rural highways and city streets. And in Hartford, the downtown telephone building had been enlarged from six stories to twelve to make room for complex equipment being installed to enable telephone users to dial their own calls to places throughout the state and across the nation.

This improved long distance service, called "Direct Distance Dialing," was inaugurated in Hartford and thirteen nearby exchanges in June, 1956. Hartford thus became one of the first large cities in the country to use this development, first publicly tested at Englewood, New Jersey, in 1951. Connecticut telephone numbers had been changed to a seven-digit system consisting of the first two letters of a central office name, followed by five numerals. This provided a different number for every telephone in the state, so that users of the direct dialing system could dial anywhere in the state without encountering duplicate numbers.

Direct Distance Dialing was introduced in Stamford, Norwalk and surrounding areas later in 1956; New Haven and Waterbury in 1957; Meriden, Middletown and their neighbors in 1958. With the addition of the Bridgeport area early in 1959, more than four out of five Connecticut telephone users were able to "spin a dial and span

a nation." Within their reach were millions of telephones in most of the states of the nation and parts of Canada.

The telephone business which started from scratch in New Haven in 1878 had grown to be one of the state's largest industries by 1960. At the end of that year, The Southern New England Telephone Company was providing modern dial service to more than 1,271,000 telephones in homes and business places throughout the state. More than two-thirds of the homes served had private lines. Extra phones for convenience were also becoming commonplace; for every four homes with a single phone, there was another with one or more extensions. In some families, the children had their own line, listed in the directory under their own name. And phones in a variety of colors were being placed in kitchens, bedrooms and other corners of the bright new homes that had sprung up in profusion across the state.

Speedy telephone communications set the very pace of existence for business and industrial life of the state. Big business firms had dial telephone systems which in size matched that of a whole town. Department stores served customers on a statewide scale by combining free telephone order service with daily truck deliveries. Radio-telephones in cars and trucks kept highway travelers in touch with wire lines. Dozens of firms in the state used teletypewriter service to transmit written messages by wire, and others were beginning to link widely-separated offices for integrated data processing through telephone lines.

New ways to use the service were constantly being found. Schoolboys, confined at home by illness, heard classroom work and recited their lessons by telephone. Sidewalk phones in bright red boxes gave a city's residents a ready means of calling fire engines, ambulance or police when needed. By dialing a telephone number, one could learn the time of day—or hear a word of prayer.

Telephone lines not only served the state, but helped guard it against aggression. Nike bases defending the state's industrial centers used complex electronic computers devised by telephone engineers and built in the same factories that produced telephone switching systems.

To keep the lines alive and the calls moving, nearly 5,000 men and 6,000 women were employed by The Southern New England Telephone Company, with an annual payroll of almost sixty million dollars. The facilities they operated were valued at close to $500 million, and owned by 75,000 stockholders, most of them Connecticut residents or institutions.

Ahead lay new fields yet to be fully explored and developed—

electronic communications systems more compact and speedy than ever known before—such newborn devices as transistors and solar batteries, waveguides and dataphones.

In just eight decades, Connecticut had seen its telephone service grow from a shoestring enterprise to a household and business necessity, dependably serving every part of the state, every hour of the day. Its record of past accomplishment foretold still greater service in the years ahead.

United Aircraft Corporation

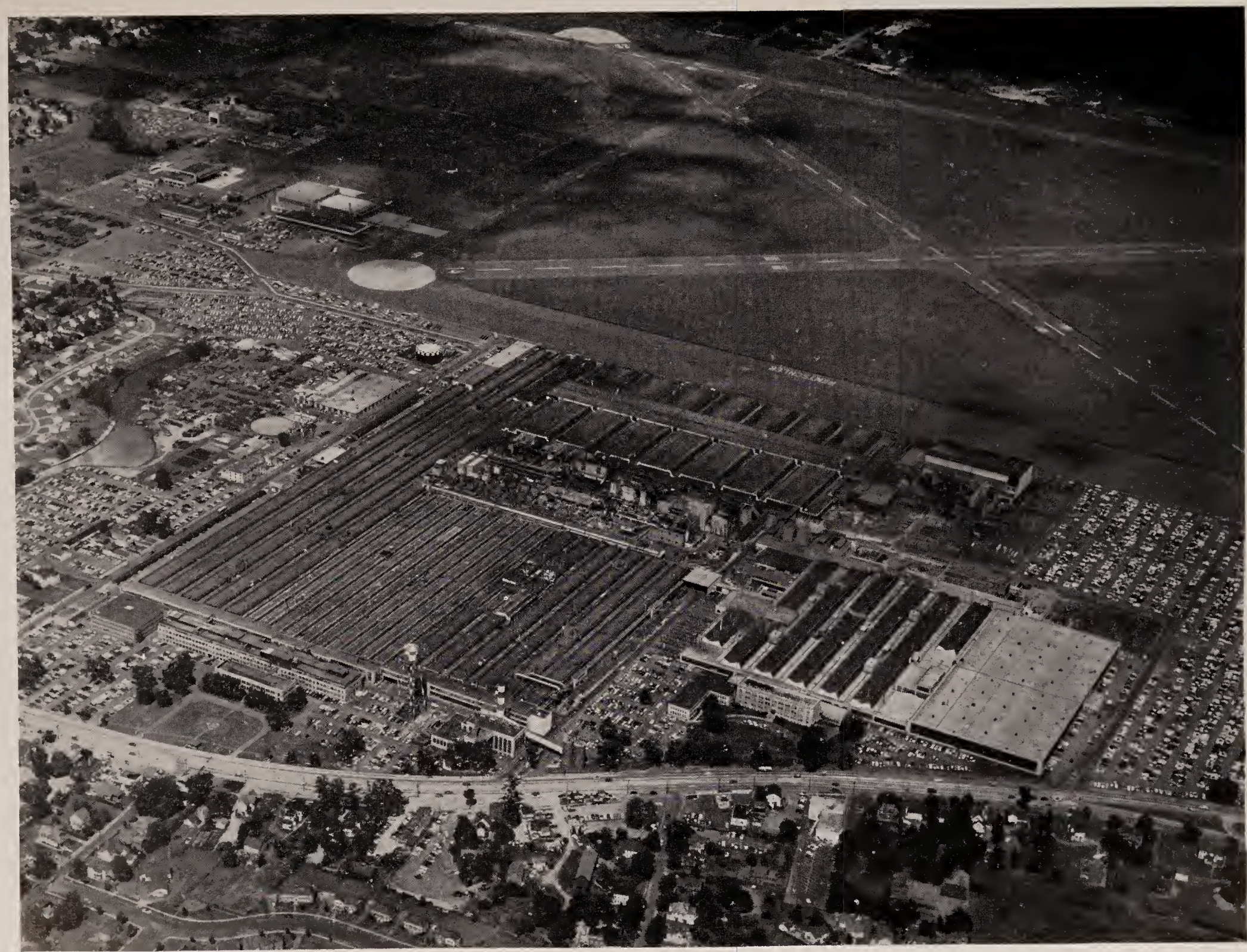
United Aircraft Corporation is one of the principal manufacturers of aeronautical products in the United States. From its beginning its entire engineering and manufacturing skill has been devoted to the advancement of the aeronautical art.

The corporation is a Connecticut organization and all of its five divisions and its Research Laboratories have their offices and major facilities in the state. Connecticut was chosen as the site for this high precision industry primarily for the metal-working skills which had been developed here through generations of practice and which had remained supple to the demands of a swiftly changing civilization.

Each of the manufacturing divisions of United Aircraft is a pioneer in the design, development and construction of aeronautical products, and each is the product of a handful of men whose careers began in the very early days of manned flight.

The corporation was organized in 1934 and is younger than any of its divisions except the Missiles & Space Systems division, established as an entirely new group in the summer of 1958.

The divisions of United Aircraft Corporation are the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft division, whose head office is in East Hartford, Connecticut, and whose plants are in East Hartford, North Haven, and Southington, Connecticut, and at the Florida Development Center near West Palm Beach, Florida; the Hamilton Standard division whose head office and main plant are in Windsor Locks, Connecticut; the Sikorsky Aircraft division, whose head office is in Stratford, Connecticut, and plants in Bridgeport and Stratford, Connecticut; the Norden division with its head office in Norwalk, and operations in Milford, Connecticut, Commack, Long Island, White Plains, New York, and Gardena, California. The Missiles & Space Systems division, the only non-operating division, is located in East Hartford. A substantial Research Group in East Hartford serves all divisions.



United Aircraft Corporation, and its major division,
Pratt & Whitney Aircraft, East Hartford, Connecticut

United Technology Corporation, in California, is conducing advanced propellant research. Canadian Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Company, Limited, a subsidiary of United Aircraft, is located in Jacques Cartier, Quebec, Canada.

The Pratt & Whitney Aircraft division has devoted its entire energy, from its inception in 1925, to power for flight. Its first design, the 400-hp Wasp, was brought through when the country's military air arms were generally judged as third-rate. That engine and its more powerful successors, matched with airframes from American industry, took the United States to a position of world leadership in military air power within a decade. Simultaneously, the increased power and efficiency the engines offered were utilized to launch this country's commercial aviation.

The Hamilton Standard division, organized in 1919, was acknowledged as the world leader in aircraft propellers. Through the history of commercial aviation, Hamilton Standard's propellers have equipped nearly every propeller transport. More than seventy-five per cent of all the propellers used by the combined United States Air Forces in World War II were of Hamilton Standard design. The division's pool of knowledge in hydraulic and electronic engineering was put to use in the postwar years in the development of essential aircraft equipment such as jet engine starters and fuel controls, and aircraft air-conditioning systems.

The Sikorsky Aircraft division, founded in 1923, pioneered the helicopter and built the only helicopters that were used in World War II. Their unmatched versatility was amply demonstrated in the Korean conflict, notably in the rescue of literally thousands of wounded or isolated troops and airmen, and they are widely used by every arm of our defense establishment, including the Coast Guard. The use of the helicopter as a commercial vehicle has been pioneered by Sikorsky machines both here and abroad.

On July 1, 1958, the Norden division began operating the business, laboratories, and other facilities acquired from the Norden-Ketay Corporation. The Norden organization is widely remembered for the famous Norden bombsight of World War II. It has since become known throughout aviation for its bomb-director system developments, its advanced work in radar and electronics, and for instruments and components used in many missile systems and aircraft.

The Missiles & Space Systems division was established July 1, 1958, to increase the corporation's ability to contribute in a major way to missile and space-flight technology.

Canadian Pratt & Whitney Aircraft, which was founded in 1928, has for many years been engaged in manufacturing an increasing variety of Pratt & Whitney engines and Hamilton Standard parts. The Canadian company also sells Sikorsky helicopters and services and overhauls the corporation's products used by Canadian customers.

The organization which became United Aircraft had its start at different unrelated places and times. Its parts were drawn together, to emerge as a vital force in world aviation, through the vision and determination of Frederick B. Rentschler and a small group of energetic and inventive men.

Frederick Brant Rentschler was a man so capable of self-effacement that he was a myth even in his own lifetime. The shy but warm man had many gifts, not the least of which was his ability to gather around him capable men and, whatever was accomplished, give them the lion's share of the credit.

Mr. Rentschler was a 1909 liberal arts graduate of Princeton University, perhaps the only one who stowed away his diploma and went to work as an apprentice molder and mechanic. This was in his family's Hamilton, Ohio, oil and steam turbine manufacturing plant. His father briefly got into the motor car business with the design and production of the four and six-cylinder Republic automobile. Young Rentschler had a hand in that venture. Years later, recalling that time, he used to say: "I longed to do something new and on my own account." For forty years men around him became aware of a basic creed that stemmed from the Republic experience. "Let's stick with our own things," he declared time after time. "We know them best and we have only scratched the surface."

He enlisted shortly after the United States entered World War I and was assigned to supervise the production of aircraft engines for the Army in the New York district. Once he had seen an aircraft engine tick over and examined with his trained eye the scrupulous precision, for that time, with which the components were machined and finished, he knew his destiny.

As the war ended, he told his younger brother George that the aircraft powerplant had become a consuming passion. "Come hell or high water," he said, "I'm going to stay with it."

Out of that resolution came Rentschler's organization and leadership in establishing, first Wright Aeronautical Corporation, then Pratt & Whitney Aircraft, United Aircraft & Transport Corporation, and United Aircraft Corporation.

In the spring of 1925, Rentschler organized Pratt & Whitney

Aircraft as a completely private enterprise. He had left the presidency of Wright Aeronautical a few months before. If he found success, he could plow back profits into facilities, tools, laboratories, and research to steadily accelerate the art toward that maturity of performance which he was convinced was possible.

Rapid achievement is a stimulating thing; and the small Pratt & Whitney Aircraft band came into being just as both the military and commercial phases of this nation's air power were ready for the swift swing upward that marked the late 1920s. Mr. Rentschler had precisely what he had longed for—complete control to exercise the management he believed essential; an opportunity to build something on his own account; and the nucleus of men who shared his ideas and, indeed, his consuming absorption in the aircraft powerplant.

The first design laid down was the radial, air-cooled Wasp with its 1,340 inches of displacement. The radial was re-emerging in some aeronautical quarters as potentially a more efficient, economical, and durable powerplant than the liquid-cooled engine that had been ascendant for many years. The Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics particularly judged this would be so if someone were to come up with a fresh and modern air-cooled version in the high-power range of that day—around 400 horsepower.

The design met each of those qualifications. Moreover, it proved clean and durable. It delivered 415 horsepower for its 650 pounds of weight. With its sister engine, the Hornet, displacing 1,690 cubic inches, and originally delivering 525 horsepower for its 750 pounds of weight, the Wasp established altogether new criteria in the aircraft engine field.

It set a host of records in every conceivable category—speed, altitude, and distance. It became the standard powerplant for both the Navy's carrier-based aircraft and the Army Air Corps' fighters and bombers. All of aviation then was accelerating rapidly, and the airframe manufacturers came up with cleaner, more versatile designs which, together with the advances made in powerplants, propulsion, electronics, and other components, swiftly took this nation from its lagging third-rate position in world air power to the point where its equipment was qualitatively first by a wide margin.

Foreseeing phenomenal growth in aviation and realizing that the radial air-cooled design was capable of considerable development on its own, which would lead in turn to larger, more efficient transports, Mr. Rentschler began picturing in early 1928 an aviation group under a single management that could design and produce all the equipment

needed for the new transports and then operate them over its own airline. William Boeing and Chance Vought joined him in organizing, United Aircraft & Transport Corporation.

In its final form this organization was made up chiefly of Boeing, Vought, and Sikorsky as airframe manufacturers; Pratt & Whitney Aircraft in engines; Hamilton Propeller Company and Standard Steel Propellers, which were merged to cover the propulsion field, and five airlines which were put together and later became United Air Lines. United Aircraft & Transport Corporation existed as an entity until 1934 when airmail contract cancellatons and subsequent Senate investigations resulted in the shearing off of equipment builders from transport operators.

Then United Aircraft Corporation emerged in the form it has known through most of its years—Pratt & Whitney Aircraft, Hamilton Standard, Sikorsky Aircraft, and Chance Vought. Vought was spun off to become an independent company in 1954, and Norden, which has pioneered in airborne bombing systems and other electronic aeronautical devices, joined the three operating divisions and the new Missiles & Space Systems division in July, 1958, to complete the present structure of the company.

Those years from Pratt & Whitney Aircraft's birth until Pearl Harbor form a remarkable era in aviation. They were telescoped by achievements that came with great rapidity.

Men and incidents in aviation became a part of the company story: Charles Lindbergh, Bernt Balchen, Jimmy Doolittle, and Clyde Pangborn walking through the shop; the usually taciturn Wiley Post excitedly saying that if his Wasp were a race horse, he would hang a floral offering on it for running like a clock on his two flights around the world; the legion of eager military pilots—Arnold and Spaatz and Eaker and Hunter and Vandenberg; Radford, Mitscher, Ramsey, Soucek, and Champion, suddenly out of their cockpit environment and now in the shop watching with fascination a master rod being machined or a nose section being assembled. Or there would be the days when housekeeping chores were given just a little extra lick. The ladies were coming—Amelia Earhart, Jackie Cochrane, Ruth Nichols, or any one of a dozen others whose contributions to flight played a vital part in its ultimate broad public acceptance.

When World War II came at the close of the decade, virtually every design in airframes, engines, propellers, and other major components that was to bear importantly on the outcome of the conflict existed either in actual metal or in the design stages.

In a historical way, Pratt & Whitney Aircraft's position in its field and the enormous work it did from 1941 to 1945 are singularly clear if those years are considered as a distinct era.

In the fifteen preceding years, just as Mr. Rentschler had foreseen, the radial air-cooled engine demonstrated its early promise.

The Wasp series had been developed from the original single-row prototype to double-row configurations; from deliveries of 400 horsepower to 2,000 horsepower; its efficiency and dependability were without parallel. Then, with war, the division's facilities were expanded time and time again. An engine facility almost as large as the total East Hartford home facilities was constructed in a cornfield outside Kansas City, Missouri, and there a handful of Pratt & Whitney Aircraft veterans directed 25,000 Midwesterners in the highly successful production of the latest model of the Double Wasp, the most powerful engine to engage in combat. An array of licensees famed for skill at quantity production was put together, including Ford, Chevrolet, Nash, Buick, and others; but even so, there was always more and more demand for the various Wasp models to power trainers, fighters, bombers, and transports both for the Air Force and the Navy.

The R-2800 Double Wasp became the aerial workhorse of the war, and its power, under incessant refinement, had increased from a preliminary 1,800-horsepower rating in 1939 to the point where advanced models with water injection delivered 3,400 horsepower in the final stages of combat. The four-row R-4360 Wasp Major design was started, promising a basic rating of 3,500 horsepower, but since its design was only undertaken at the onset of the war, there was faint chance of making it a going article for use during the war.

Altogether, Pratt & Whitney Aircraft and its licensees delivered over six hundred million horsepower to the war effort, just half of all the horsepower the combined American forces used in the air.

When V-J Day came, Pratt & Whitney Aircraft was in this paradoxical position: it had a stable of powerplants ranging from the 450-horsepower Wasp Junior to the 3,500-horsepower Wasp Major, which was being readied for volume production; it had a unique, highly trained engineering and production team; it had the finest privately owned aircraft engine facilities in the world. But with the wartime appearance of the jet turbine, the whole engine field had been levelled and Pratt & Whitney Aircraft faced a future in which nearly all first-line military procurement ultimately would go to the gas turbine and where blue-ribbon commercial transportation would certainly in time be jet-powered. Moreover, in this new field where Pratt & Whitney

had been precluded through the war because of its need to concentrate on the requirements of its own products, it faced new competitors at home who had been brought into the picture during the war, and Rolls-Royce in England, had been hard at work on jets since 1941.

As the Cold War developed, Russia became a formidable factor, too. No nation or race has a corner on talent. The Russians historically have been great innovators and inventors; their artillery in the First World War and their unmatched tank forces in the Second World War were examples of their superlative ability long before Sputnik I. The advent of the gas turbine as a fresh article meant that they could start almost abreast of the Western World, and with their skills and their high talent in mathematics, to which the jet yields more readily than the piston design, they rapidly could bring their own aviation to the forefront if they chose—and they did.

Mr. Rentschler was emphatic. He wanted another Wasp, this time in a modern jet configuration. And as it had happened through the Wasp era, he and the other members of the board of directors were willing to provide the tools and the climate of faith to get the job done. They made company funds available for the many-million-dollar Willgoos Turbine-Engine Test Facility; in a time of comparative austerity, the engineering staff was increased substantially.

The technical staff came up with the concept of a split-compressor jet turbine that in its mature design phases would more than double the 5,000 pounds' thrust of existing production jets and, even more important, offer a fuel economy thirty per cent better than anything then in service use. It was a bold design; but it was accomplished in fairly quick order. The engine was brought along under the sponsorship of the Air Force. Its achievements now are history. The Collier Trophy was awarded for it for 1953, three years after it first began flying, and it is noteworthy that aircraft powered by the J-57 won the award three times in the four subsequent trophies. Like the Wasp, the J-57 was the progenitor of a family of engines. It set many of the criteria for performance in the modern jet age.

The J-57 and its sister engine, the J-75, power about ninety per cent of the Boeing and Douglas jet transports. The airlines came in little more than a generation, from their real beginnings to the point where thousands of people use them every day on domestic routes alone, and other thousands each day are aloft in them flying international routes.

It was once thought a production engine producing 400 horsepower was the last word. But by 1958 pilots were taking the equivalent of

100,000 shaft horsepower from our J-75 and flying their production aircraft at speeds twice that of sound.

The roots of Hamilton Standard, as specialists in the dynamics of propulsion, go back almost to the birth of flight. Parenthetically, it is interesting to note that in the jet age, a great share of its work has been in designing and producing turbine and missile equipment—jet fuel controls and starters, refrigeration units, air-conditioning systems, and other important accessories.

The propeller had its basic concept in ancient times, but as the Wright brothers had found, the science of air propulsion was an almost unexplored art when they put together their first powered airplane.

Much of that art was gathered and refined at Hamilton Standard by the able handful of engineers and leaders who guided it for so many years. As aircraft performances and engine powers accelerated, Hamilton Standard and its products became known wherever men flew. It devised metal blades and it became justly famous for matching aerial progress with refined products of its own—the adjustable-pitch propeller; the feathering Hydromatic. The Controllable pitch propeller was a vital mechanical element in establishing modern aviation as we know it today by offering the pilot a true gearshift in the air, and its significance was recognized in 1934 by the awarding of the Collier Trophy for the previous year's greatest achievement in aviation.

The inventive genius of its team of crack engineers was particularly important to Hamilton Standard's fine performance throughout the 1930s and again in meeting the requirements of the Second World War. In 1938 they took the Controllable onward to the celebrated Hydromatic propeller which, by adding a simple, constant-speed control mechanism, eliminated manual control. Thus, blade pitch was adjusted to give maximum engine efficiency at all times under all conditions; in short, an automatic gearshift.

Almost simultaneously, another group of engineers perfected the highly important method of measuring propeller vibration in flight, which practically eliminated blade failure from vibration and led to thinner, lighter, and stronger blades. All these advances were being swiftly incorporated into aircraft throughout the world. In those dark summer days of 1940 when England saw death riding her skies, British-built Hamilton Standard Constant Speed propellers were in the small band of Spitfires and Hurricanes that outflew and outfought the German Luftwaffe in the Battle of Britain.

Subsequently the British Air Ministry officially stated that the margin of superiority its fighter aircraft had over the Messerschmitts

was essentially due to the better climb and ceiling performances given by the Constant Speed propeller manufactured by de Havilland under its license arrangement with Hamilton Standard. Later, in our own country's array of wartime aircraft, Hamilton Standard propellers served in every category and saw more aerial combat action than any other single major component throughout the conflict.

Few men have made so many vital contributions to aviation as Igor Sikorsky. His first invention, in 1909, was a helicopter—a fine machine, Sikorsky has explained, except that it would not fly. He perfected the world's first multi-engined aircraft in his native Russia; he materially pioneered water-based aircraft in his early days in this country, and his famous amphibious Clippers pioneered commercial trans-oceanic flight in the 1930s over both the Pacific and the Atlantic.

But a year after he first joined United in 1928 and throughout the course of his intensive, brilliant work in the next decade on fixed-wing projects, Sikorsky kept coming back at odd moments to the helicopter. Finally in 1938 he sought and was granted United's permission to re-embark on a helicopter development. He designed his famous VS-300 in the spring of 1939, built it that summer, and flew it himself that fall. Essentially, the maturing designs from the Sikorsky division are bigger, more powerful, and more efficient versions of that original prototype.

Sikorsky helicopters were the only ones to see service in the Second World War, there demonstrating the unique versatility that they later fully pioneered in Korea as vehicles with a thousand uses. With their ability to land anywhere, to hover, to back, and to sidle, they are becoming the workhorse of the air: short-range transports that will take over a very high proportion of our present area and district ground traffic; flying cranes in the handling of freight and construction equipment; and utility aircraft whose standing assignment, apart from their day-in, day-out work, is to serve in all great emergencies and disasters as rescue vehicles just as they have in thousands of incidents in recent years.

The challenges of missiles development and space exploration brought about three major steps in the expansion of United Aircraft in the summer and fall of 1958.

On July 1, the assets of the Norden-Ketay Corporation were acquired, and the Norden division was established. On the same date the Missiles & Space Systems division was formed. A few months later United Technology Corporation was created.

Astronomical speeds and distances lie ahead in the true meaning

of astronomy. The surface has only been scratched. It has taken long years and hard work to get this far. United Aircraft looks to those tasks that make up the future.

The United Illuminating Company

Two years after Thomas A. Edison invented the electric light in 1879, a group of New Haven businessmen launched the New Haven Electric Light Company, forerunner of the present United Illuminating Company. The beginning was far from impressive, but it was one filled with the vision of the future when electricity would be a vital dependable community service. The city's leading grocer, H. P. Frost, lawyer Morris Tyler, machinery and boiler manufacturer H. P. Bigelow, and Simeon E. Baldwin, who was later elected governor of Connecticut, and sixteen other residents joined forces to found the New Haven Electric Light Company as a fifty-thousand-dollar corporation.

The new company's dynamos, which produced direct current for the noisy, sputtering arc-lights, were installed on the ground floor of the C. Cowles and Company plant at 27-29 Orange Street near Crown. The Cowles Company boilers furnished steam for the dynamos after business hours at a cost of eight dollars per night. Within a few months the first business was secured by the company—a customer installing four lights of two thousand candle-power each, "the lights to be burned all nights and Sundays, at a cost of $.40 per lamp per night and 8 cents per lamp additional for each hour burned." One of the first uses of electricity for lighting was a spectacular demonstration of its usefulness. During the construction of the New Haven Steam Heating Company plant at the foot of Temple Street, two powerful arc-lights enabled work to continue during the evening, and thousands of New Haveners came to gape at the new and thrilling lights. By March, 1882, fifty lights, all in nearby stores had been installed and the company changed its name to Connecticut Electric Lighting Company. The struggle for business survival continued, but the company was forced to shut down in August, 1883, and admit failure.

But by October, 1883, another group was formed to take over the defunct light company's plant and its old name of New Haven Electric Light Company. Among the six stock subscribers was the persistent grocer, H. P. Frost, and James English, a man whose guiding principles and direction were to establish the company firmly. His association with the company continued for over fifty years during which time he served as secretary, treasurer, and later as president and then chairman of the board of directors. English brought new

Steel Point's capacity to over sixty-five thousand kilowatts. The same year, English Station was completed in New Haven, and in three years its capacity built up to over sixty thousand kilowatts. Also in 1929, a new service building was opened on East Main Street, Bridgeport.

It was during the 1920s that electricity for household uses other than lighting made great strides. Refrigeration, water heating, cooking, and radio were some of these uses for which appliances were developed, United Illuminating Company was now supplying over one hundred and twenty thousand customers—homes, businesses and industry—in 1930. Until the 1940s and 1950, it was the company's greatest period of growth, a period during which sound financing and planning found electricity ready for all users wherever and whenever it was needed. As the system of distributing electricity and the use of electricity by customers in metropolitan Bridgeport and New Haven grew, so did the problems of maintaining a dependable and reliable supply of electricity. With two power plants, one each in Bridgeport and New Haven, a method was needed whereby power could be routed from one plant and area to another. Thus, in 1941, a transmission line system was constructed from New Haven to Bridgeport, along the New Haven railroad right-of-way, making power available anywhere in the system. This sixty-nine-thousand-volt transmission line was also linked to the Connecticut Light and Power Company system in Devon, enabling United Illuminating Company and Connecticut Light and Power to exchange power for more economical operation.

Through the years the benefits of increased use, more efficient power plants, distribution systems and modernized operations have resulted in savings and lower rates passed along to the customer. A street light in the 1880s cost over four hundred dollars a year to operate, compared with today's cost of one hundred dollars for the best type of street light. During the period from 1936 to 1946 there were five reductions of rates for residential consumers; and during the 1950s, United Illuminating Company customers are paying less for each kilowatt hour of electricity than they did twenty years ago, before World War II. Use has increased with the constant development and acceptance of new appliances. In 1958, United Illuminating customers used fifteen times as much electricity as they did forty years ago. A total of one and a half billion kilowatt-hours of power were used, compared to one hundred million in 1918, at the peak production year of World War I. To keep pace with this growth, the company has a total of sixty-nine substations to distribute electricity, which is now produced at three power plants with a total capacity of

four hundred and twenty thousand kilowatts. It has invested over one hundred and twenty-seven million dollars in plant and equipment and buildings. Its modernized and mechanized accounting and billing system saves thousands of man-hours yearly. Recently the company began decentralizing its service forces, and new facilities have been constructed in Hamden, East Haven, Fairfield, Milford, and another is slated for the future in Trumbull. Other departments have been expanded, such as engineering, sales, accounting for more efficient operation and better service to the one hundred and ninety-two thousand customers and fourteen communities it serves. A pioneering step in the electric utility industry was reached when the company's new Bridgeport Harbor Station power plant was opened in 1957. It marked the first generating unit built under a statewide capacity coordinating plan with power interchange features which should result in further efficiencies in operation and power production.

To meet future growth of electrical use, construction was started early in 1959 on a second unit at Bridgeport Harbor Station. When completed by mid-1961, the new unit will add 160,000 kilowatts to the company's total production capacity.

Anticipating the need of still another generating station in New Haven within five years, the company and The Connecticut Light and Power Company jointly purchased in 1958 a 93-acre tract on the east side of New Haven Harbor. The property, offering an ideal deep water site, was purchased from the Connecticut Coke Company. The new power plant will be built on a section of the harbor frontage that will not interfere with the operations of the Coke Company which leased the remainder of the tract for several years.

The Verplex Company

Since its founding in 1923, The Verplex Company of Essex has been under the management of members of one family in successive generations: its founder, Julius Schneller, his wife Mrs. Helen Schneller, and their son, Richard F., who is now its president. It opened its first plant at Bound Brook, New Jersey, the same year, and there began the manufacture of reproductions of oil paintings by an embossing process called "Verplexing." In 1925 it added parchment lamp shades to its line of products, and within a few years these had become the concern's major product.

In 1935 The Verplex Company moved its factory to Essex, Connecticut. Early in 1942 all civilian type products were discontinued and the factory was converted to war work. During World War II The

Verplex Company worked chiefly for the Medical Corps and the Chemical Warfare Department, and was awarded the Army-Navy "E" for its production of the M-69 jellied incendiary bomb.

However, within forty-eight hours after V-J Day, The Verplex Company was again shipping lampshades. At the present time the company manufactures a complete line of replacement shades, produced at its factories in Essex, and at Pasadena, California. In addition to its products in the lampshade field, this concern operates a wire division which manufactures household wire goods and point-of-sale display merchandisers.

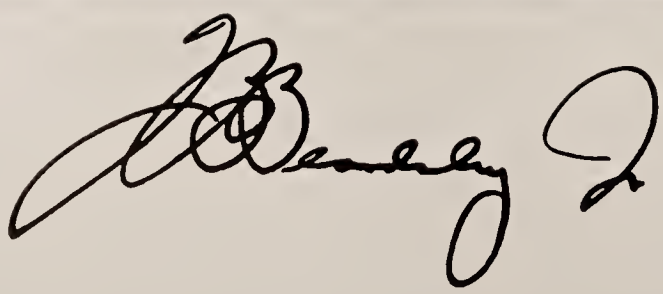
The founder, Julius Schneller, was born at Budapest, Hungary on March 14, 1884. Although he died in 1945, he will long be remembered in the industry for his tireless efforts on behalf of any and all worthy movements for trade-wide improvement of conditions, ethics, and regulations. He took part in the affairs of the Lamp and Shade Manufacturers Association, frequently holding office in its national and local groups, and giving freely of his time to serve on committees, which dealt with the government, with labor, and with representatives of the buying groups. Julius Schneller left his mark on the industry, and did more than his part to further the standing of the trade in which he was engaged.

On his death in 1945, Mrs. Schneller assumed the presidency, and it was under her capable guidance that The Verplex Company completed one of the fastest reconversion jobs in the state of Connecticut at the war's end. She was succeeded in 1951 by the couple's son, Richard F. Schneller, who is its president today. Mrs. Schneller, the former Helen Efros, now makes her home in Springfield, Massachusetts.

Born in New York City on March 21, 1922, Richard F. Schneller attended Yale University, where he graduated in 1943 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Industrial Engineering. Immediately afterwards he entered the United States Navy. Commissioned a lieutenant, he served in the Pacific, and remained in uniform until 1945.

Following his return from wartime naval service, he joined The Verplex Company in the capacity of vice president. He has been president since 1951, and under his capable direction the firm has considerably expanded its volume of manufacturing and trade in the lamp shade, household goods, and display merchandiser fields, with plants on both coasts.

Mr. Schneller is currently serving as treasurer of School District No. 4. He formerly served as president of the Saybrook Rotary



Club, and has been a member of the Essex Rotary Club in recent years, having also served that organization as president. In 1956 he was named to the board of trustees of the University of Connecticut. He is a past president of the Middlesex County Manufacturers Association.

On March 3, 1946, at Hartford, Richard F. Schneller married Nancy Suisman, daughter of Samuel and Helen (Katz) Suisman. Mrs. Schneller is a graduate of Bancroft School in Worcester, Massachusetts, and of Goucher College in Baltimore. The couple have three children: 1. Deborah, born June 11, 1947 at Hartford. 2. Juliet, born in that city on May 1, 1949. 3. Marie, born April 17, 1953, also at Hartford. The children are students at the Essex Elementary School. The family are members of the Jewish Community Center of lower Middleburg County.

Waterbury Rolling Mills, Inc.

Now past the half-century mark of its existence, Waterbury Rolling Mills, Inc., has become a major industry and an important unit in the economic prosperity of its city. It was in April, 1906, that several young men with experience in the rolling industry grouped their forces to form a new organization. They were A. H. Wells, R. D. Somers, of whom there is more in the biographical section of this history, Fred B. Beardsley, Frank P. Welton, and Abel Kenworthy. "We made a pretty good team, president and board chairman Somers recalled in recent years, "because each had plenty of experience in his particular job." Mr. Somers himself had been superintendent of the rolling mill at Benedict and Burnham, a predecessor of American Brass Company. Mr. Welton also worked for that organization as superintendent of casting. Mr. Beardsley, who is the subject of a biography in this work, had also had brass industry experience. Mr. Kenworthy was the older man of the team, a retired master mechanic who supplied another aspect of the technical know-how.

A plant was soon built, and operations were begun on April 7, 1907, with Mr. Somers as factory superintendent, Mr. Welton as superintendent of casting, and Mr. Kenworthy as master mechanic. Mr. Somers brought with him valuable knowledge of the production of prosphorus bronze, which he had first cast about 1894 while with Benedict and Burnham. This became one of the products which the new plant manufactured in increasing quantities. Another product was nickel, or German silver. Various special copper base alloys, in sheet and strip form, also came from its factory. The men who were directly

connected with plant management also held offices in the corporation which was set up. Mr. Wells was president, Mr. Somers vice president, Mr. Beardsley secretary, and Mr. Welton treasurer. Mr. Somers is the only survivor of this original group. During many of his years with the firm, he held office as president, and recently resigned from the post of chairman of the board.

The original plant, located at what was once known as "Brown's Meadows," had as its basic equipment three pairs of rolls, driven by a steam engine of five hundred horsepower, two wood-fired muffles, and twenty coal-fired pit fires. The factory building itself was a steel-framed wooden structure measuring sixty-four by one hundred and fifty feet exclusive of the casting shop. Operations began with a payroll of fifty workers.

Mr. Somers' recollections help recall the conditions of operation in the early days. Interviewed for an article in American Metal Market, he commented on the way tolerances were stated in the early orders. A typical order might read: "About 500 lbs. of Nickel Silver Alloy A, about 3 inches wide and about ⅛" "thick." This will sound rather archaic to a metal production man familiar with today's demands, with tolerances specified in ten thousandths of an inch not uncommon.

The company established itself at an early date as a reliable producer of "custom-process" metal. In the words of Mr. Somers, "When a customer would order a particular alloy for a use for which it was not quite suited, we would 'doctor' up the mixture a bit to give him exactly the properties he needed." Customers came to rely on this thorough knowledge possessed by the men who ran Waterbury Rolling Mills, and this fact helped build the company's prosperity. It has continued as a specialist in custom-processing nickel silver and phosphorus bronze, and in this phase of metals production has long been a nationally recognized leader.

At the time of World War I, the company supplied material for shells, fuses, canteens, surgical instruments, and other items needed in the war effort. Mr. Somers developed a new copper-nickel-zinc alloy named Somers-Cupro. Its properties made it advantageous for bullet jackets. The government recognized his contribution, awarding him a citation and a flag. When this country became involved in World War II, the plant's production of alloys was once again quickly adapted to defense requirements. After the war the company undertook an expansion program, which put special emphasis on top quality as well as on achieving a prominent place in the metals market. New

annealing and rolling equipment was installed which gave closer gage control, a better finish, and superior workability. In contrast with the tolerance requirements which Mr. Somers quoted as typical of the early days, this factor is now controlled within thousandths of an inch by up-to-date electronic equipment. As this is written, Waterbury Rolling Mills is adding a new four-high mill to its equipment.

The managerial roster of the company is now headed by Gordon W. Somers, of whom there is more in the biographical section of this history, president, and Frederick B. Beardsley, Jr., secretary and treasurer. Both are sons of founders, and are carrying on the traditions which have brought the firm its present status in industry.

The Weimann Bros. Manufacturing Company

The Weimann Bros. Manufacturing Company, located on Roosevelt Drive in Derby, Connecticut, was organized in 1917 by Ferdinand Weimann. It has continued since that time under the management of successive generations of this family. A son of the founder, Robert Paul Weimann, is its president; and a grandson, William Dazze Weimann, is vice president and treasurer; another grandson, R. P. Weimann, Jr., is vice president and secretary. Originally associated with Ferdinand Weimann when he organized the firm were his five sons: Ferdinand, Robert, Alfred, William and Gustave. They started out as toolmakers, and the company still engages in toolmaking to some extent, but now produces metal stampings and does similar contract manufacturing. It has a payroll of about forty employees.

Robert Paul Weimann, president of the company, was born in Germany on February 8, 1888. He was seven years old when the family came to this country in 1895; received his education here; and joined his father and brothers in founding The Weimann Bros. Manufacturing Company in 1917. The only one of the founders still active in management, he has held his present office since 1955. Robert Paul Weimann married Anne Penders of Ansonia. They are the parents of Robert Paul, Jr.

Robert Paul Weimann, Jr., now a vice president and secretary of the company, was born in Shelton, Connecticut, on March 4, 1925. He received his early education in the public schools of Ansonia and Shelton, graduated from Yale in the "war class," 1945 W, and in 1949 completed his courses at Yale Law School, taking the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He holds the rank of captain in the Reserve Corps. Robert P. Weimann, Jr., was married in January, 1951, to

Alice Galer Ward. Their children: 1. Robert Paul, 3rd, who was born on August 14, 1955. 2. Galer Anne, born December 28, 1956.

The elder William D. Weimann, who served as secretary and treasurer of the company until his death, was a younger son of the founder, Ferdinand Weimann, and was born in 1900 at Torrington, Connecticut—five years after the family had arrived in this country. He attended local public schools, and was only seventeen years old when he joined his father and brothers in founding The Weimann Bros. Manufacturing Company. He assumed duties as secretary and treasurer, and held office until his death, which occurred at Shelton in 1949. His wife was the former Miss Esther Algren, who was born in New York City in 1899. She survives him and makes her home in Shelton. This couple were the parents of a son, William Dazze.

William Dazze Weimann was born on July 23, 1925, at Shelton. After attending Shelton schools, he entered Dean Academy at Franklin, Massachusetts, completed his preparatory studies there, and entered wartime naval service before going ahead with his advanced studies. In the United States Navy for three years, he came out as a petty officer, first class. He then resumed his education, and in 1951 graduated from Yale University with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He has since been active in the management of the company, as vice president and treasurer. On September 16, 1950, William Dazze Weimann married Dorothy Eybel, and they are the parents of two daughters: 1. Janet, who was born on May 18, 1954. 2. Karin, born March 5, 1958.

Winchester Arms

Oliver F. Winchester was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1810. When he was fourteen, he was apprenticed to a house carpenter in Boston and continued with him for six years. He bought the remaining year of his apprenticeship and established his own business as a contractor in Baltimore, Maryland. The first year he contracted to build a church, which gave him a good start for future operations. He continued as a builder until 1837, at which time he opened a men's store in Baltimore. His success in this venture was moderate and he continued along for eleven years. During this period he invented a perfect fitting dress shirt, which he patented in 1847.

In the same year he sold his business in Baltimore and formed a partnership with another haberdasher, J. M. Davies of New York. Together they established a factory and residence in New Haven.

In 1855 Mr. Winchester became interested in the manufacture of

O. F. Winchester

firearms and invested in the Volcanic Repeating Arms Company, which had been formed to take over the assets of Smith & Wesson of Norwich. Although the firearms the company manufactured had a practical type of action, the ammunition was faulty and within a year the company was in financial difficulty.

Mr. Winchester was much too interested in his new firearms venture to give up. In 1856, to salvage a part of his investment, he formed the New Haven Arms Company of which he was president. During the first four years of its existence the Company continued to manufacture the Volcanic type of firearm. Then in 1860, as a result of the efforts of B. Tyler Henry, plant superintendent, a new rifle was patented. This rifle became known as the Henry rifle and was manufactured throughout the Civil War. Due to the use of a metallic cartridge, it attained a measure of success. There are interesting tales told of this gun. It is said that during the Civil War the Confederates referred to the Henry as the "Damn Yankee rifle that is loaded on Sunday and fired all week." In 1866 an improvement was made on the Henry in the form of a loading gate in the side of the receiver. Due to this improvement the New Haven Arms Company was enlarged and reorganized as the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. Under that name the first Winchester rifle was manufactured.

Two of the stockholders of the new organization were Wheeler and Wilson, sewing machine manufacturers in Bridgeport. As a result of their influence, manufacturing operations were moved to that city.

The Model '66, the first Winchester, came along just as the West was being developed and demand for the gun increased. Consequently, Mr. Winchester, who was then lieutenant governor of the state, purchased a plot of ground on the outskirts of New Haven, building a new and larger factory in 1870. This plant may still be seen on the north side of Winchester Avenue along the railroad track. The plant was equipped to produce 200 rifles a day and New Haven was aghast at the incredible folly of anyone thinking that a production of 200 guns a day could be sold. It was freely said that Mr. Winchester had entirely lost his reason and should be confined to an insane asylum; that the plant would not run more than three or four days a year and would be shut down the remaining time. However, in 1873 a new model was introduced, the Model '73. This model had a tremendous influence in the winning of the West. Model 1873 carbines were so popular that it was a common saying that "many a Western baby cut

his first teeth on the saddle ring of a Winchester Model '73 carbine." The same model was used by Buffalo Bill (Colonel W. F. Cody) on the Western Plains and in exhibition work for nearly half a century. It was also the rifle referred to in the phrase "Crack-crack-crack went the Winchester, and fifteen Indians bit the dust," often quoted in the famous dime novels of the 1880s and 1890s.

The Model '73 was successful from its introduction and played an important part in the early establishment of Winchester prestige and reputation for high quality firearms and ammunition. With its .44 caliber center fire cartridge it proved, for the first time, that a repeating rifle could be made powerful enough to set a firearm precedent.

In the following years other popular rifles and shotguns were made. These included: the Models 1886, 1890, 1894, 1895, 1912, etc. Meanwhile, Winchester had not only become famous for its firearms but for its ammunition as well.

In the 1880s the Company made an agreement with John Browning of Ogden, Utah, to purchase any models of firearms that he might invent. Browning became known as the world's most famous inventor of firearms. As a result of this agreement Winchester firearms put on the market until 1900 were Browning inventions. Most famous of these is the Model 1894 introduced in that year and still in production.

As the popularity of the Winchester arms and ammunition increased, some of the other manufacturers of repeating firearms fell by the wayside and were bought out by Winchester. These included the Spencer Repeating Rifle Company, Adirondack Arms Company, Whitney Arms Company, and the Burgess Firearms Company. From 1888 to 1896 Winchester owned a half interest in the Remington Arms Company.

During World War I, Winchester produced a tremendous amount of arms and ammunition for the United States and her allies. Many new buildings were constructed and manufacturing facilities greatly expanded to fill these contracts. The Armistice found Winchester with a vast amount of manufacturing equipment and few orders to utilize it. To solve this problem the company went into the manufacture of tools, sporting goods, cutlery, skates, batteries, and flashlights, all bearing the Winchester trademark. To market these new products, dealer agencies and Winchester retail stores were established throughout the country.

The high hopes for this diversification never materialized. By

1931, the company was in serious financial difficulty which was not resolved until its purchase by the Western Cartridge Company of East Alton, Illinois, in 1932, for about eight million dollars. The Western Cartridge Company was controlled by Franklin W. Olin and under his management a new era developed.

Once more the concentration was on Winchester firearms. Several of the older models were discontinued; some were improved and placed on the market under new model numbers; new models were developed; a long range program for future development was adopted. Now known as the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, Division of Western Cartridge Company, the operation continued under this name until late 1944 when the Olin interests adopted the name Olin Industries, Inc. Thereafter, the New Haven plants were known as the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, Division of Olin Industries, Inc.

In World War II, Winchester was once more engaged in all-out effort. In this connection its gun engineers and designers performed one of the most outstanding feats of arms development in the entire history of firearms, producing in 13 days, the sample of the U. S. Carbine M-1 on which the first orders for that weapon were based. During the war years, Winchester made 818,059 of these carbines, along with 513,582 U. S. Garand rifles and over three billion shells and cartridges. It was the only commercial firm to make the Garand.

The post war period saw the introduction of several new sporting models of firearms and new ammunition. These included rim and center fire rifles, an automatic shotgun, and a lightweight version of the old standard Model 12.

In 1954 Olin Industries and Mathieson Chemical Corporation merged to form Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation. Since this time, there has been a concentration into six product lines and one international division. This has resulted in the elimination of various unrelated products and the consolidation of others. In 1956, commercial ammunition operations were moved to East Alton, Illinois.

As of this writing the New Haven operations of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation include plants of the Winchester-Western Division, the Metals Division, the Energy Division and one of the corporation's largest research centers.

The Metals Division produces brass and other nonferrous alloys, manufactured in coils, sheets and strips, as well as many fabricated parts for customers throughout the nation. The Metals Division headquarters are at East Alton, Illinois. The laboratory in New

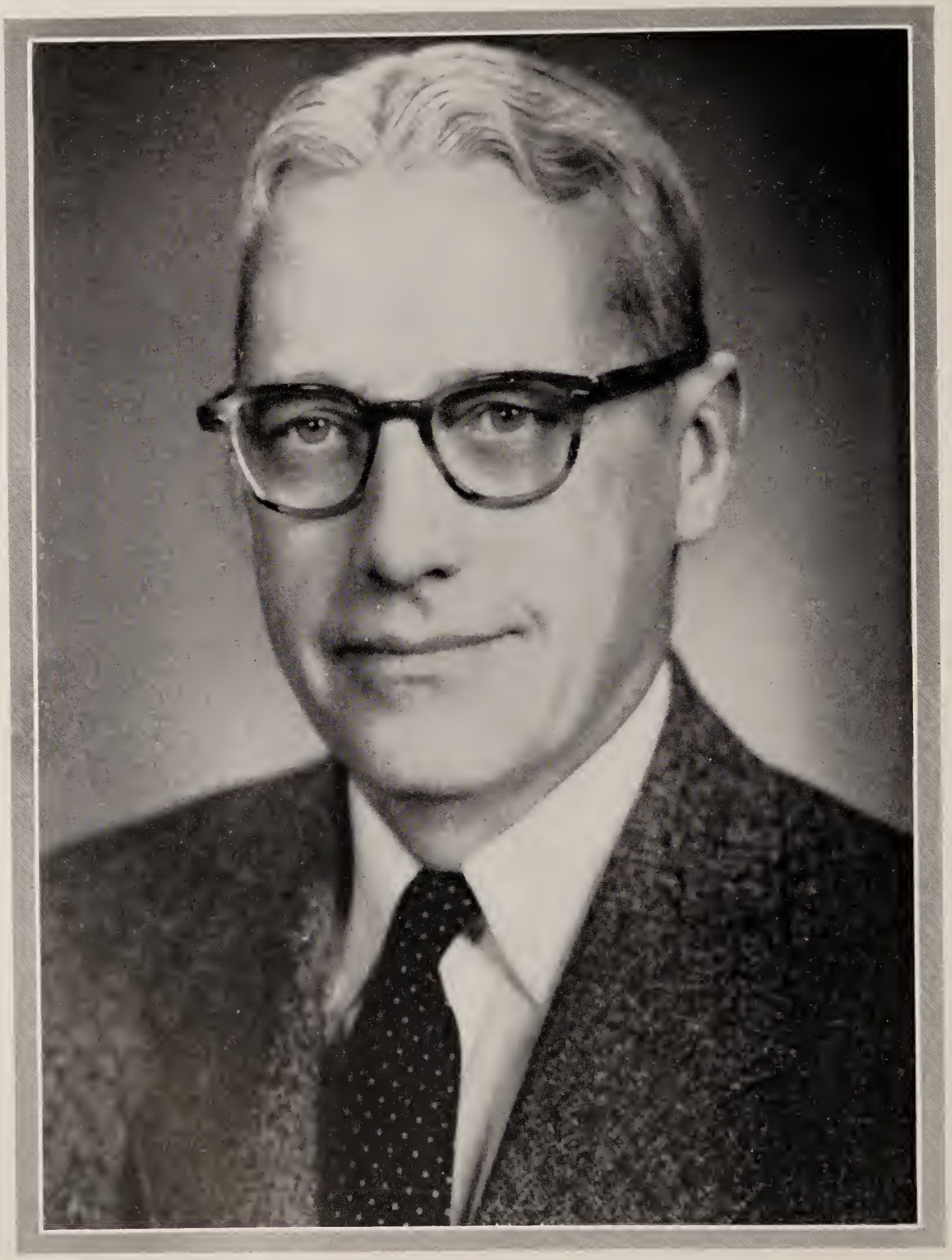
Haven operates extensively in the fields of aluminum and brass, and conducts research and development work on nuclear fuels.

Newest of the Energy Division operations is Nuclear Fuel, which was started in 1956, with a pilot plant for the manufacture of nuclear fuel elements and nuclear reactor cores. They now have a new facility at Montville, which was opened in 1957.

The research organization includes research and development departments for such diversified products as arms and ammunition, high energy fuels, packaging, film, industrial chemicals, organic chemicals, plastics, insecticides, fertilizers, hydrocarbons, and glass metals.

To summarize the history of firearms through the years, Winchester has assembled one of the finest gun collections in the world. This collection is located in the Winchester Gun Museum at New Haven, which has been opened recently to the public.

FAMILY
AND PERSONAL RECORDS



Albert V. Redway

CONNECTICUT

Albert Sessions Redway

New Haven industrialist Albert Sessions Redway has held the office of president and director of Rockbestos Products Corporation, which manufactures insulated wires and cables. He also serves on the boards of directors of Acme Wire Company, the New Haven Board and Carton Company, and First New Haven National Bank, all of New Haven, and the Fuller Merriam Company of West Haven.

Mr. Redway was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, on October 22, 1898, son of Charles B. and Lucy (Sykes) Redway. Both of his parents are now deceased. His father was a life-insurance executive.

Attending Moody Grammar School at Lowell, Massachusetts, where he graduated in 1913, Albert S. Redway took his secondary courses at Lowell High School, graduating there in 1918. During World War I, he served in the United States Army, and afterwards resumed his education, attending Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he received his degree of Bachelor of Science in 1923.

He began his industrial career with the Old Colony Envelope Company of Westfield, Massachusetts, with which he remained from 1923 to 1925. He then joined the Farrel-Birmingham Company of Ansonia, Connecticut, manufacturers of heavy machinery. Remaining with that concern for eighteen years, he was promoted to vice president and manager of manufacturing in 1937. When he resigned from this connection in 1943, he joined the Geometric Tool Company of New Haven, manufacturers of threading tools, as executive vice president. From 1950 to 1955, he was president of the American Paper Goods Company of Kensington, and left that position to assume duties as president and director of Rockbestos Products Corporation in New Haven, and as vice president of its parent firm.

Associated with many professional, business, and civic organizations, Mr. Redway has been active as president of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, the Manufacturers Association of New Haven County, and the Connecticut Branch of the National Metal Trades Association. He was chairman of the New Haven Section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and was a director of the New England Council as well as a trustee of the Connecticut Public Expenditures Council. In 1956-1957, he served as a member of the Governor's State Fiscal Study Commission.

His memberships include the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers,

the Newcomen Society of North America, the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Connecticut, and Kappa Sigma fraternity, which he joined at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His social connections include the Graduates Club, Mory's, the M.I.T. Club, and the New Haven Lawn Club, all of New Haven, and the Walton Fishing Club of Cornwall Bridge. Mr. Redway is a Republican in politics. He attends Trinity Episcopal Church in New Haven.

At Ansonia, on October 23, 1926, Albert Sessions Redway married Dorothy Bryant, daughter of George Clark and Florence Adele (Farrel) Bryant. Both of her parents are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Redway have two children: 1. Nancy Elizabeth, now Mrs. Edwin Pugsley, Jr., of New Haven. They have three children: i. Lucy. ii. Edwin, 3rd. iii. David. 2. Albert Sessions, Jr., of Middlebury. He is married and has two children: i. Albert Sessions, 3rd. ii. James.

Dr. A. Whitney Griswold

President of Yale University since 1950, and a member of the Yale faculty since 1929, Dr. Griswold is a noted scholar, teacher and educator, and he is the author of two leading scholarly books: "The Far Eastern Policy of the United States," published in 1938, and "Farming and Democracy," published in 1948. In 1954, the Yale Press published "Essays on Education," a collection of fourteen articles and speeches given by Dr. Griswold between 1950 and 1953. In 1957 the same press published "In the University Tradition," comprising articles and speeches of Dr. Griswold from 1954 to 1957 and in 1959 "Liberal Education and the Democratic Ideal" was published by Yale University Press in a paperback edition.

Dr. Griswold was born in Morristown, New Jersey, on October 27, 1906, the son of Harold Ely Griswold and of Elsie M. (Whitney) Griswold. His father was a leading figure in the insurance field. Dr. Griswold attended Hotchkiss School and obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Yale University in 1929. He received his Doctor of Philosophy degree from Yale in 1933.

An instructor in English at Yale in 1929 and 1930, and an assistant in English in 1931 and 1932, Dr. Griswold served as instructor in history from 1933 to 1936, and he was research assistant in international relations from 1935 to 1938. Assistant professor of government and international relations from 1938 to 1942, he was appointed associate professor in international relations in 1942, serving until 1945, and he became associate professor of political science in 1945 and 1946. Associate professor of history in 1946 and 1947,

he served as professor of history from 1947 until his election as President of Yale University in 1950. Dr. Griswold attends religious worship at the Church of Christ at Yale University.

He was married on June 10, 1930, at Scranton, Pennsylvania, to Mary Morgan Brooks.

Dr. and Mrs. Griswold have four children: 1. Sarah, born in 1932. 2. Mary, born in 1935. 3. Susanna, born in 1939. 4. A. Whitney, Jr., born in 1944.

Dr. Ralph Henry Gabriel

President of the New Haven Colony Historical Society and associated with Yale University as professor of history since 1915, Dr. Gabriel has served frequently as a visiting professor in other universities, and during World War II was a lecturer at the War Department School of Military Government at Charlottesville, Virginia, from 1943 to 1946.

He was born in the Town of Reading, New York, on April 29, 1890, the son of Er Cleveland Gabriel and of Alta (Monroe) Gabriel. His father died in 1926 and his mother in 1954. He attended Starkey Seminary, graduated from Watkins Glen High School in 1908, and obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Yale University in 1913. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Yale University in 1915 and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1919. In 1942, Bucknell University conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature. During World War I, Dr. Gabriel served with the 304th Infantry in the Seventy-sixth Division, and held the rank of first lieutenant.

Dr. Gabriel joined the faculty of Yale as an instructor in history in 1915 and upon receiving his Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1919, was advanced to an assistant professorship. He became associate professor in 1925 and a full professor three years later. In 1935 he was named Learned Professor of History and in 1946 was appointed Sterling Professor of History at Yale, a post he held until his retirement in June, 1958. Throughout the years Dr. Gabriel has also served as visiting professor at several of the world's leading universities: at New York University in 1933; at Stanford University in 1934 and again in 1949; at the University of Colorado in 1941 and 1942; and at the University of Wyoming in 1954, in this country; in 1946 he was visiting professor at the University of Sydney, Australia, and in 1951 and 1952 he was Pitt Professor of American History and Institutions at Cambridge University in England.

Dr. Gabriel is one of this country's best-known historians and is the author or co-author of many leading books on American history including: "The Course of American Democratic Thought"; "The Story of American Democracy" (co-author)—which textbook won the competition for use in schools in the United Kingdom in 1957; and "Religion and Learning at Yale: The Church of Christ in the College and University, 1757-1957." Dr. Gabriel has also served in past years as editor of the Library of Congress "Series in American Civilization" and the "Pageant of America" series of illustrated documentary surveys published by the Yale University Press and widely used as texts and references in history courses throughout the country.

From May, 1943, to June, 1944, Dr. Gabriel was a full-time member of the War Department School of Military Government and was a special visiting lecturer there until the school closed in February, 1946. He is also the author or co-author of: "Toilers of Land and Sea," "The Lure of the Frontier," "The Winning of Freedom," and "In Defense of Liberty"; also, "The Evolution of Long Island, a Story of Land and Sea," "The Yale Course of Home Study," "Exploring American History," and several other books, mostly pertaining to America and Americans.

He is a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, England and a Fellow of Trumbull College and he has been a trustee of the Yale-in-China Association since 1922.

A member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi and Beta Theta Pi fraternities, Dr. Gabriel also holds membership in Aurelian and Berzelian fraternities, and he is a member of Mory's and of the Graduates Club. He is president of the New Haven Colony Historical Society. A Republican in politics, he attends religious worship as a member of the Congregational Church.

He was married in Oneonta, New York, on August 18, 1917, to Christine Davis, the daughter of Charles Edson Davis and of Susan (Todd) Davis. Both of her parents died in 1924.

Dr. and Mrs. Gabriel have three children: 1. Robert Todd, born on April 19, 1921. He is a graduate of Yale, Class of 1944, and is secretary of the Yale Alumni Fund. 2. John Cleveland, born in May, 1925, a graduate of Yale, Class of 1946. 3. Susan (Mrs. Keith Cunliffe), born in June, 1927; of Bury Saint Edmunds, Suffolk, England.

William Hutchinson Putnam

Hartford's distinguished investment executive, William Hutchinson Putnam, played an exceptionally useful role in the life and progress

of his city. He took a leading part in its redevelopment and bridge-building program, and also made his influence felt in the spheres of education, public safety and public health. On the occasion of his eightieth birthday, a short time before his death, he was honored at a testimonial dinner as Hartford's Number One Citizen. "We know him," remarked a fellow citizen at that time, "as a builder of highways and bridges to bring regional and municipal Hartford closer together . . . for his vision, courage and patience . . . and unending effort to open new horizons for our city."

A native of Brooklyn, Connecticut, Mr. Putnam was born on February 1, 1878, son of Albert Day Putnam and Harriet Eliza (Dorrance) Putnam. He achieved his place in business life and in the affairs of his city without the advantages of advanced education, completing his studies in the local public schools. He then joined the staff of the Windham County National Bank in Danielson as a clerk, and had worked there for seven years when, in 1902, he turned his attention to selling life insurance.

It was in 1904 that he entered the investment field to which he was to devote the remaining years of his life. He started as a bond salesman in Boston, but the following year returned to Connecticut as a representative of the William A. Read Company of New York. In 1912 he became a partner in the firm of Richter and Company. This was the predecessor of Putnam and Company, of which he became senior partner in 1921.

He first became active in municipal affairs in Hartford in 1916, when he was appointed to membership on the city's finance committee. He served until 1922. From that time until his death, his was the first name one thought of in connection with city finance. Oliver B. Ellsworth, president of the Riverside Trust Company, has estimated that the public money he diverted into worthwhile projects over the years probably totalled a hundred million dollars. Mr. Ellsworth added: "Bill Putnam has not always run true to the normal conception of financier. In fact, at times, he has shown almost a sacrilegious scorn of the money argument when it has been used to delay or hamper any of his public works." He once listed as his own major interests "Hartford Hospital, Hartford parks and horticulture, education of women at Connecticut College, major improvements in the city of Hartford, and the welfare of its citizens." He was appointed to the Board of Park Commissioners in 1931, and served for seventeen years, twice holding office as president. He was named director and member of the executive committee of Hartford Hospital in 1934, was pres-

ident of the hospital for several years, and was also chairman of its board of directors. In 1936, Mayor Spellacy named him to the Hartford Flood Commission. He became a member of this body in the days when the Connecticut River periodically flooded its banks. The commission built dikes and made possible the conduit highway into the center of the city and the North Meadows Highway.

When the Hartford Redevelopment Commission was established to increase the city's accessibility and business opportunities, Mr. Putnam was chosen its head. The program of development now under way between Market Street and the Connecticut River was planned largely because of his perseverance. He was also a director of St. Francis Hospital. At the time of World War I, he was state chairman of the Liberty Loan Commission, and directed the floating of five liberty loans in Hartford. In 1939, he was asked by former President Hoover to head the Finnish Relief Fund in Connecticut. A founder of the Community Chest in his home city, he had served on its board of directors, and a term as its president.

Mr. Putnam's interest in education led to his service as trustee and chairman of the board of Connecticut College for Women. He was also member of the board, and at one time board chairman, of Suffield Academy. He received an honorary degree of Master of Arts from Trinity College in 1942; and in 1955 Hillyer College conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters. He had been accorded other honors as well. In 1956 he was named "Boss of the Year" by the Greater Hartford Junior Chamber of Commerce; and he was also honored by the Sons of Italy in America. The above were in addition to his designation as "Hartford's Number One Citizen," on January 30, 1958. At that time, the William H. Putnam Medical Research Fund was initiated in his name. Another memorial in his honor is the bronze plaque mounted near the Founders Bridge approach. It is inscribed, "In recognition of the lasting contributions to better life in Greater Hartford by William H. Putnam." Serving as chairman of the Greater Hartford Bridge Authority at the time of his death, he had the gratifying experience, on October 15, 1957, of being the first to drive across the newly opened Windsor-South Windsor bridge. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Horace Bushnell Memorial and a director of the Children's Museum. Among his business interests, he served on the board of the Hartford Special Machinery Company.

Interested in horticulture, particularly as it pertained to the beautification of his city, Mr. Putnam was a member of the Royal Horti-

cultural Society of England. His other memberships included the Society of the Cincinnati of Connecticut, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Mayflower Society, and the Society of Founders and Patriots. Affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, he held the Thirty-second degree and belonged to the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His memberships also included the Hartford Club, Union League and Century Association in New York, and the Tobique Salmon Club in New Brunswick, Canada.

Despite Mr. Putnam's contention that he "didn't know anything about politics," he has been credited with considerable behind-the-scenes influence in Republican councils, and served for a time as chairman of the ways and means committee of the Republican State Central Committee. A communicant of Trinity Episcopal Church, he served as vestryman there for twenty-five years. As a widely respected broker, he had served on the board of directors of the New York Stock Exchange.

On March 8, 1899, William H. Putnam married Adabelle C. Lyon, daughter of Rockwell Fuller Lyon and Jennie Elizabeth (Canney) Lyon. Mrs. Putnam died on April 17, 1944. The couple were the parents of the following children: 1. Lyonel H., who was born on August 27, 1900. 2. Marcella R., born on May 3, 1902. 3. Albert D., born on February 20, 1904. All three children live in Hartford. Miss Putnam is president of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Connecticut, and a member of the Colonel Daniel Putnam Association, the Mayflower Society, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Daughters of the Founders and Patriots of America. William H. Putnam had three grandchildren at the time of his death.

His death occurred in his home city on March 10, 1958; and was noted with profound regret by Hartford citizens in all walks of life. Governor Ribicoff spoke for innumerable residents of his state when he commented:

> Connecticut has lost one of its leading citizens. Bill Putnam was a giant among men. His genius and devotion to the public good were always at the service of his community and his fellow men.

Senator William A. Purtell remarked:

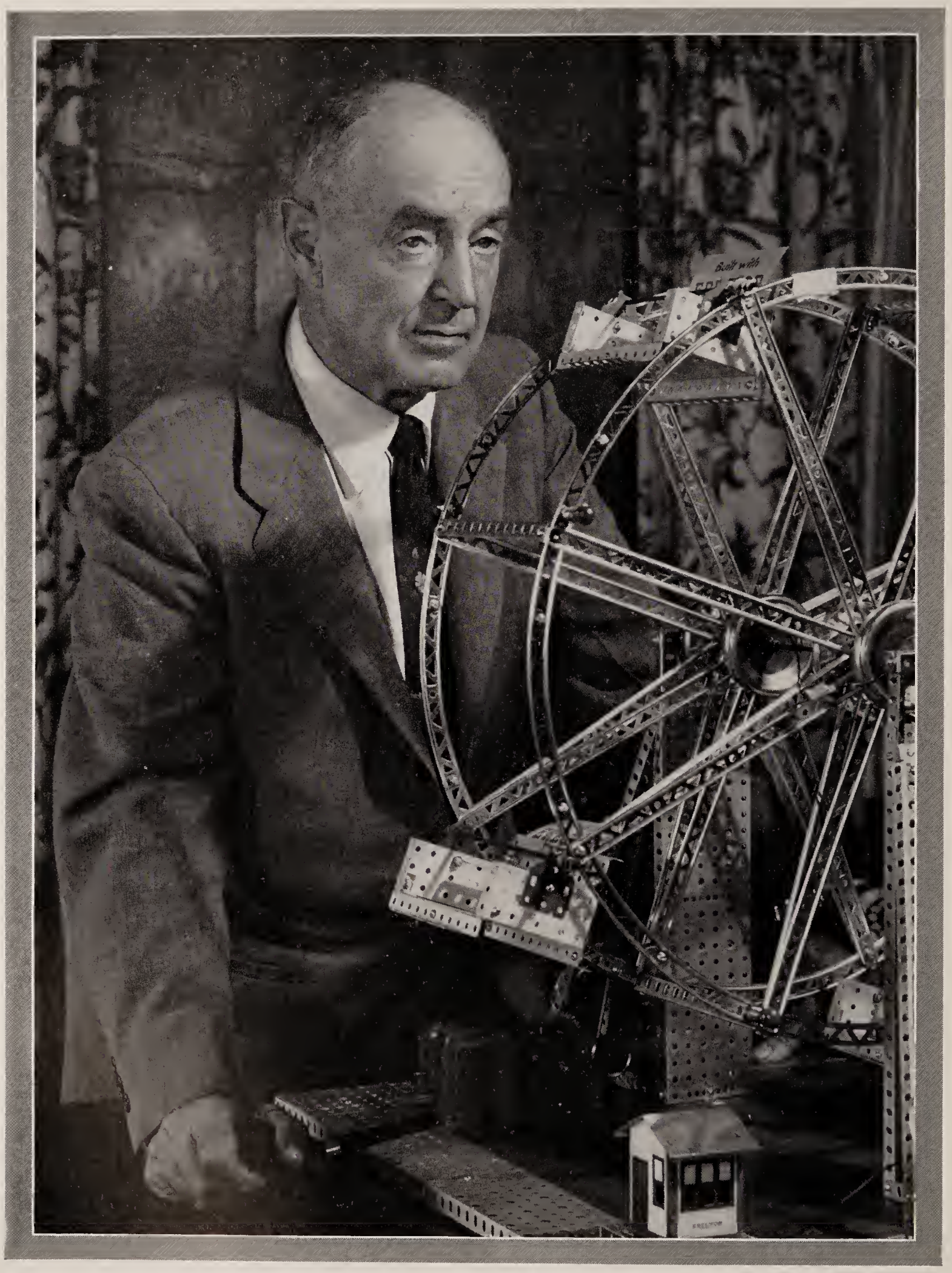
> Connecticut has lost a great American . . . Bill Putnam's vision and his dynamic leadership will continue to inspire us who remain after him.
>
> It was typical of his great and unselfish career, that his final months were spent in creating new links to the Greater Hartford area which he loved and served for many years. His contributions to the spiritual, civic and public welfare of his fellow citizens will be felt for many years to come.

"His personal contributions to the development of the Hartford area are of monumental nature, and have no parallel in modern Connecticut history," remarked a former councilman and member of the Redevelopment Agency. "His direct manner, great wisdom, vast capacity and unusual foresight have brought community betterment to be enjoyed by generations of Hartford citizens to come."

Judge Spencer Gross

A lawyer practicing in Hartford since the beginning of his career, Spencer Gross is a partner in the firm of Gross, Hyde and Williams. He has a creditable record of service on the bench of the City Court, and holds office in welfare and cultural institutions.

Born at Hartford on December 22, 1906, Judge Gross is a son of Charles Welles and Hilda Frances (Welch) Gross, and grandson of Charles E. and Ellen Clarissa (Spencer) Gross and of Pierce N. and Emma Cornelia (Galpin) Welch. In the paternal line, his ancestry goes back to the early settlers in Massachusetts and Connecticut. His father graduated from Yale University in 1898 and took his degree of Bachelor of Laws from Harvard Law School in 1901. Admitted to the Connecticut bar in January, 1902, he commenced his career with a firm in which his father, Charles E. Gross, was practicing. This was Gross, Hyde and Shipman, which had been organized in 1866 as Waldo, Hubbard and Hyde. It was known successively as Hubbard, Hyde and Gross; Hyde, Gross and Hyde; Gross, Hyde and Shipman; Gross, Gross and Hyde; and finally Gross, Hyde and Williams, the name which it adopted in 1925 and has retained to the present time. Charles Welles Gross was also a director of the Hartford National Bank and Trust Company, the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Aetna Insurance Company, World Fire and Marine Insurance Company, the Society for Savings, and Arrow-Hart and Hegeman Electric Company, and the Case, Lockwood and Brainard Company. He served for four years as a member of the State Board of Finance and Control, and became chairman of the State Investment Committee appointed by the Governor to act with the State Treasurer in the supervision of investment of state funds. He was president of the board of trustees of Hartford Seminary Foundation, and a trustee of Hartford College of Law, Wadsworth Atheneum, and Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall Corporation. Charles W. Gross served the city of Hartford as a member of the board of street commissioners from 1907 to 1909, a member of the board of park commissioners from 1913 to 1923, and a member of the district commit-



A C Gilbert

tee of the West Middle School District of Hartford. He and his wife, the former Hilda Frances Welch, became the parents of three children: 1. Spencer, of whom further. 2. Mason Welch, Ph.D., who is provost of Rutgers University. 3. Cornelia, a graduate of Vassar College.

After completing his secondary studies in local schools, Spencer Gross entered Yale College, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1928. He continued his professional studies at the university, and received his Bachelor of Laws degree in 1931. He then became associated with Gross, Hyde and Williams, and has been a partner since 1936. This old and respected firm, which with its predecessors has been in existence over ninety years, has its offices at 49 Pearl Street. It represents the interests of a number of banks and industrial firms.

From 1945 to 1947, Spencer Gross served as associate judge of the City Court of Hartford. He is a member of Hartford County Bar Association, the American Bar Association, and of Phi Delta Phi (Corbey Court). His business connections include the Mechanics Savings Bank, which he serves as trustee, and the National Fire Insurance Company, of which he is a director.

Mr. Gross has held other public offices besides sitting on the City Court bench. He was a member of the City Plan Commission from 1936 to 1945; a member of Hartford's Board of Park Commissioners from 1939 to 1948; and a member of the Metropolitan District Commission from 1940 to 1955. In 1940, he became a corporator of the American School for the Deaf, and also of the Children's Museum of Hartford, and he has retained his official connection with both institutions since. Since 1943, he has been secretary of the Wadsworth Atheneum.

Mr. Gross' local memberships include the University Club, Wampanoag Country Club, and the Twentieth Century Club, all of Hartford, and his fraternities are Phi Delta Phi and Zeta Psi. He is a Democrat, and attends the Congregational Church.

Spencer Gross is unmarried. He makes his home at 229 Kenyon Street, Hartford.

Alfred Carlton Gilbert, Jr.

As president of The A. C. Gilbert Company of Erector Square, New Haven, Alfred Carlton Gilbert heads one of the world's largest manufacturing organizations specializing in the production of scientific toys. The "Erector" sets which it has produced for many years are known throughout the world, the familiar playtime resource of boys

of several successive generations; and American Flyer trains have a comparable reputation.

Mr. Gilbert represents the second generation of his family in the management of this company, which was founded by his father, although under another firm name, in the first decade of the century. Alfred Carlton Gilbert, Sr., was a native of the West Coast, born at Salem, Oregon, on February 15, 1884. In 1905 he came to the East to attend Yale University, and prepared for a career in medicine, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1909. However, he never practiced, having developed a greater interest in the course of his college years. This interest was magic—to many a hobby but to him a lifetime passion. As soon as he had completed his courses at Yale in 1909, he turned his attention to the manufacture of equipment designed to assist magicians in their work of illusion, and establishing the Mysto Manufacturing Company. However, as there was a greater demand and greater prospects in the field of scientific toys, he gradually shifted emphasis toward their production, and assumed a substantial place in this field with the formation of The A. C. Gilbert Company in 1916. He remained president of the corporation until 1954, when he became chairman of the board, and he was very active in the business up until the time of his passing away on January 24, 1961, at the age of seventy-six. While attending Pacific University, where he receved his degree of Bachelor of Science, A. C. Gilbert, Sr., met Mary Thompson. She was born at McCune, Kansas, on July 20, 1884, and they were married in 1908.

Attending Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts to complete his preparatory studies, Alfred C. Gilbert, Jr., graduated there in 1937, then went to Yale University, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Engineering in 1941. During the World War II years he was engaged in defense work with Central Electric Company at Schenectady, New York, and joined The A. C. Gilbert Company in 1946 as assistant to the president. When his father retired from the presidency in 1954, the son succeeded him in that office. Today, under his capable executive leadership, the great factory which makes children's dreams come true employs twelve hundred men and women in the manufacture of the famed Erector sets, American Flyer trains, and other quality scientific toys. They have had an incalculable effect in stimulating the constructive instinct in the young.

Mr. Gilbert is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Tau Beta Pi engineering honor society, and Sigma Xi scientific honor society. His regular college fraternity is Phi Gamma

Delta. He is active in the Young Presidents' Organization, Inc., a national body of which he is now chairman of the Connecticut Chapter. He is also past president of Junior Achievement of Greater New Haven, is vice president of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce, and was formerly a director of the Rotary Club. His other memberships include the Quinnipiac Club and New Haven Country Club, and he and his family attend the Congregational Church.

At Farmington, on November 28, 1942, Alfred Carlton Gilbert, Jr., married Julie Jean Tibbetts. Born at West Newton, Massachusetts, on March 26, 1923, she is a daughter of Howard and Julie (Sherman) Tibbetts. Her parents still live in Farmington, and her father is a tool engineer with Pratt and Whitney Aircraft. Mrs. Gilbert attended Bancroft School at Worcester, and Bradford Junior College. She is active in the Junior League, and is a director of the Leila Day Nursery. The couple are the parents of the following children: 1. Julie Ann, born on July 20, 1944, in Schenectady, New York. She is attending Day School for Girls in New Haven. 2. Alfred Carlton, 3rd, who was born in New Haven on June 28, 1946. He is attending Hopkins Grammar School, which is probably the oldest school in New England. 3. John Howard, born in New Haven on April 18, 1949; attending Spring Glen Public School. 4. David Thompson, born April 5, 1953, in New Haven.

James C(alvin) Hullett

Joining the Hartford Fire Insurance Company shortly after he had completed his education, James C. Hullett has advanced within its ranks to the position of president. Over the years he has also assumed duties as president, on in other official capacity, with a number of other insurance firms, and in insurance men's organizations.

A native of Bowling Green, Kentucky, he was born on March 17, 1910, and is a son of James C. and Stella (Neal) Hullett. His entire career has been in insurance, and while still in high school he started as an office boy in the Herdman and Stout Agency in Bowling Green. However, he went on to advanced studies at Western Kentucky State College and Northwestern University. On graduation from Northwestern University in 1929, he was employed in the fire underwriting department of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company's Western Department in Chicago.

In September, 1933, he was appointed a special agent for Oklahoma, and in 1936 was transferred to Ohio where he supervised the field activities in the northwest section of that state. In 1941 he was

made an assistant manager of the Western Department, and three years later was elected a vice president of the company and transferred to the home office.

At the present time, James C. Hullett is president and chairman of the finance committee of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, posts he has filled since 1953. He is also chairman of the finance committee and director of the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company; president and director of the Citizens Insurance Company of New Jersey, New York Underwriters Insurance Company, Hartford Live Stock Insurance Company, and the Twin City Fire Insurance Company. He is a trustee of the Connecticut Bank and Trust Company, a director of the Dime Savings Bank, a director of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, a trustee of Kingswood Academy, Inc., a director of the Hartford Golf Club, a vice president, director and member of the executive committee of the Hartford Better Business Bureau, a director of the Hartford Electric Light Company, a director of the Connecticut Institute for the Blind, a trustee of the American Institute for Property and Liability Underwriters, Inc., a corporator of the Institute of Living, and a trustee of the Connecticut Expenditure Council.

Mr. Hullett is a past president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, a director of the National Board of Fire Underwriters Building Corporation, a director of the General Adjustment Bureau, and a trustee of the Underwriters' Laboratories.

He is a communicant of the Asylum Congregational Church, and serves on the advisory board of Bingham's "History of Connecticut."

On November 25, 1936, James C. Hullett married Patricia O'Sullivan, daughter of Neal and Agatha (Hutton) O' Sullivan. They have two children: 1. James Neal, who was born on March 2, 1939. He attended Kingswood School in West Hartford, and the University of Pennsylvania. 2. Joseph Walter, born on April 21, 1941. He attended Kingswood School in West Hartford and Hackley School, Tarrytown, New York.

Sherman Richmond Knapp

In addition to his post as president and director of The Connecticut Light and Power Company, a position he has held since the early 1950s, Sherman R. Knapp is an official of a number of other Connecticut corporations. He lives in Berlin, where his company has its headquarters.

He is a native of Danbury, and was born on June 17, 1905, son

of Frederick Abijah and Julia (Richmond) Knapp. For his advanced studies he entered Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, and there took his degree of Electrical Engineer in 1928. Immediately after graduation, he returned to his native state and joined The Connecticut Light and Power Company. Until 1937 he served as an engineer in the company's Operating and Sales Departments, and in that year he was made manager of the New Milford District. In 1941 he became assistant to the sales vice president, and he was named assistant to the president in 1948. In December, 1949, Mr. Knapp was elected executive vice president, and in March, 1952, he was elected president and a director of the company, with offices on Berlin Turnpike in Berlin.

Mr. Knapp serves as a director of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, The Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company, The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Scovill Manufacturing Company, and Emhart Manufacturing Company, and is a trustee of The Connecticut Bank and Trust Company. He also serves on the boards of the National Industrial Conference Board and the Institute of Living.

He is a trustee of Connecticut College and The Connecticut Public Expenditure Council. He is a past president of both the New England Gas Association, and of the Electric Council of New England and is a vice president and director of the Yankee Atomic Electric Company. Over the years he has taken a full part in the program of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, and is now chairman of its Atomic Energy Committee. Following the disastrous floods of 1955, he served as chairman of the Connecticut Flood Recovery Committee.

On June 23, 1928, Sherman Richmond Knapp married Eleanor Tracy, daughter of George H. and Gladys (Hutchinson) Tracy. The couple are the parents of three children: 1: Sherman R., who was born on February 2, 1930. 2. Barbara, born on August 22, 1932. 3. Duncan Tracy, born on February 10, 1938.

James Brewster

For over two decades, until his recent retirement, James Brewster served capably as Connecticut's State Librarian. He is a native of Groton, South Dakota, and was born on July 22, 1886, son of William Joseph and Emma (Colby) Brewster. His father was an Episcopal clergyman.

In 1893 the family came to the East, and after completing his public school education, James Brewster began his advanced studies at Trinity College in Hartford. After graduating there in 1908, he began his career in business, as cashier with Travelers Insurance Company. He remained with that organization until 1914, when he became auditor with the Canada Steamship Lines. His tenure there was interrupted by wartime service in the United States Navy, in which he enlisted in 1918. Following the war, Mr. Brewster's connection with Canada Steamship Lines continued until 1924.

Following a successful career in the business world, Mr. Brewster now changed the direction of his career interests. He entered Albany Library School at Albany, New York, in 1924, and graduated there in 1926 with the degree of Bachelor of Library Science. As soon as he had completed his courses, he was offered a position as head of the order section of the New York State Library. He remained in this connection until 1927, when he left to accept appointment as librarian at Union College, Schenectady, New York.

Mr. Brewster joined the staff of the Connecticut State Library in 1935 as assistant state librarian. He became State Librarian in 1936. During his tenure of office the library prospered and became the depository for the official records of the State.

Active in the Connecticut Library Association, he served as its president during the 1937-1938 term, and he has also held office as second vice president of the National Association of State Librarians. He is a member of the American Library Association, the Connecticut Historical Society, the Society of American Archivists, and the Archives Committee of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Incorporated. Interested in the programs of patriotic societies, he is a member of the Connecticut Society of Colonial Wars, which he served as secretary, and of the Society of Descendants of the Founders of Hartford. He is an honorary member of the New London County Historical Society, and a member of the Antiquarian and Landmark Society.

Mr. Brewster's fraternity is Psi Upsilon. He is a member of the Grolier Club of New York and the Acorn Club of Connecticut, and attends the Episcopal Church.

On January 1, 1918, James Brewster married Jessie A. Mills, and they have two children: Mary Bunce (Mrs. Richard E. Brooks) of New Jersey; and Cynthia (Mrs. Peter B. Clifford) of West Hartford. Mr. and Mrs. Brewster are living in Litchfield, where Mr. Brewster's father was rector of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church for many years.

Charles E. Brust

Charles E. Brust

A distinguished career in New England industry has brought Charles E. Brust to the presidency of the Eastern Malleable Iron Company. This large manufacturing organization has its headquarters at Naugatuck, where one of its works is also located; and it has other plants in Cleveland, Ohio; Wilmington, Delaware; Newburgh and Syracuse, New York; Marietta, Ohio and Portland, Maine. Mr. Brust has to his credit many years of loyal service to the organization. He is an official of other corporations as well, and is active in civic, welfare and organizational affairs at Naugatuck.

Born at Brunswick, New York, on November 10, 1894, he is a son of Jacob H. and Melvina (Coonradt) Brust. His father, also a native of Brunswick, was an engineer on a dredge boat. Mrs. Brust too was born at Brunswick. Both parents are deceased.

The industrialist attended the public schools of Brunswick, and a business college at Troy, New York. A history of the company published in 1952 gives this brief and colorful explanation of his choice of an occupation:

> Charles E. Brust was plowing on his uncle's farm near Troy one May day when unseasonable snow dumped out of the sky and turned the field to quagmire. Master Brust was only 16 at the time but he had no trouble making up his mind. He wrapped the lines around the plow handles and walked out of the field. He walked into the city, where life was arranged in such a way that a spring snow was unlikely to break a man's back, and went to work for the Troy Malleable Iron Company.

This was in 1911. In 1928 he came to Connecticut and went to work in one of the company's New Britain foundries, then came the Naugatuck plant of the Eastern Malleable Iron Company. This firm has a century-old history, having been founded in 1854 by B. B. Tuttle and J. H. Whittemore. As the company grew in the years following the Civil War, foundries were acquired at Troy, New York, and at Bridgeport and New Britain, supplementing the production of the original one at Naugatuck. Their firm, first known as Tuttle and Whittemore, later became The Naugatuck Malleable Iron Company. By 1928 there were six plants: two in New Britain, one in Naugatuck, one in Troy, one in Bridgeport, and one in Wilmington, Delaware. At the time of the nationwide economic depression of the 1930s, the company managed to maintain a fair level of productivity, but the New Britain plants were closed, and they were later disposed of. Lewis A. Dibble became president during this era, and in his administration the corporation assumed its present form—a complex of seven widely separated plants with diversified products. These are the Eber-

hard Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, Ohio; Wilmington Works, at Wilmington, Delaware; Eastern Casting Corporation at Newburgh, New York; Frazer and Jones Company, Syracuse; Pattin Manufacturing Company of Marietta, Ohio, and Danforth Anchors, Portland, Maine; as well as the Naugatuck Works in Naugatuck, where company headquarters is also located. At the Naugatuck plant, principal products are malleable iron castings, Eastern Z Metal and Hy-Tenso castings (pearlitic malleable), high alloy steel castings, and aluminum sand castings.

After working at the New Britain foundries and at Naugatuck, Charles E. Brust was transferred to the Cleveland plant in 1940 to serve as managing director there. In 1943 he returned to Naugatuck to assume duties as executive vice president. He succeeded Mr. Dibble in the presidency in 1952.

Mr. Brust serves on the board of directors of the corporation, and he is also a director of the Risdon Manufacturing Company of Naugatuck, Peter Paul, Inc., the Savings and Loan Association of Naugatuck, and the Waterbury Savings Bank. A well-known figure in his industry, he has been active in the national association of his trade, the Malleable Founders Society, and has served as its president. In his own city, he is a member and past president of the Chamber of Commerce.

Deeply interested in welfare causes, which he has effectively supported, Mr. Brust serves on the boards of the local chapter of the American Red Cross, and the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member of the Highfield Club, and of the Union Club of Cleveland, Ohio, The Country Club of Waterbury, Inc., and the Waterbury Club. He attends the Congregational Church of Naugatuck. At the time of World War I, he served in the United States Army, being assigned to the Ordnance Department.

On June 1, 1918, Charles E. Brust married Mary B. Brust, daughter of Ernest L. and Jennie (Roberts) Brust, of Brunswick, New York.

Charles Krum Davis

Charles Krum Davis was born in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1889, son of Walter Scott and Mary M. (Krum) Davis. He graduated from East St. Louis, Illinois, High School in 1905 and was then employed as an analytical inorganic chemist in the Laboratory of the Aluminum Company of America, East St. Louis, Illinois, 1905-1906, and then in a similar capacity in the Laboratory of the American

Steel Foundries in East St. Louis. He attended the University of Illinois, as a student in Chemical Engineering, 1907-1908. From 1908-1910, he was employed in the Laboratory of the American Smelting and Refining Co., in Baltimore, Maryland, and was later placed in charge of the refining of gold, silver, platinum, palladium and recovery of selenium and tellurium as by-products from the electrolytic refining of copper. He then accepted a position with the Braden Copper Company, Chile, South America, as general foreman of the copper roasting, leaching and electrolytic plant, 1911-1915.

Mr. Davis returned to the United States in 1915 and entered the employ of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Company at Hopewell, Virginia, as gun-cotton supervisor and later became superintendent of gun-cotton manufacturing plant "A" and sulphuric acid manufacturing plant "C". Early in 1919, he was transferred as Director of Manufacture to the Pyralin Department of the duPont Company in Arlington, New Jersey, formerly the Arlington Company, manufacturers of pyroxylin plastics, which had been acquired by duPont in 1915. In May 1925, he was transferred as General Manager in charge of production and sales to the Leominster, Massachusetts works of the Viscoloid Company, manufacturers of plastic toys, toiletware, tooth brushes, sheets, rods and tubes. This company was consolidated in 1925 with duPont's Pyralin Department to form the duPont Viscoloid Company. In 1928, he was advanced to the position of Assistant General Manager of the Company and became President and General Manager and Director in February 1929, at the age of forty.

In the meantime, duPont had acquired the Roessler and Hasslacher Chemical Company, manufacturers of electro-chemicals, sodium, ceramic colors and peroxides. In 1932, Mr. Davis was elected President and General Manager and Director of that Company, which subsequently became the Electro-Chemicals Department of duPont. A little more than a year later, Mr. Davis began his long association with Remington Arms Company, Inc., Bridgeport, Connecticut, as President and General Manager and Director, 1933-1954. During World War II, 1940-1945, Remington Arms Company, Inc., expanded its own facilities in three plants, and supervised the construction and operated five plants for the United States Government, increasing its personnel from 4,000 to 82,500. It produced 16,500,000,000 cartridges and over one million Springfield Rifles for the United States and its allies.

Following formation of Rem-Cru Titanium, manufacturer of titanium sheets, rods and tubes, in 1950, a 50% owned subsidiary of

Remington Arms Company and Crucible Steel, he became first Chairman of the Board of Directors and later Honorary Chairman of the Board. The Company was dissolved in 1957.

In January 1940, Mr. Davis was elected a Director of the First National Bank & Trust Company, now the Connecticut National Bank of Bridgeport, Connecticut. In January 1954, he was elected Chairman of the Board of that Bank and is still serving in that capacity.

Mr. Davis has been a Director of the Bridgeport Hospital since 1935. During the past twenty-five years, Mr. Davis has been interested in the collection and preservation of the Arts and Crafts of Early America. His collection includes many examples of rare pieces of early American furniture, silver, pewter, brass, copper, iron, woodenware, Currier and Ives prints; George H. Durrie paintings, lowestoff china, glass, Staffordshire china, etc. His collection has been appraised by such experts as Israel Sack, Charles F. Montgomery, Alice Winchester and others, as one of the finest outside of the important museums of the country.

Mr. Davis is a Fellow in Perpetuity of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City; a life member of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities; an honorary life member of the New Haven Colony Historical Society, New Haven, Connecticut; Director of Winterthur Corporation which operates the Henry Francis duPont Winterthur Museum, Winterthur, Delaware, member of the Board of Overseers of Sturbridge Village, Sturbridge, Massachusetts, member of the Pewter Collectors Club of America and former member of the Council of the Fairfield Historical Society, Fairfield, Connecticut.

During his youth Mr. Davis was actively interested in many sports. He was a participant in football, baseball, field and track, golf, tennis, fishing, hunting, trap and skeet shooting, etc. He is a life member of the National Rifle Association, member of the Aspetuck Fish and Game Club, Bridgeport, life member and vice chairman of the Council of the American Ordnance Association, associate member of the Outdoor Writers Association; founder member and formerly Trustee of the American Wildlife Institute and member of the Springfield, Massachusetts, Post of the American Ordnance Association.

Following World War II, Mr. Davis received a Certificate of Commendation dated January 25, 1946, from the U. S. Ordnance Department, Armed Service Forces and U. S. Army, for outstanding performance and duty during the period January 1, 1942 to December 31, 1945, while serving as adviser to the Chief of Ordnance. On No-

vember 28, 1945, he received a certificate of appreciation from the U. S. War Department, for patriotic services in a position of trust and responsibility as a member of the Advisory Board of the Springfield, Massachusetts, Ordnance District. On October 1, 1947, he was awarded the Rice Gold Medal by the Army Ordnance Association, with the following citation: "For distinguished service in Ordnance Engineering, the Army Ordnance Association acclaims Charles K. Davis for his leadership, skill and tireless devotion in the management and operation of vast industrial facilities for the production of small arms ammunition in World War II. As Chairman of the Association's Small Arms Division, he continues to render loyal service in the solution of production engineering problems of American small arms—the equipment with which the American soldier is supreme in the battlefield."

In 1950 he received an award as an "Ambassador" from Pennsylvania and an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws from Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Davis is a life member of the University of Illinois Alumni Association; member of the University of Illinois Foundation; honorary President and life member of the Remington Arms 25 Year Club, Bridgeport, Connecticut, life member of the 25 Year Club of Remington Arms, Ilion, New York, and member of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. Mr. Davis is a member of Mountain Lodge F. and A.M., Upper Montclair, New Jersey; a member (32nd Degree) of the Ancient Accepted Order of Scottish Rite, Jersey City, New Jersey; and a life member of the A.A.O.N.M.S. (Shrine) Salaam Temple, Newark, New Jersey.

On July 15th, 1912, he was married to Bertha Barbara Buscher of Baltimore, Maryland in the American Consulate at Valparaiso, Chile, South America. They have four children, Roberta Louise, now Mrs. Robert A. Massey, born May 15, 1913, Chile, South America; Dorothy, now Mrs. Harold A. Mitchell, born October 9, 1919, Montclair, New Jersey; Charles Krum, Jr., born August 9, 1925, Glen Ridge, New Jersey, now married to Dorothy Allyn Hatch; William Roy, born August 9, 1925, Glen Ridge, New Jersey.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis now reside in Winton Park, Fairfield.

Lewis Acker Dibble

Lewis Acker Dibble advanced to the executive leadership of two important industrial organizations of Naugatuck—the Risdon

Manufacturing Company, and Eastern Malleable Iron Company. He is still president of the former firm, and is board chairman of the latter. Through these and his many other corporate connections in the region, he has long been an influential figure in its industrial and commercial life.

The fifth of twelve children born to Samuel E. and Elizabeth (Davis) Dibble, he is a descendant of a whaling family of Nantucket. He was born at New Haven on April 18, 1885, and in the years of his youth, began to acquire experience in New England industrial methods. For a year preceding his enrollment at Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, he worked as an errand boy for the superintendent of the C. Cowles and Company plant in New Haven. He continued with this firm throughout his college years, working thirty hours per week at its plant handling payroll and costs. Following his graduation in 1907, he continued with C. Cowles and Company for two more years as foreman of the carriage lamp department. He left to join the Oakville Company of Waterbury, in 1909, and remained until 1913 with this plant, which manufactures safety pins and pins of other types.

In 1913, at the age of twenty-eight, Mr. Dibble was named manager and a director of the Risdon Tool and Machine Company at Naugatuck, which later became the Risdon Manufacturing Company. He was promoted to the vice presidency in 1917, and became president in 1927. Today, more than three decades later, he still holds that position, and his efforts have been effective in building the company into a major producer of sheet metal and wire products calling for precision manufacturing.

When in the mid-1930s, the Eastern Malleable Iron Company, also at Naugatuck, was undergoing difficulties related to the great nationwide depression, it was Mr. Dibble who was called upon to bring it his strong leadership. He became president in 1935, and served through 1952, and he has been a director, and chairman of the board, since 1953. In a history of this company published a few years ago, Mr. Dibble was quoted in an expression of his philosophy of industrial management:

> I believe that the chief executive of an industrial corporation should always remember. . . that his prime duty is to preserve and promote the best interests of the stockholders. . . that in planning any extension of plant and facilities the first consideration should be whether such plans would actually benefit the present stockholders. . . that it is far better for a plant to be too small than too large. . . that if funds are limited they should not be dissipated on land and buildings; instead, space should be rented and the available funds used for good equipment . . . that today the cost of replacements and additions to permanent equipment greatly exceeds the annual depreciation. . . that only the best equipment and the

best production methods will meet competition profitably. . . that research and product development are paramount if profits are to be maintained. . . that many enterprises fail solely because of inadequate or poor financing. . . that the soundest capital structure is common stock only. . . that in setting up capital requirements ample provision must be made to cover normal inventories, accounts receivable and payment of bills when due. . . that short-term borrowings should never be made for long-term requirements. . . that to know your costs is imperative. . . that you should quote prices and sell only to concerns that are well rated. . . that you should never sell at or below standard costs. . . that to pay employees well and treat them fairly will pay dividends.

So effectively has he put these principles into effect that he has been offered many other posts of responsibility in industry, besides the executive leadership of the two firms mentioned above. In 1931 he was called on to reorganize certain manufacturing departments of the Bridgeport Brass Company, and has been one of its directors since that time. He has remained a director of C. Cowles and Company, for which he worked many years ago, and he is also a director of the Torrington Company of Torrington, and the Connecticut Light and Power Company. He is a trustee and vice president of Naugatuck Savings Bank, and a director of Colonial Trust Company of Waterbury.

His role in industry has gone well beyond his connections with local organizations. At the time of World War II, he served on the War Production Board's malleable iron industry advisory committee. A director and a vice president of the National Association of Manufacturers, he has served as chairman of its government economy committee. He joined the Malleable Founders Society in 1935, and has served as its director and president. He is a director of the Naugatuck Valley Industrial Council, a director of the New England Council, and a member and director of the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce. A founder of the Naugatuck Chamber of Commerce, he served as its first president.

Mr. Dibble has long been active in the Connecticut Republican organization, and has served as chairman of its finance committee. He has also been a delegate to the Republican National Convention. His local memberships include the Hartford Club, Waterbury Club, Waterbury Country Club, the East Haddam Fish and Game Club, the Graduates Club of New Haven, and the Metropolitan Club of New York.

On October 24, 1929, Lewis Acker Dibble married Doris Rudman of Woodbury, daughter of James Rudman and Ann Edge Rudman. Mr. and Mrs. Dibble have five children: 1. Mrs. Doris D. Schenck. 2. Mrs. Jane D. Tracy. 3. Lewis A. Dibble, Jr. 4. Mrs. Ann D. Heyniger. 5. John D. Dibble. There are thirteen grandchildren.

Laurence A. Chappell

President of Thames Shipyard, Incorporated, of New London, and chairman of the board of the Savings Bank of New London, Mr. Chappell is also chairman of the board and a director of the Union Bank and Trust Company of New London. He is president of the New London Cemetery Association.

Mr. Chappell was born in New London on July 16, 1883, the son of Frank H. Chappell and of Catherine (Bishop) Chappell. His father pioneered in the establishment of Thames Shipyard, Inc., originally known as the Thames Tow Boat Company, in 1865, the company assuming its present name in 1920. His father served as president of the company from 1879 until his death in 1919. He was a charter member of the Thames Club and was interested in all of New London's civic activities. Mr. Chappel's great-great-grandfather, Jedediah Huntington, had been on General Washington's staff, and was president of the Union Bank in 1792. This bank is the oldest institution of its kind in Connecticut, and one of the oldest in the United States.

Mr. Laurence Chappell graduated from Bulkeley High School, New London, in 1901, and then became associated with his father in the shipyard, succeeding as president in 1919 upon his father's death. He is also president of Bacon and Hinkley Homes, a home for elderly men residing in New London. Mr. Chappell is a former member of the Ocean Beach Park Board, he is a life member and a past president of the Thames Club, and he is president of the Hammonassett Fishing Association. Fishing, hunting and sailing are his favorite sports.

He was married in September, 1906, to Elizabeth Prentice, the daughter of Dr. Edward Prentice and of Harriett (Norkett) Prentice of New London. They celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1956.

Mr. and Mrs. Chappell have one son, Laurence A., Jr., born in New London in 1908. He attended Hotchkiss School at Lakeville, Connecticut, and is now vice president, treasurer and general manager of Thames Shipyard, Incorporated. He is married to Mary Katherine Cullen, who graduated from Connecticut College for Women, and they have one son, Harold Huntington, born in July, 1945, and now a student at Pine Point School in Stonington, Connecticut.

Steven Edward Perakos

A lawyer previously practicing with the Hartford firm of Ribicoff and Ribicoff, Steven Edward Perakos now practices independently

Laurence A. Tobell.

He has been a leader in Community Chest and American Red Cross fund-raising campaigns, and serves on the board of trustees of the Connecticut Cancer Society. He was a state officer of the Order of A.H.E. P.A., and was a member of the board of directors of the New Britain Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member of the Civitan Club, and the lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Free and Accepted Masons. In Masonry he is a member of the higher bodies, holding the Thirty-second degree and belonging to the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Perakos is an ardent golfer. A member of the Shuttle Meadow Country Club, he won its President's Golf Trophy in October, 1957.

He is a communicant of St. George's Greek Orthodox Church, and serves on its board of trustees.

At New Rochelle, New York, on February 28, 1946, Steven Edward Perakos married Urania Nancy Kikis, daughter of Thomas and Areti (Polychron) Kikis. Mrs. Perakos, like her husband, has taken an active interest in community affairs. She has held office in the Women's Club, the Parent-Teachers Association, and in service club auxiliaries and is presently president of the New Britain Bar Association Auxiliary, the only such organization in the state. The couple are the parents of two children: 1. Peter George, 2nd, who was born on January 1, 1947. 2. Thomas Steven, born on March 4, 1951.

William Hart Judd

Among Connecticut bankers, William Hart Judd has perhaps no peers in continuous and loyal service to a single financial institution. More than sixty-two years ago he joined the staff of the New Britain National Bank and the ensuing decades brought him steady advancement. After holding office as president for some time, he was named chairman of the bank's board in 1949 and held that office until 1957. He has found time for many other constructive activities of a community, political, or welfare nature, and he serves on the boards of directors of many corporations.

Born in New Britain on May 5, 1877, he is a son of William Samuel and Helen (Hart) Judd. His father, who worked for the P. F. Corbin Company for some years, also held the position of postmaster of New Britain for a time. He was also influential in the city's public affairs, serving on the common council and as alderman.

William Hart Judd attended local public schools and concluded his formal education with his graduation from New Britain High

School in June, 1896. The following year he began his connection with the New Britain National Bank, and continued with that financial institution until his retirement in 1957. He was promoted to assistant cashier in 1914, to cashier in 1928, and to vice president in 1929. Elected president of the bank in 1936, he served until 1949, when he was elevated to chairmanship of the board. Mr. Judd serves on the boards of directors of the Union Manufacturing Company, North and Judd, Landers, the New Britain Gas Lighting Company, and Atkins Printing Company.

From 19— to 19—, Mr. Judd served as president of the Connecticut Bankers Association, and he retains active membership in that group. For twenty six years, until his resignation in 1956, he was chairman of the Board of Finance and Taxation of his city, holding office under seven mayors. He was guest of honor at a testimonial dinner on February 19, 1957, paying him tribute for his long and conscientious service in that office. It was attended by three hundred and fifty state officers and friends. Mr. Judd also has a creditable record as state legislator, having served in the Connecticut
from 19— to 19—. Active in the councils of the Republican party, he has served as chairman of the Republican Town Committee.

A member of the New Britain Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Judd formerly served as its president. He is also a past president of the city's Young Men's Christian Association, and has been active in the work of that organization for the past half-century. He is currently treasurer of its board. His interest in work with youth is indicated in the place of leadership he has held in the Boy Scouts of America. Active on behalf of scouting for thirty-five years, he won the Silver Beaver Award for his constructive work. His citation reads:

> Prominent in his profession and a leader in many civic projects—Sound in approach, friendly and wise in counsel, a keen businessman, a loyal churchman—A firm believer in youth—Through his faith in boys, his leadership and untiring efforts, the youth agencies of this area are soundly established, financially, and in the hearts of the people.

Mr. Judd has also served his city, as a member of the New Britain Common Council and alderman from the Third Ward. He is interested in the work of the First Baptist Church, and has held office as treasurer or assistant treasurer for over half a century. Here too his interest in young people has been in evidence, for each Christmas season for the past fifty-seven years he has taken the part of Santa Claus at the church's annual Christmas party. A member of the Circus Fans' Association and active in its program for many years, he has held office as its president. He has a large and most

valuable collection of circus memorabilia; this display has been extensively exhibited.

Another of his especial interests is the Society of the Cincinnati, of which he is a member of the Connecticut Society. He was elected president of that Society, at a meeting convening in the Senate Chamber of the State Capitol in Hartford on July 4, 1952. He has been re-elected every year since then, and has been a delegate to the National Society. He is entitled to membership in the organization through his great-great-grandfather, Captain William Judd of Farmington, Connecticut, a hero of Revolutionary service. Mr. Judd is also a member of the New Britain Club.

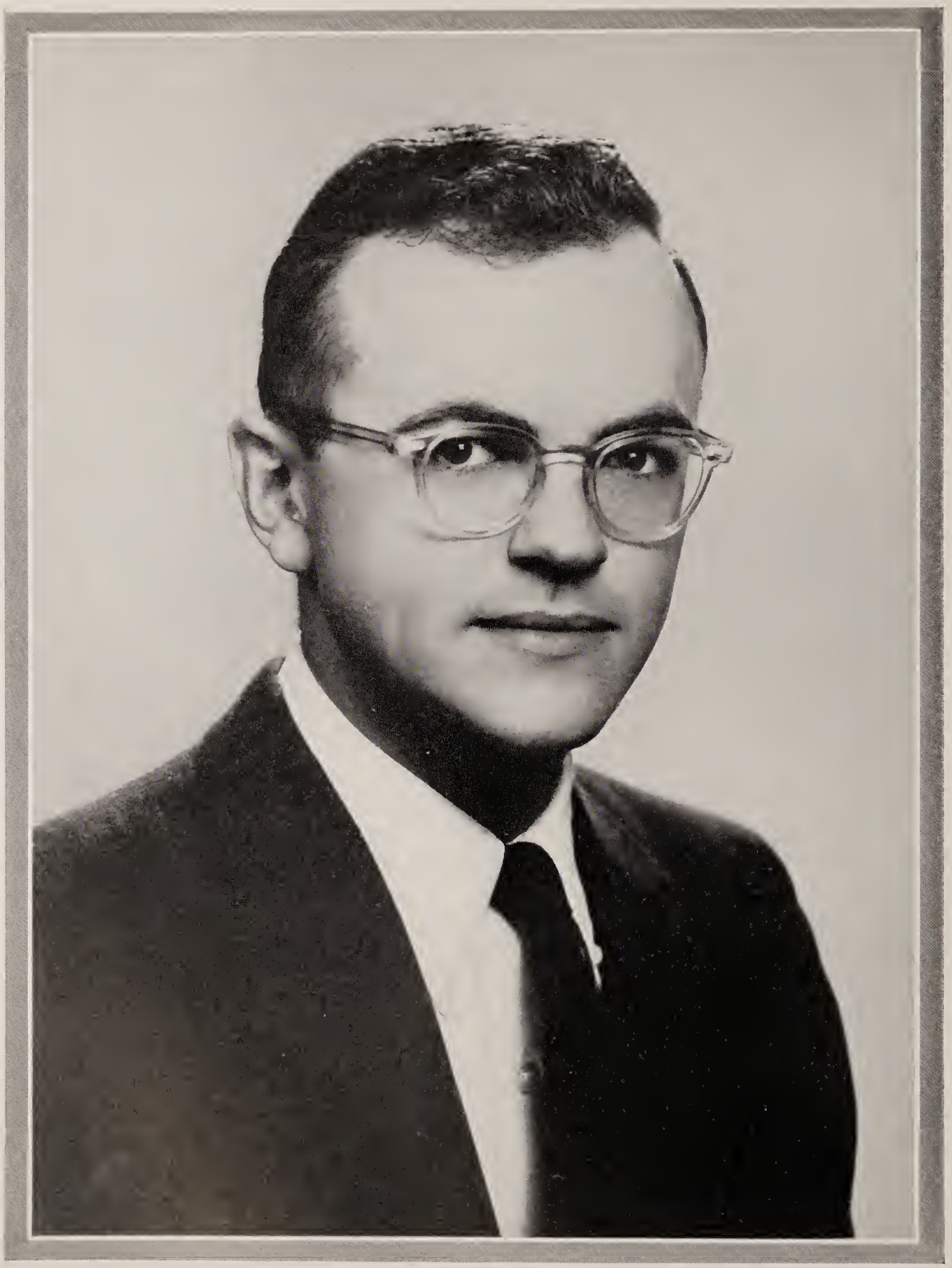
In his home city on June 6, 1908, William Hart Judd married Florine Woodford Allderige, daughter of Frederick William and Emma (Woodford) Allderige. Mr. and Mrs. Judd have two children: 1. William Hart, Jr., who married Margaret Chase; they have five children: i. Diana, born October 9, 1941. ii. Martha, born January 21, 1943. iii. William H. 3rd, born October 12, 1945. iv. Ann, born June 23, 1947. v. Rebecca, born July 5, 1951. 2. Jane, who is the wife of Mr. Claude B. Garland, Jr. They have one son, Charles B. Garland, 3rd.

Howard Edward Hausman

Following professional experience in various state posts, and law practice in Hartford, Howard Edward Hausman came to New Britain several years ago, and has since practiced law independently in that city, with offices at 70 West Main Street. He has been active in political and community affairs and is a veteran of Air Corps service in World War II.

A native of New Britain, he was born on July 17, 1907, son of Frederic Gottlieb and Emma (Seitz) Hausman. His father was factory manager at the plant of P. F. Corbin, a division of American Hardware Corporation. He was also a member of the Common Council and the Welfare Commission in his home city. Howard E. Hausman attended the public schools there and graduated from New Britain High School in June, 1925. He went to Yale University for his advanced courses, and in June, 1929, received his degree of Bachelor of Arts there. He continued his legal studies at Yale Law School, and in 1931, took his degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Mr. Hausman began his career with the Inheritance Tax Department of the State of Connecticut, serving as an attorney on its staff from 1931 to 1933. In the latter year he began private practice



Cough + Bowman

with the firm of Blodgett and Hausman in Hartford, continuing as a partner in that organization until 1939. Once again returning to state employment, he accepted appointment as executive director of the Employment Security Division of the State Labor Department at Hartford. He remained at the head of that division until 1955, although he was absent during the World War II period serving in the Army Air Corps.

Mr. Hausman was inducted into the Air Corps in 1942 and became a second lieutenant a year later. He served in the Adjutant General's Department, and was later promoted to captain and assigned to Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. He was a personnel officer in the Corps Research and Development Center from 1943 to 1946.

After leaving his connection in the State Labor Department in 1955, Mr. Hausman came to New Britain and opened offices for the private practice of law. He is engaged independently in general practice.

While in Hartford, Mr. Hausman served as alderman from the old Second Ward, from 1935 to 1938. From 1938 to 1940, he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and in 1958 was again elected to that Committee. In the 1959 session of the General Assembly, he served as Minority Counsel. As a lawyer, Mr. Hausman has been admitted to practice before the United States District Court of Connecticut and the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit. He is a member of the American Bar Association, Connecticut State Bar Association, Hartford County Bar Association, and New Britain Bar Association, and Phi Beta Kappa fraternity.

A devoted worker in St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, he has served as secretary and vice president and as chairman of the building planning committee.

Carlyle Fuller Barnes

Carlyle Fuller Barnes is a young executive who heads one of Connecticut's largest diversified industries, Associated Spring Corporation. This company's headquarters, and four of its divisions, are located at Bristol; but through its wholly-owned subsidiaries and other divisions it operates a far-flung manufacturing empire, with plants at a number of sites in the East, Midwest and Far West, in Puerto Rico and in Canada.

For over a century, members of the Barnes family have been closely identified with the growth of the region's industry. Wallace

Barnes, whose name is perpetuated in the Wallace Barnes Division of the present company, joined Edward L. Dunbar in forming the Dunbar and Barnes Company in 1858, and one of their major products were hoops for hoopskirts. Wallace Barnes married Elizabeth Jane Fuller, and their son, Carlyle Fuller Barnes, joined his father in business. The elder man had become interested in various industrial enterprises; but by the time of his death in 1893, the production of springs was an important part of the family enterprise. Fuller F. Barnes, father of the present president of Associated Spring Corporation, headed the Wallace Barnes Company for many years, and it grew steadily under his direction. He married Myrtle Aurelia Ives, and their son, the second to bear the name of Carlyle Fuller Barnes, was born at Bristol on February 16, 1924.

Beginning his education in local schools, Mr. Barnes attended Wesleyan University, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1948. While there he was a member of Psi Upsilon fraternity. When he had completed his studies, he immediately joined the Wallace Barnes Company, being assigned to its general manager's staff at Bristol from 1948 to 1951. In that year he was named general manager of the Bristol Divisions of Associated Spring Corporation, which had been formed out of the Barnes organizations in 1923. He has held his present office as president of the corporation since 1953.

In addition to the Wallace Barnes Division and the Wallace Barnes Steel Division, the city of Bristol has two other units of this large and complex organization. These are the Dunbar Brothers Division, and the F. N. Manross and Sons Division. Plants and sales offices elsewhere include the Wallace Barnes Syracuse Plant, at Syracuse, New York; the Gibson Division in Chicago; the Milwaukee Division; Raymond Manufacturing Division at Corry, Pennsylvania; the Cleveland Sales Office; the B-G-R Division in Michigan; the Ohio Division; Seaboard Pacific Division; San Francisco Sales Office; The Wallace Barnes Company, Ltd., with plants at Hamilton, Ontario, and Montreal, Quebec; and Associated Spring of Puerto Rico, Inc. General offices of the entire organization are at Bristol. The factories in Canada and Puerto Rico are new additions to the corporation's far-flung chain. To keep abreast with the latest developments in the industry, a Research and Development Center has also been established in Bristol correlating the activities previously carried out at the divisional level.

Mr. Barnes has other corporate connections as well. He is a director of the Bristol Bank and Trust Company, and also serves on

the boards of the Manufacturers' Association of Hartford County and the National Association of Manufacturers. He is director-at-large of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, and a member of its executive committee, and is a member of the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut Atomic Energy Committee. He serves on the board of trustees of the Connecticut Public Expenditure Council. A member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, he serves on its manufacturers' committee. He is a member of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Bristol, and he serves as director and member of the executive committee of Bristol Hospital, Inc. He serves on the Walks Foundation Advisory Board, and is a fire commissioner of the City of Bristol. His other memberships include the Young Presidents' Organization, and Franklin Lodge No. 56 of the Free and Accepted Masons. In Masonry he is a member of the higher bodies and holds the Thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. Mr. Barnes' hobbies are photography and woodworking, and he is fond of the outdoor sports of hunting, fishing and golf.

On October 1, 1949, at Wethersfield, Connecticut, Carlyle Fuller Barnes married Elizabeth Ann May, daughter of Edwin H. May, who is president of the Phoenix Mutual Insurance Company of Hartford. The couple are the parents of the following children: 1. Lynne Elizabeth, born October 5, 1950. 2. Janis Lee, born April 8, 1952. 3. Joan Wells, born April 28, 1955. 4. Fuller Forbes, born February 7, 1957.

Ward Everett Duffy

Ward Everett Duffy, editor of The Hartford Times, was born at Mooers, New York, on May 26, 1891, son of Frederick E. and Elizabeth (Everett) Duffy. Beginning his education in local schools, he first came to Hartford to attend Trinity College, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1915. The following year he took his Bachelor of Literature degree at Columbia University's School of Journalism.

Beginning his career as a reporter on the staff of the Manchester, Connecticut, Herald, in 1916, he had become managing editor and editorial writer there before leaving to become a reporter with The Hartford Times, in 1921. In 1924 he was promoted to assistant city editor. He became managing editor in 1928, and held that position until 1947, when he was promoted to associate editor. He has been editor of the paper since 1953.

A veteran of World War I, Mr. Duffy was in France in 1918-19 with the 303rd Field Artillery, in which he held a commission as second lieutenant. In 1933, Mr. Duffy served as editor of "Who's Who in Connecticut." Interested in various activities beneficial to his state, he is a former president, and currently director of the Connecticut River Watershed Council. He is a member, and former president of the Foreign Policy Association of Greater Hartford; director of the Governmental Research Institute and of the Connecticut Forest and Park Association; member of the Connecticut Water Resources Commission; former member of the Public Affairs Committee, National Y. M. C. A.; member of the executive committee, State Y. M. C. A.; trustee of the Hartford Y. M. C. A.; trustee of the Wadsworth Atheneum; trustee of Hillyer College, Hartford; and honorary trustee of Hartford College. His other memberships include the Hartford Press Club, the Twentieth Century Club, Laurel Club, and Get-Together Club. He is a Congregationalist.

On June 24, 1915, Ward E. Duffy married Louise Day, and they are the parents of the following children: 1. David Everett. 2. Alice Day. 3. Douglas Monteith. 4. Elizabeth Monteith. 5. Virginia Ward.

Admiral James Fife, Jr., U. S. Navy, Ret.

When recently Admiral James Fife retired, after a distinguished career of four decades in the United States Navy, he chose Stonington as his home. He played a vital part in the defeat of the Japanese in the Pacific in World War II; and his final assignment before retiring was as naval deputy to the Commander-in-Chief of Allied Forces, Mediterranean.

Born in Reno, Nevada, on January 22, 1897, Admiral Fife is a son of James, Sr., and Betty (Anker) Fife. Appointed to the United States Naval Academy, he entered as a member of the Class of 1918, which was graduated on June 29, 1917, soon after the outbreak of World War I. During the war period he served on the cruisers "Tacoma" and "Chicago." After the armistice he became a submariner and subsequently served in and commanded submarines on the East and West Coasts of the United States and in Hawaiian waters. From August, 1923, until May, 1935, he had tours of shore duty at Pearl Harbor, San Diego and Washington, interspersed with duty afloat with the Yangtze Patrol on the China Station and in the Battleship "Idaho" and the Destroyers "Leary" and "Hatfield."

He resumed submarine duty in the Pacific with command of the U. S. S. "Nautilus," later commanding Submarine Division 12, with

his pennant in the "Nautilus." From 1938 to 1940 he was Officer in Charge of the Submarine School at New London, and in August, 1940, was sent to London as Assistant Naval Attaché. While there he also served as a submarine observer with the British Navy and made numerous patrols on board British vessels. While attached to the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department, in the summer of 1941, he lectured on his European experiences in numerous cities of the United States, as well as Manila and Pearl Harbor.

At the time of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor he had command of Submarine Squadron 20 (under Admiral T. C. Hart), which, with Submarine Squadron 2, was dissolved into Submarines, Asiatic Fleet, and he served as Chief of Staff to the Commander from December 1, 1941, until July 23, 1942. He then served as Commander, Submarine Squadron 2, until mid-December, which included six weeks living with General MacArthur in New Guinea during the Buna campaign as the representative of Admiral A. S. Carpender. He later commanded Task Force 42 for fifteen months, in the temporary rank of Commodore during part of that time. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious service as Chief of Staff to Commander Submarines, Asiatic Fleet, his citation reading in part:

> . . . Captain Fife, in the face of frequent attacks, rendered valuable assistance in the successful retiring campaign against the enemy under conditions which required the erection of base and headquarters facilities in areas where there were little or no provisions for such activities. . . [and] was largely responsible for the success achieved by the submarines. . .

He was also awarded The Air Medal by the Army:

> For meritorious achievement while participating in sustained operational flight missions in the Pacific Area. . . The courage and devotion to duty displayed during these flights reflect great credit on the United States Army Air Force.

When later he received a Gold Star in lieu of a second Distinguished Service Medal, covering duties between mid-1942 and March, 1944, his citation read:

> . . . Taking part personally in several aerial combat and reconnaissance flights in preparation for the responsibilities of his command, Commodore Fife was able to formulate effective plans for future operations by the valuable intimate and detailed knowledge of the area where his submarines were to operate gained on these missions. His sound judgment, keen foresight and forceful leadership in executing and directing subsequent operations were directly reflected not only in the notable record of tons of enemy shipping sunk or damaged by the submarines of his Task Force, but also in the sustained high morale, efficiency and combat readiness among the officers and men under his command.

He returned to the Navy Department to serve on the Staff of

the Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations from March to December, 1944, the highlight of his tour being the Quebec Conference. Again in the Pacific during the last months of the war, he served as Commander Submarines, Southwest Pacific; Commander, U. S. Naval Forces, Western Australia; and Commander Task Force 71, and for further distinguished service was awarded a Gold Star in lieu of the third Distinguished Service Medal, the citation reading:

> . . . [He] planned and coordinated Dutch and Australian submarine units with those of his own forces to press home vigorous, unrelenting attacks against the enemy during a period of difficult operations in restricted areas of the Philippine Islands and Borneo. . . During a special mission of an extremely dangerous nature carried out by the USS HARDHEAD on her Fourth War Patrol in April 1945, Rear Admiral Fife voluntarily participated in a devastating offensive strike to sink a large hostile vessel, at the same time obtaining valuable first hand information on various submarine problems. . . contributed materially to the sustained drive toward the conquest of vital hostile strongholds in the Southwest Pacific Area. . .

After the war he was a member, successively, of the General Board and the Joint Strategic Survey Committee of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and from April, 1947, until June, 1950, commanded the Submarine Force, Atlantic Fleet. Duty as Assistant Chief, and Deputy Chief of Naval Operations preceded his last assignment before retirement as U. S. Naval Deputy Commander in Chief, Mediterranean, under Admiral Mountbatten, Royal Navy.

When World War II began, James Fife held the rank of Commander. He was commissioned Captain (temporary) January 2, 1942; Captain, June 30, 1942; Commodore (temporary) November 6, 1942, to March 31, 1944; Rear Admiral (temporary) November 27, 1944; Rear Admiral (upper half), December 30, 1946; Vice Admiral, August 10, 1951 and March 17, 1953. He was advanced to the rank of Admiral, on the basis of combat citations, when transferred to the retired list, August 1, 1955. At that time he came to Stonington to spend the years of his retirement.

In addition to the Distinguished Service Medal with two Gold Stars, and the Air Medal from the Army, Admiral Fife received the following decorations and medals: Army Distinguished Unit Emblem; Submarine Combat Pin; Navy Expeditionary Medal; World War I Victory Medal, Escort Clasp; Yangtze Service Medal; American Defense Service Medal, Fleet Clasp; Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with operation stars; World War II Victory Medal; National Defense Service Medal; Philippine Defense Ribbon, with one bronze star; Philippine Liberation Ribbon, with two bronze stars; and Philippine

Independence Ribbon. From foreign governments he received the decorations of Commander of the Military Division of the Order of the British Empire, and the Order of Orange-Nassau with Swords, Degree of Grand Commander, from the Netherlands Government.

Married to the former Miss Mabel Hendrix of San Francisco, California, Admiral Fife is the father of two daughters: Nancy Janet and Barbara McNair. His address is Westerly Road, Stonington.

Carl Gates Freese

Carl Gates Freese, who for the past decade has served as president and treasurer of the Connecticut Savings Bank of New Haven, was born at Framingham, Massachusetts, on December 23, 1892, and is a son of John Perley and Grace Eva (Gates) Freese. After attending local public schools, he enrolled at Harvard College, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1915.

His first position was as representative of the Southern Railway, in Argentina and Uruguay. He left this connection when he joined the United States Army at the time of World War I. Assigned to the Ambulance Service, he attained the rank of sergeant, and served with units of the French Army. In 1918 he was attached to the Peace Commission in Paris.

Following his return to peacetime pursuits, Mr. Freese joined R. L. Day and Company, an investment banking firm with offices in Boston and New York. He continued with this organization for more than two decades, becoming a partner in 1928. Leaving R. L. Day and Company at the end of 1943, he joined the executive staff of the Connecticut Savings Bank of New Haven with the beginning of the next year. He served as vice president until 1948, and since that time has been president and treasurer.

In addition to this primary business connection, Mr. Freese is a director of the First National Bank and Trust Company, Security Insurance Company, the Francestown, New Hampshire, Water Company, the New Haven Gas Company and the Connecticut Indemnity Company. Since 1949 he has served on the Savings Bank Railroad Bond Committee. Mr. Freese is active in the Savings Banks Association of Connecticut, which he served as president in 1947-1948. He was president of the National Association of Mutual Savings in 1951-1952. He has contributed a number of articles on banking to trade magazines.

Welfare work in his home community has claimed its share of

Mr. Freese's attention. He is a member of the finance committee of the New Haven Hospital, and a director of the New Haven Boys Club. During World War II he was chairman of the War Finance Committee. He is a member of the Harvard Clubs in Connecticut and New York, and the Peterborough Golf Club in New Hampshire. He also belongs to the New Haven Chamber of Commerce, which he served as president from 1947 to 1949. His other memberships include the Quinnipiack Club, the Lawn Club, the Graduates Club, and the New Haven Kiwanis Club.

On May 3, 1924, Carl Gates Freese married Dorothy H. Clapp, of Orange, daughter of Roger Otis and Nancy (Mesmer) Clapp. They are the parents of two children: 1. Carl Gates, married Polly Shepherd of Hopkinton, Massachusetts, and they have two children, Nancy and Jonathan. 2. Nancy Jackson, who is now Mrs. Boardman Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Brown of Seattle, Washington have five children: Tyler, Carey, Whitney, Matthew and Wendy.

Edward Ingraham

One of Bristol's long-established manufacturing enterprises, The Ingraham Company has become nationally known for its clocks. Associated with it is the fourth generation of the same family, in the person of Edward Ingraham. He was its president for upwards of three decades.

Mr. Ingraham is a native of Bristol and was born on December 20, 1887, son of William Shurtleff and Grace Ella (Seymour) Ingraham. He is the great-grandson of Elias Ingraham, who founded the company in 1831. After attending Phillips Andover Academy, and receiving his degree of Bachelor of Arts from Yale University in 1910, Edward Ingraham joined the family firm. In the course of the next seventeen years, he familiarized himself with the operations of the various departments, and gained experience in several successive positions of increasing responsibility. He was elected president of the firm in 1927. He filled the chief executive office until 1954, when he became chairman of the board.

Mr. Ingraham is also president of the American Clock and Watch Museum Inc. in Bristol, and he has served on the boards of directors of other corporations. He is a past president of the Clock Manufacturers Association of America, and also past president of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut.

A veteran of World War I, Mr. Ingraham served in the Coast

L. Tracy Sheffield

Artillery Corps at Fort Monroe in 1918. Work with youth is one of Mr. Ingraham's major community interests. He is a past president of the Bristol Boys Club, and has also served on the board of directors of the Boys Club of America. His fraternity is Beta Theta Pi, and he is a member of the Blue Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons. He attends the Congregational Church, and is a Republican in his politics.

On September 21, 1918, Edward Ingraham married Alice Patti Pease, who is now deceased. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Alice Edward. 2. William Shurtleff. 3. Grace Seymour. 4. Ellen Jane. 5. Faith Allen. On January 16, 1952, Mr. Ingraham married, second, Ethel Leishman Beach.

Lucius Tracy Sheffield

Lucius Tracy Sheffield plays a varied role of leadership in the commercial and industrial life of New London. He is president of the Sheffield Tube Corporation and The Sheffield Company; is a bank official; and has held office in the state's Chamber of Commerce.

Born in New York City on October 26, 1884, he is a son of Lucius Tracy and Mary Jane (Kyle) Sheffield. Completing his preparatory studies at Berkeley School in New York, he entered Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, and graduated there with the Class of 1906, taking the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering.

He immediately began his career with the organization which has been identified with the family name for over a century. This was formerly known as the New England Collapsible Tube Company, but is now the Sheffield Tube Corporation. In 1850, Dr. Washington Wentworth Sheffield, a noted chemist, founded a toothpaste manufacturing firm, the management of which passed to his son, Dr. L. Tracy Sheffield. In 1892, the firm began to manufacture the tubes used to contain tooth paste, and thus made its entry into what is now known as the collapsible tube industry. This industry today is exceeded only by the automobile industry as a user of tin; and the Sheffield Tube Corporation, which has been known by that name since 1945 is one of the leaders in production in its field. Lucius Tracy Sheffield, grandson of the founder and son of the former head of the company, began his career in subordinate posts, and had gained experience in the various phases of operations before he advanced to executive rank, and eventually the presidency in 1911. He is also president of The Sheffield Company, which his father also headed

before him. It has been a producer of toilet preparations since 1906, and its plant too is located at New London.

Mr. Sheffield is a member of the Thames Club and the New London Country Club, both of his home city, The Hartford Club, the Racquet and Tennis Club of New York City, the Yale Club of that city, the Graduates Club of New Haven, Point Judith Country Club in Rhode Island, the Dunes Club, Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island, and Misquamicut Club, Watch Hill, Rhode Island. As an industrialist, he has to his credit an excellent record of service to his country in World War II, when he served on the War Production Board. He is associated with the Boys' Club of America. He is a member of the advisory board for the "History of Connecticut" by Dr. Harold Bingham. His recreation is golf.

On July 5, 1919, Lucius Tracy Sheffield married Ina R. Brown, daughter of Orrin Brown and Mary Louise (Robbins) Brown. By a previous marriage, a son, Thomas Chaney, was born on April 8, 1910. He attended St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and entered Yale University, where he graduated in 1932. He is married and has four sons and one daughter: Thomas Chaney, Jr., Tracy Kyle, Ina R., Steven, and Chaney. His eldest son, Thomas, Jr., is a graduate of Harvard College, Class of 1958, and was a member of the unbeaten one-hundred-and-fifty-pound rowing crew. With his teammates, he entered international competition at Henley, England, in July. He is now attending Harvard School of Business Administration. The elder Thomas C. Sheffield is manager and director of the western office of the Sheffield Tube Corporation; and is vice president of both that and The Sheffield Company. He lives in the San Fernando Valley, California.

Philip Adams Johnson

Until his retirement from business a little more than a decade ago, Philip Adams Johnson was a leading Connecticut industrialist, the president of The Aspinook Company at Jewett City. He has been an official of other corporations as well, but his many civic activities have occupied most of his time in recent years. He is now president of Norwich Tercentenary, Inc.

Born at Norwich on August 1, 1892, he is a son of Oliver Lewis and Fannie (Chester) Johnson. His father too was president of The Aspinook Company, and also president of Thames National Bank and vice president of Chelsea Savings Bank (both of Norwich), and a director of various corporations. Philip A. Johnson attended Nor-

wich Free Academy, and completed his preparatory studies at Hotchkiss School, where he graduated in 1910. He then entered Yale University, where he excelled in scholarship and was admitted to Phi Beta Kappa. There he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1944.

Mr. Johnson was identified with The Aspinook Company from the beginning of his business career. With this firm, engaged in the dyeing and printing of textile fabrics, he began his connection in the capacity of laborer. He succeeded his father as its president in 1930, and held office until the company was sold in 1938. Mr. Johnson has also served as treasurer and director of the Hampton Company of Easthampton, Massachusetts, and the Hampton Spinning Mills, Clover, South Carolina. He retains the positions of vice president of the Chelsea Savings Bank of Norwich, and associate director of the Thames Branch of Connecticut Bank and Trust Company, also at Norwich.

As a leader in the textile industry for many years, he has held a number of responsible offices in trade groups. He has served on the executive committee of the National Association of Finishers of Textile Fabrics, and as a director of the United States Institute of Textile Research and the Textile Color Card Association of the United States. He was a member of the National Recovery Act Code Committee for the Finishing Industry; and he was chief of the Finished Goods Section of the Office of Price Administration in 1942.

In his home city of Norwich, Mr. Johnson has become increasingly active and influential in welfare, cultural and civic connections since his retirement from business. He was president of the W. W. Backus Hospital in that city from 1949 to 1951; treasurer of the Connecticut Hospital Association from 1950 to 1954; and a trustee of the Norwich State Hospital from 1948 to 1957, serving as chairman of its board from 1953 until 1957. During 1950-1951, he held office as chairman of the Joint Committee of State Mental Hospitals; and he was vice chairman of the State Board of Mental Health in 1953-1954. In 1955 he was chosen chairman of this board, and served through 1956. Mr. Johnson was recently chosen to head his city's tricentennial program, with the title of president, Norwich Tercentenary, Inc. He is president of the Norwich Industrial Foundation, a member of the advisory board of United Workers of Norwich, and a trustee of Norwich Free Academy.

He has also found time in his busy career for public office at the city and county levels. From 1951 to 1953 he was president of the council, City of Norwich. As a Republican, he was chairman of his

party's finance committee for New London County from 1948 to 1950; and he was a Republican presidential elector in 1956. He formerly served as chairman of the Citizens Committee for Better Norwich Government.

Mr. Johnson is currently president of the Society of the Founders of Norwich, and a trustee of the Antiquarian and Landmarks Society of Connecticut. He is a member of the Mason Monument Association in his home city, and his other memberships include the Appalachian Mountain Club, Yale Club of New York City, and Bald Peak Colony Club. He is a communicant of Park Congregational Church in Norwich.

At Manchester, New Hampshire, on June 12, 1920, Philip Adams Johnson married Edith Todd Dexter, daughter of Lewis and Edith Topliff (Todd) Dexter. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have two children: 1. Peter Dexter, who was born on July 1, 1921 and married Jessie Jones. Their children are Peter D., Jr., and Carol Osborne Johnson. 2. Anne Chester, who was born November 12, 1923, and married Mr. Edward B. Stevens. Their children are: Peter Brooks, Lynn Dexter, Jonathan Ames and Jane Adams Stevens.

Carmine Robert Lavieri

A native of Winsted, Carmine Robert Lavieri has become a prominent figure at the bar of his home city, where he has practiced for the past decade. He serves on several boards of directors, and also has a distinguished record on the bench as Trial Justice of the Town of Barkhamsted.

Born on September 9, 1918, he is a son of John A. and Carmela (Russo) Lavieri. His father, who was born in Italy, came to this country in 1893. He became a tool manufacturer at Barkhamsted, head of the Sterling Engineering Corporation. Miss Russo, whom he married, was a native of New York City and is now deceased.

The public schools of Winsted provided Carmine R. Lavieri with his early education, and he completed his secondary studies at Gilbert School, where he graduated in the Class of 1936. Enrolling at Trinity College in Hartford, he received his degree of Bachelor of Science there in 1940. Military service in World War II interrupted his work at the Hartford College of Law where he started his study of the law in 1940. He entered the army in May, 1942, was commissioned a second lieutenant in February of the following year, and held the rank of captain at the time of his separation from the service in April,

1946. He then resumed his studies, and received his degree of Bachelor of Laws from the University of Connecticut in 1948.

Admitted to the bar of his state the following year, Mr. Lavieri commenced practice in Winsted, associated with the firm of Howd and Pruyn, now Howd and Lavieri. This organization conducts a general practice, and Mr. Lavieri has been a full partner since 1949. He is a member of the Litchfield County Bar Association, which he has served as secretary and is now vice president, and also of the Connecticut State Bar Association, the American Bar Association, and the National Association of Claimants Compensation Attorneys. He has served as a member of the Council of the State Bar Association.

In 1950, Mr. Lavieri became Trial Justice for the Town of Barkhamsted, and has served in that post since. He is a director of Sterling Engineering Corporation, his father's organization, and of Superior Manufacturing Corporation. He also serves on the boards of directors and the executive committees of the Litchfield County Hospital and the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce. He is a member and past president of the Winsted Rotary Club and a member of The Pleasant Valley Methodist Church, which he is currently serving as chairman of the board of trustees.

At the Trinity College Chapel in Hartford, on August 7, 1943, Carmine Robert Lavieri married Dorothy A. Ducharme of West Hartford, daughter of Nelson and Helen (Beames) Ducharme. To their marriage the following children have been born: 1. John Nelson, on July 12, 1944. 2. Patricia Helen, born March 17, 1946. 3. Roberta Ann, born October 4, 1948. 4. Richard Robert, born August 4, 1952. 5. Mary Elizabeth, born November 4, 1953. 6. Jeanne Nora, born March 5, 1955.

Bernhard Knollenberg

A lawyer by training, with experience in government administrative work to his credit, Bernhard Knollenberg now devotes his attention to writing. He is the author of several books as well as of articles appearing in magazines of national circulation.

Born at Richmond, Indiana, on November 26, 1892, he is a son of George H. and Agnes (Steen) Knollenberg. He received his degree of Bachelor of Arts at Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, in 1912. In 1914 he took his Master of Arts degree at Harvard, and he received his professional training at Harvard Law School, where he took his

degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1916. He holds an honorary degree of Master of Arts from Yale University (1938), and a Doctor of Laws degree from Earlham (1944).

Mr. Knollenberg was admitted to the bar in 1916, and practiced until 1938. Thereafter until 1943 he was librarian at Yale University. During 1939-1940, he was consulting expert with the United States Treasury Department; and he was the Senior Deputy Administrator of the Lend-Lease Administration in 1943-1944, and served in Washington and the Far East with the Office of Strategic Services in 1944-1945. In World War I, Mr. Knollenberg had served in Naval Intelligence.

He is the author of three major works: "Washington and the Revolution: A Reappraisal," published in 1940, "Whitewater Valley" (1946), and "Samuel Ward" (1952). He has contributed to Atlantic Monthly, Harpers, and other general circulation magazines, as well as to law journals.

In recent years, Mr. Knollenberg has served on the International Commission for the North Atlantic Fisheries. He is a trustee of Connecticut College, and a member of the Connecticut Historical Commission, and is an associate fellow of Saybrook College, Yale. He is a member of the Elizabethan Club and of the Lawn Club, both of New Haven, and the Century Association of New York City.

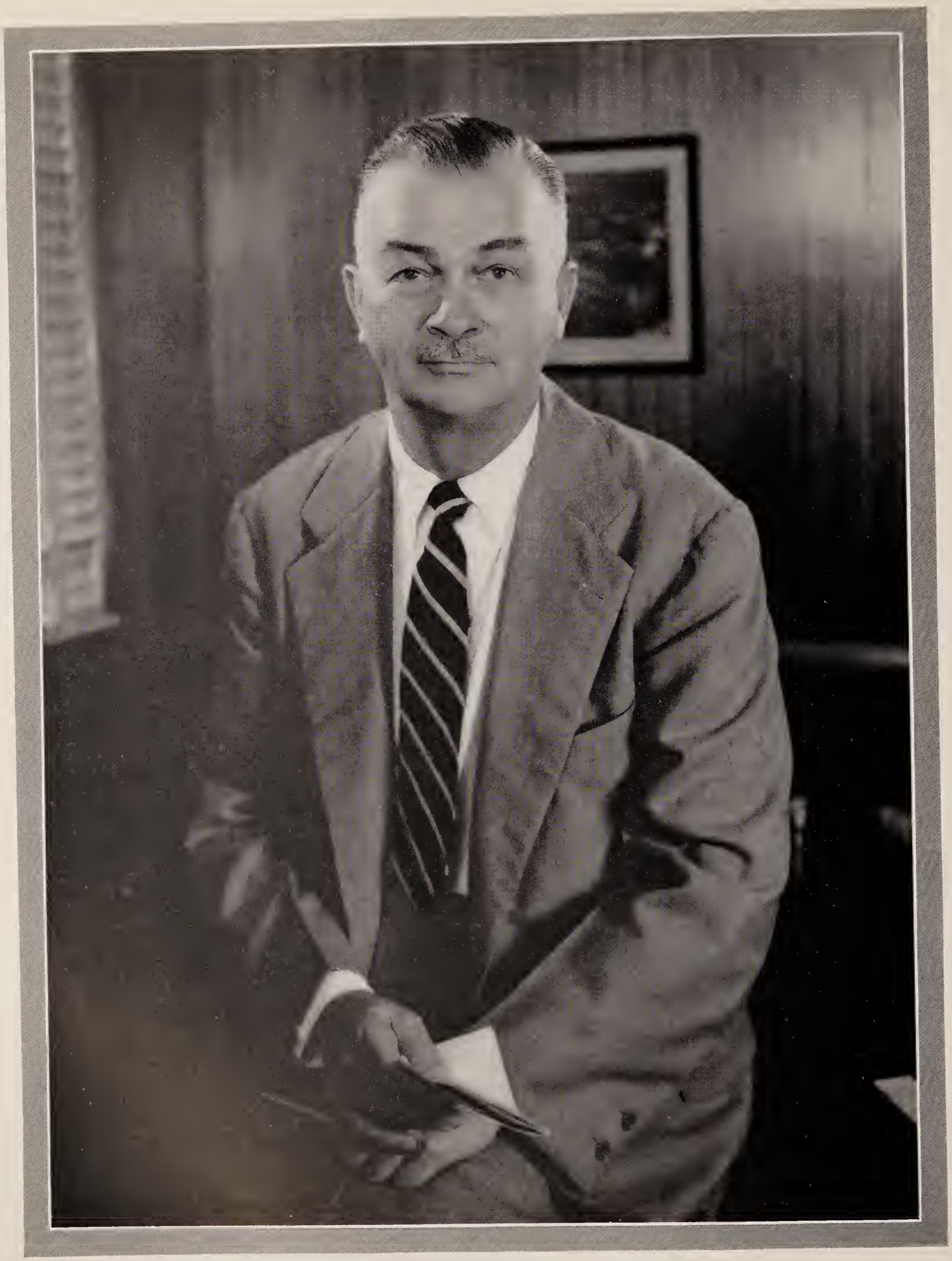
Mrs. Knollenberg is the well-known sculptress, Mary Tarleton Knollenberg. They have one son, Bernhard Walter. They reside at Parker's Point, Chester.

William Jamieson Pape

From the early years of the century, the editor and publisher of the Waterbury American and Waterbury Republican has been veteran New England journalist William J. Pape. Over the years he has played a full and varied role in community affairs.

Mr. Pape came to this country from England, having been born in Liverpool on December 1, 1873. He is a son of Robert and Martha (Burnett) Pape. He came to this country when he was young, and graduated from high school in Passaic, New Jersey, in 1890, three years after his arrival here. Mr. Pape has been a naturalized American citizen since 1895.

He began his journalistic career as a reporter on the staff of the Passaic Daily News in 1890. His advancement on that paper was rapid. He became city editor in 1892, and business manager in 1895, and from 1897 to 1901, served as its editor.



A. G. Pasqua

In 1901 he left to come to Waterbury, and purchased the Waterbury Republican. He was its editor and publisher thereafter, and in 1922 he acquired the Waterbury American, which he subsequently consolidated with the Republican. In 1946 he purchased the plant of the Waterbury Democrat, consolidating it into the present organization. He is president and treasurer of American-Republican, Inc., which publishes both daily papers and the Sunday Republican.

Mr. Pape was a director of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston from 1943 to 1955. From 1939 to 1941, he served his state as chairman of the Connecticut Commission on Election Laws; and he was chairman of the Connecticut Commission on the Purchase of Rex Brasher Bird Pictures from 1941 to 1943. Since 1941, he has served as chairman of a commission to plan a building to house the collection. He was a member of the Connecticut Commission on Postwar Planning from 1943 to 1945.

Another of Mr. Pape's interests is the theatre. He was identified with the Yale School of Drama from 1925 to 1927, and in 1929, was a major force in organizing the Little Theatre at Waterbury. He served as its president in 1932.

As a newspaperman, he is active in the New England Daily Newspaper Association, and served as its president during the 1926-1927 term. He represented the Associated Press at the Institute of Pacific Relations in Honolulu in 1927. The same year he was elected second vice president of this national news-gathering organization. He served through 1928, and held the same office again during 1932-1933. He was first vice president, 1928-1929 and from 1932 through 1936, and was a director from 1937 to 1940.

Taking a vital interest in public affairs locally, Mr. Pape was president of the Connecticut Federation of Taxpayers Associations in 1941. He is a Rotarian, and a member of the Waterbury Club, Waterbury Country Club, and Potatuck Club. He is a communicant of the Episcopal Church, and a Republican in his politics.

On September 14, 1898, William J. Pape married Julia E. F. Bolton. They have four children: 1. William Bolton. 2. Eric. 3. Robin Bernard. 4. Benita Mary, now Mrs. Wilder J. Greeley. The family's residence is in Woodbury.

Aurin Eliot Payson

For twenty-eight years president of The American Thermos Products Company, of which more is written in the industrial and institutional section of this history. Aurin Eliot Payson was educated

at Concord High School, Boston University and Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. The elder son of Arthur E. and Annie Hardy Payson, he was born October 28, 1891, in Malden, Massachusetts.

His business career began in 1916 with the J. H. and C. K. Eagle Company of New York City, broad silk manufacturers. With the outbreak of World War I, he enlisted in the Army and was commissioned a first lieutenant. Assigned to the Boston office of the Ordnance Department some time later, he was put in charge of small arms production in the New England Northern District and promoted to captain.

After his discharge in February, 1919, Mr. Payson entered the employ of G. M. P. Murphy & Company of New York City as industrial engineer. He took part in and conducted examinations and investigations of manufacturing companies for financial clients of the Finance and Trading Corporation, a division of G. M. P. Murphy. One of these was The American Thermos Bottle Company of Norwich, Connecticut.

Mr. Payson joined the Thermos organization in 1923 as assistant to the president. He became vice president in charge of production in 1925, general manager in 1927, president and general manager in 1928, holding that position until 1956 when he was elected vice chairman of the board of directors.

During Mr. Payson's tenure, the Thermos company made great strides. From a rather troubled financial existence and a few hundred employees, the company grew steadily until its employees and those of its wholly owned subsidiaries numbered about 2,500 people. Total sales increased fifteen times, earnings rose proportionately, and the company recorded a profit continuously. In these years the company's operations expanded and plants were acquired in England, Indiana, and Illinois.

Mr. Payson is chairman of the board of directors of the Chelsea Savings Bank, a director of the Connecticut Advisory Board of Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, a director of the Connecticut Bank and Trust Company, Thames Branch, and a director of Sargent & Company and The American Writing Paper Company. In previous years he served as director of the American Tariff League, the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, Connecticut Chamber of Commerce, and the New England Council. He was a corporator and trustee of the Norwich Free Academy and the W. W. Backus Hospital, and a trustee of the Norton Library Fund. From 1932 to 1937, Mr.

Payson served on the Norwich Board of Education, and for two years was its chairman.

As head of the Insulated Container Association, Mr. Payson was elected a director of the Fabricated Metal Products Industry at Washington, D. C. in 1933. Two years later he was appointed a member of the Tariff Commission of the American Glassware Association. In 1937, he was appointed by Governor Cross to the Connecticut Commission of the New York World's Fair. After the disastrous hurricane of 1938, he was named chairman of the Industrial Division of the State Rehabilitation Committee, and was instrumental in the establishment of the Connecticut State Development Commission. For ten years, he was Commissioner for New London County.

Past and present clubs with which Mr. Payson has been associated are the Norwich Golf Club, Norwich; Commerce Club, Norwich; Misquamicut Club of Rhode Island; Queen City Club of Cincinnati, Ohio; Harvard Club of New York City; Cloud Club, New York City; and the Field Club, Sarasota, Florida.

Mr. Payson married Lois E. Chickering of Somerville, Massachusetts in 1918. They are the parents of two sons—Eliot C. Payson and Dr. Henry E. Payson. Mr. and Mrs. Payson reside in Sarasota, Florida, and spend the summer months at their home in Stonington, Connecticut.

Lucius S. Rowe

Lucius R. Rowe has spent his entire business career in the public utility field. After brief employment with the Connecticut Company, he began work with The Southern New England Telephone Company as an accounting clerk in 1925.

Successive promotions moved him to chief accountant in 1934, auditor of disbursements in 1937, and head of the accounting department as general auditor in 1942. He was elected vice president and general manager of the company in 1948, a director in 1949 and president in 1955.

Mr. Rowe is active in business and civic affairs of this city and state, as a trustee or director of business and civic enterprises. He is a director of the Travelers Insurance Companies, Hartford; Bullard Company, Bridgeport; Veeder-Root, Inc., Hartford; Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, Inc. and the New Haven Orchestra Association. He is also a trustee of Connecticut College and of the Connecticut Public Expenditure Council, vice president of the Connecticut

Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the New Haven Citizens Action Commission.

Odell Shepard

Odell Shepard, born and reared in Illinois, has lived in five states of the Union and for several years in England. He has long made his home, however, in Connecticut, where, three centuries ago, his first American ancestor, William Odell, helped to found the town of Fairfield. His interest in the state is that of a newcomer striving to comprehend a strange environment, but to this he adds the affection of a "back-trailer." He has studied Connecticut not primarily in libraries but at first hand—as a walker of country lanes and as the state's lieutenant governor. Something of what he has learned and conjectured is recorded in his books entitled *Connecticut Past and Present* and *The Harvest of a Quiet Eye.*

Mr. Shepard began active life as a newspaper reporter in Chicago. Later, for thirteen years, he was a regular contributor of poems and essays to *The Christian Science Monitor.* He has taught in half a dozen colleges and universities of the East and Far West. In 1946 he resigned from a professorship at Trinity College which he had held for twenty-nine years. He has written and edited numerous books, no two of which are alike. In his book *Pedlar's Progress* he wrote the life of Bronson Alcott, a Connecticut native. This book won him a Pulitzer Prize and, against three hundred and seventy-five other contestants, the "Centenary Prize" awarded by Little Brown and Company, Publishers. In his novel *Holdfast Gaines,* written in collaboration with his son Willard, he has dealt with the history of Connecticut from the period of the Revolution to the War of 1812. At present, again with his son, he is writing a *History of New London.*

Herman W. Steinkraus

Chairman of the board of Bridgeport Brass Company, Herman W. Steinkraus has a distinguished record of three decades with the organization. He also serves on the boards of a number of other firms; filled responsible civilian posts during the war; and has taken a constructive part in organizational affairs.

Born in Cleveland, Ohio, on December 16, 1890, he is a son of Herman F. and Wilhelmina (Lehnhardt) Steinkraus. After completing his studies in local schools, Herman W. Steinkraus went to Western Reserve University, and graduated there in 1914 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He has since received an honorary degree

of Doctor of Laws from that university, a Doctor of Laws degree from Boston University, and Doctor of Letters from the University of Miami, Florida.

Mr. Steinkraus began his career in industry in an executive position with the Osborn Manufacturing Company, remaining with that firm until 1924. He then entered business for himself, establishing a firm in the metal and chemical field. This he headed until 1928. At that time he sold his business to the Bridgeport Brass Company, and came to Bridgeport as vice president in charge of sales. He served as vice president and general manager in 1941-1942, and as president and general manager from 1942 to 1958. Since 1946, he has been chairman of the board. Mr. Steinkraus was also president of an affiliate, Noranda Copper and Brass, Ltd., of Canada for eleven years.

He is a director of Carrier Corporation, Bridgeport Hydraulic Company, Bridgeport Gas Company, Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., and the Connecticut National Bank and Trust Company in his home city. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Bridgeport Peoples Savings Bank.

A veteran of military service in World War I, he advanced in rank from private to captain, and also rendered valuable service at the time of the second world conflict as chairman of the manpower committee of the Connecticut War Council. He was chairman of the board of finance of the Town of Westport for four years up to 1947, and during 1949-1950, served as president of the United States Chamber of Commerce. He is a trustee of the National Industrial Conference Board, the Twentieth Century Fund and the Bridgeport Hospital, and a past director of the New England Council. A member of the National Association of Manufacturers, he has also served on its board of directors. He is president of the American Association for the United Nations.

Mr. Steinkraus is a member of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Disabled American Veterans. Also a member of the Legion of Valor, he formerly served as national commander. He won the Distinguished Service Cross during World War I.

The industrialist's other memberships include Sigma Chi fraternity, the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he is a member of the higher bodies and holds the Thirty-third degree, the University Club, Algonquin Club and Brooklawn Country Club, all of Bridgeport; the Metropolitan Club and National Press Club of Washington, D. C., and the Union League Club of New York. Mr. Steinkraus has

made many appearances on the platform as a speaker on labor-management relations, and he has also written extensively on this subject.

On August 31, 1919, Herman W. Steinkraus married Gladys C. Tibbetts. They have three children: 1. Ruth Constance. 2. Marjorie Ann. 3. William Clark. The family's residence is 106 Compo Road in Westport.

Herbert Thoms, M.D.

Dr. Herbert Thoms, who has practiced medicine in Connecticut for many years, has distinguished himself as teacher and writer as well. He is now a resident of New Haven, where he practiced, and headed the department of obstetrics and gynecology at Yale University School of Medicine.

A native of Waterbury, Dr. Thoms was born on January 5, 1885 and is a son of William Peter and Adaline Delia (Hart) Thoms. He attended local schools, and took his degree of Doctor of Medicine at Yale University in 1910. He took postgraduate courses at Johns Hopkins University in 1914-1915. After receiving his degree at Yale, he interned at Backus Hospital in Norwich, and at Memorial Hospital, New London, during 1910-1911. In 1912 he was assistant resident physician at Sloane Hospital for Women, and he then engaged in private practice.

Dr. Thoms was subsequently named professor of obstetrics and gynecology at Yale University School of Medicine and in 1947 was named chairman of his department. He is now professor emeritus. He has served on the staffs of the Grace-New Haven Hospital, Hungerford Hospital, Meriden Hospital, New Britain Hospital, Norwalk Hospital, Milford Hospital, Stamford Hospital and Backus Hospital.

Dr. Thoms has written extensively on medical and surgical subjects, and his full-length works are: "Chapters in American Obstetrics" (1933); "The Obstetric Pelvis" (1935); "Classical Contributions to Obstetrics and Gynecology" (1935); "The Estimation of Pelvic Capacity" (1940); "Training for Childbirth" (1950); "Understanding Natural Childbirth" (1950); and "Pelvimetry" (1956).

He is a member of the American Gynecological Society and the American Medical Association.

On August 21, 1912, Dr. Herbert Thoms married Edith May Comstock, and they are the parents of one daughter, Margaret Alison. The family resides at 222 Blake Road, Hamden, and Dr. Thoms' office is at 333 Cedar Street, New Haven.

Dudley Landon Vaill

Dudley Landon Vaill was born at Winsted on August 30, 1873, descending from a strictly Connecticut ancestry which included two of the nineteen prominent colonists named in the Charles II charter. He is the son of Theodore F. and Alice (Dudley) Vaill. His father served during the Civil War as adjutant of the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery, and later was editor of the Winsted Herald.

Preparing for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, Dudley L. Vaill graduated from Yale University in 1896. Since 1916 he has been class secretary. For some years he was connected with the George Dudley and Son Company, leather manufacturers. In 1914 he was elected president of the Winsted Savings Bank, serving until 1953 when he was made chairman of the corporation. He was also for two years president of the Connecticut State Savings Bank Association. His other business connections have included: president of the Citizen Printing Company, and director of the William L. Gilbert Clock Corporation, and of the Hurlbut National Bank, whose successor, the Connecticut Bank and Trust Company, he served as chairman of the Winsted Advisory Committee.

Always deeply interested in local public affairs, he served as member of the Town School Committee, and was instrumental, in 1915, in securing the consolidation of the Borough of Winsted and the Town of Winchester. He was for many years a member of the town Board of Finance. He represented the Town of Winchester in the 1913, 1915 and 1917 sessions of the General Assembly, and was a member of the Connecticut delegation to the Republican National Convention in 1916.

He has been president of the Winchester Historical Society, of the Gilbert School, and of the Litchfield County University Club, and also a trustee of the Beardsley and Memorial Library. He joined the Yale and University clubs of New York, and the Winsted and Green Woods Country clubs.

In 1900, Dudley Landon Vaill married Leila S. Holmes, daughter of Charles B. Holmes and a graduate of Smith College in 1898. They were the parents of nine children. Mrs. Vaill died in October 1948.

Dr. Albert Edward Van Dusen

For a decade, Dr. Albert Edward Van Dusen has taught in the Department of History of the University of Connecticut at Storrs. In addition to his duties as associate professor there, he is now capably filling the post of State Historian of Connecticut.

Born May 14, 1916, at Vilas, North Carolina, Dr. Van Dusen

is a son of Albert P. and Chloe (Lewis) Van Dusen. His father was a college professor, teaching sociology, and also a Presbyterian clergyman. Dr. Van Dusen came north in his early years, and completed his preparatory studies at Northwood School, at the Lake Placid Club in upper New York State, where he was a student from 1931 to 1934. Following his graduation there, he entered Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, and completed the four-year course there, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1938. He took graduate courses at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia between 1938 and 1941, and took his degree of Master of Arts there in 1940. He later returned to complete requirements for his degree of Doctor of Philosophy, which he received in 1948.

Dr. Van Dusen began his teaching career in 1941, as instructor in the Department of History at Duke University, Durham, North Carolina. He remained on its faculty until 1946, but was on leave of absence during 1945, serving as a private at the Armored Training Center, Fort Knox, Kentucky. In 1946, he came back to his alma mater, Wesleyan University at Middletown, to assume duties as instructor in its Department of History. He left in 1948 to accept appointment as historian in the Department of the Army, in which capacity he worked in the Pentagon Building in Washington, D. C.

He remained for a year in that position, and when he returned once again to Connecticut in 1949, he joined the faculty of the University of Connecticut at Storrs as assistant professor in its Department of History. He was promoted to associate professor in 1955. Dr. Van Dusen was named to his part-time position as State Historian of Connecticut in 1952.

A member of the Connecticut Historical Society, he is currently serving as chairman of its Publications Committee. He is also a member of the American Association of University Professors, the Mansfield Historical Society, the American Historical Association, the Connecticut Historical Commission, and the Acorn Club of Connecticut. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

At Durham, in his native state of North Carolina, Dr. Albert E. Van Dusen married Wilda Elizabeth Reep, the ceremony taking place on May 3, 1946. Mrs. Van Dusen is a daughter of Marvin and Ruth (Wilson) Reep. The Van Dusen residence is on Ball Hill Road, Storrs.

Hon. Abraham Ribicoff

In many respects, Abraham Ribicoff's tenure as Governor of

Abe Ribicoff

Connecticut has been a unique one. Certainly few of the state's governors in the past have become as well known beyond its borders. A number of political writers and commentators have advanced reasons for this. Leo Egan of The New York Times wrote: "Connecticut is becoming convinced it (has) elected a new type of politician." Nationally known columnist and writer Stewart Alsop has said of Mr. Ribicoff: "It is a rare experience these days—and therefore a rather moving one—to come upon such honesty, intelligence, and real courage." The Governor himself attributes his conduct to a philosophy which he expresses in these words: "You can't relate the problems you face to the winning and losing of votes. Just be guided by what is right and the next election will take care of itself." Certainly he has had an administration in which political motivations have seldom been in evidence.

Mr. Ribicoff has advanced to chief executive of his state's government without the benefit of early advantages. Born in New Britain on April 9, 1910, he is a son of Samuel and Rose (Sable) Ribicoff. In his early years, while attending public school, he worked as a newsboy, errand boy, clerk in stores, caddy, and laborer on road construction projects. After completing his secondary education locally, he entered the University of Chicago, and received his Bachelor of Laws degree in 1933. While there, he was on the staff of the Law Review, was a member of the honor society, and graduated cum laude.

Admitted to the Connecticut bar in the same year, he began practice in Hartford, later becoming senior partner in the firm of Ribicoff, Ribicoff and Kotkin. This firm conducted a general practice, including corporation, real estate, administrative, labor and probate law. On his election as Governor he discontinued the practice of law. Early in his career, Abraham Ribicoff was sought to serve in public office. The first positions which he filled were police court judge and hearing examiner under the state's Fair Employment Practices Act. In 1938 he was elected to the Connecticut State Legislature, and served two terms, retaining his seat until 1942. During his tenure, newsmen voted him the most able lawmaker then serving in the legislative body. In 1948 he was elected to the United States House of Representatives, took his seat in 1949, and served through 1952. In his first contest for the office, he defeated the Republican incumbent, then became the first Democrat since the early Roosevelt era to carry his district in an off-year election.

Although freshmen congressmen are ordinarily assigned minor committee positions, Mr. Ribicoff surmounted tradition by receiving

appointment to the important House Foreign Affairs Committee. He proposed and received approval for several significant amendments to the Marshall Plan. He demonstrated such keen insight into the position of the United States in world affairs that repeatedly the Foreign Affairs Committee entrusted him with steering vital legislation through the House. During congressional recesses, Mr. Ribicoff went abroad on fact-finding tours to learn at first hand the real position of the United States in the world. He was named a delegate to the San Francisco Conference which produced the Japanese peace treaty, and was also a member of the United States delegation which signed the United States-Philippine security treaty and the United States-Australia-New Zealand defense pact.

When he was elected Governor of his state in 1954, Abraham Ribicoff was the only member of the Connecticut Democratic ticket to win statewide office. He has since retained his title as the biggest Democratic vote-getter in the state's history—this despite a disregard for conformity to party thinking which has been described as "political lunacy." Perhaps his popularity may be traced to his habit of taking the voting public into his confidence. He has remarked in this connection: "Never be afraid to be frank with the American people. The American people have always acted grandly in the face of danger or adversity. They don't have to be coddled, reassured, then browbeaten. They merely want to be told the truth, and every public official has a duty to tell them the truth no matter how hard and unpalatable the truth might be." As a Governor, he has been most forthright and direct in his conduct. On an occasion when he felt that the action of one of its locals was not in the best interest of the state, he publicly chastised a union, although it had given him support in his election. When an inspection of flood-devastated towns indicated a slowdown in recovery, he reminded their residents that these communities had been in an economic decline for years, and that they now had a chance "to rebuild soundly instead of backsliding." The emergency operating plan and long-range recovery program which he developed to cope with the 1955 floods provided a pattern adopted by other states and by relief agencies throughout the country. One of the roles which he has cut out for himself is that of "Connecticut's No. 1 Salesman," and he has worked effectively in bringing a new group of large industrial producers to the state.

In labor relations, his direct approach has been effective. When a utility strike threatened in the midst of flood recovery operations, he called the most unusual mediation session in labor history. Flying

by helicopter and landing on a high-school football field in the stricken area, he talked with both sides for an hour and a half, from the fifty-yard line; and his persuasiveness resulted in an agreement. He also successfully forestalled a strike of two thousand bus drivers which would have paralyzed transportation throughout the state. The Hartford Courant commented on this occasion:

> The solution of the bus dispute ranks as a deserved personal triumph for Governor Ribicoff . . . From his personal legal background in labor-management relations, he devised an acceptable answer to the problems that had been causing trouble . . . It was a problem into which many men would have preferred not to step. It is even more to the Governor's credit that he stepped into the situation and brought off an agreement.

He also devised a "program with teeth" for the distribution of Salk polio vaccine so that children in poor families would be assured the benefit of treatment. His interest in the welfare of the people of his state took him to Washington when the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives slashed scheduled appropriations for flood control. He helped organize an effective drive to restore the lost funds.

Perhaps Governor Ribicoff's best-known, and certainly his most controversial, program, has been that relating to highway safety. Adhering to the belief that excessive speed is the major factor in fatal traffic accidents, he won acceptance of a program for suspending the licenses of convicted speeders. First offenders lose their licenses for thirty days, second offenders for sixty days, and third offenders face an indefinite suspension. A rigid "no-fix" policy is a part of the program, which has become widely known to out-of-staters driving in Connecticut. At the state lines, large billboards warn: "Don't Speed. Conviction Means Loss of License." These out-of-staters too can lose their licenses if their own states have reciprocal agreements with Connecticut. Quite naturally, such a crackdown stirred up resentment in some quarters, but the Governor stuck to his guns with the remark, "If it saves one life, it will be worth losing the next election." It has done considerably better than that. The program was reviewed recently in Reader's Digest:

> By the end of the (first) year there were thousands of unhappy motorists, but the death toll had dropped from 324 the previous year to 288—a saving of thirty-six lives . . . In 1957 the traffic death toll declined further, to 283, and, as the remarkable early record for this year shows, the downward trend is continuing.

Governor Ribicoff himself wrote an article on the system for The Saturday Evening Post. As to its losing votes, it does not seem

to have had any appreciable effect on his popularity—indeed, ninety-five per cent of the letters he receives in this connection express approval and praise.

In keeping with his idea of keeping the people of his state posted on state government matters, the Governor holds two press conferences a day, and has impressed newsmen with his willingness to talk "off the cuff," answering questions unequivocally and honestly. He has been markedly effective in working with a divided legislature, from which he has secured most of the legislation he has asked. A veteran Connecticut columnist referred to a brief period of his administration as "the most fruitful six months any individual has ever spent in the office of Governor." Some of the measures put into effect since he came to office have included the first statewide adult probation system in Connecticut history; consolidation of control of neglected or abandoned children; reduction of costs to families of patients in state institutions; increased assistance to towns and cities for educational purposes; an expanded interior road building program; a state shore erosion control program; a humane and welfare institutional program, and an expansion program at the University of Connecticut and the teachers colleges, both of the above costing in excess of twenty-six million dollars. Legislative reforms have included passage of Connecticut's first statewide direct primary law, a Fair Dismissal Practices Act and a Teachers' Tenure Bill, the provision of wage increases, overtime compensation and group life insurance benefits for state employees, and improvement of the Unemployment Compensation and Workmen's Compensation laws.

On March 26, 1959, Governor Ribicoff signed into law one of Connecticut's biggest judicial reforms, the abolition of its 320-year-old minor court system. This measure, which eliminated the 102 trial justice courts and created a new circuit court of 44 full-time judges, was at first vigorously opposed by Republican leaders. However, as the result of a two-hour meeting with the Governor, the leaders of both parties reached a compromise, and the bill was passed by an overwhelming majority of both houses. Governor Ribicoff declared upon the passage of the bill, that it "will stand in history as a tribute to the men and women who have worked so hard for so many years, both within and outside the legislature in the cause of fair and equal justice."

As a lawyer, Governor Ribicoff is a member of the Hartford County Bar Association. He served as a member of its legislative committee from 1945 to 1948, was chairman of that committee in

1947-1948, and held office as secretary of the state organization in the same two-year period. He is also a member of the American Bar Association and the State Bar Association of Connecticut, and the Order of the Coif. He was chairman of the Connecticut Assembly of Municipal Court Judges in 1941-1942; and he has served on Hartford's Charter Revision Commission.

On June 28, 1931, Abraham A. Ribicoff married Ruth Siegel, daughter of Jacob and Florence (Segall) Siegel. The couple are the parents of two children: 1. Peter, who was born on June 15, 1937. 2. Jane, born on April 12, 1941.

(Since going to press, Mr. Ribicoff has been appointed as Commissioner to the Federal office of Health, Education and Welfare).

Philip Bartholomew Stanley

Philip Bartholomew Stanley has been in the investment field since 1930. He is president of the Stanley Securities Company, and also serves on the boards of a number of corporations.

A native of Granby, he was born on January 18, 1883, son of Timothy Wadsworth and Theresa R. (Bartholomew) Stanley. After completing his secondary education in his home state, Philip B. Stanley entered Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he graduated in 1906 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He began his career with the Stanley Rule & Level Company of New Britain in the manufacturing department, becoming second vice president in 1918. In 1920 the Stanley Rule & Level Company was purchased by the Stanley Works of New Britain. Mr. Stanley was elected vice president of the latter company. In 1930 he retired from the Stanley Works to become executive vice president of the Stanley Securities Company of which he had been a director since its formation in 1921. He has been president since 1954.

Among his other directorates are New Britain Machine Company, Stanley Works, New Britain Trust Company, Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford, and Connecticut Fire Insurance Company.

In 1940-1941, Mr. Stanley served as assistant district chief of the Hartford Ordnance District. A director of the New Britain General Hospital, he formerly served as its president; and he is also a director and past president of The Newington Hospital for Crippled Children. He is a member of the advisory board of Bingham's "History of Connecticut."

His social organizations include the New Britain Club, Shuttle Meadow Country Club, Ekwanok Country Club and Fishers Island Club. He is a Republican, and he and Mrs. Stanley attend the First Congregational Church.

She is the former Miss Helen Hooker Talcott, daughter of John Butler and Fannie Hazen Talcott. She was married to Philip B. Stanley on February 25, 1911, and the couple are the parents of a daughter and a son: 1. Frances Talcott, who married in 1939, John D. Stout, Jr., and has three children, John Stanley, Elizabeth Talcott and Samuel Deming Stout. 2. Talcott, who married Nina Hewitt of New Haven in 1945; they have four children: Philip Talcott, Rebecca Hewitt, Alix Hewitt and Lucinda Brower Stanley.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley make their home at 440 Shuttle Meadow Road, New Britain, and his office is at 259 Main Street, New Britain.

Dr. Herbert David Welte

Dr. Herbert David Welte's experience as an educator dates from the beginning of his career, and he taught in the Midwest before coming to New Britain three decades ago to become president of the Teachers College of Connecticut (now Central Connecticut State College). He has been active in a number of educators' groups, and has written several texts on mathematical and geographical subjects.

A native of David City, Nebraska, he was born on March 6, 1898, son of Joseph and Nancy (Grafft) Welte. After completing his public school education, he entered State Teachers College at Kearney, Nebraska, and graduated there in 1924, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The following year he received his Master of Arts degree from the State University of Iowa. He took his degree of Doctor of Philosophy there in 1929.

Dr. Welte received his first teaching experience in the rural schools of Butler County, Nebraska, where he taught from 1916 to 1919. During the next year he was superintendent of schools at Abie, Nebraska, and in the 1922-1923 academic year, was superintendent at Bruno. When he had completed requirements for his Master's degree, in 1925, he accepted a position on the faculty of the State Teachers College at Mayville, North Dakota, as professor of education and dean of men. From 1927 to 1929 Mr. Welte was research assistant at the State University of Iowa at Iowa City. In the latter year he came to the East to accept appointment as president of Central Connecticut State College, and has held that position continuously since that time.

Concurrently, from 1949 to 1954 Dr. Welte was lecturer in education at Yale University in New Haven. During World War I, Dr. Welte served in the United States Navy, enlisting in 1918 and receiving his discharge in 1919.

Dr. Welte's books are "A Psychological Analysis of Plane Geometry" (1926); "A Workbook in Our State—North Dakota" (1927); and "A Workbook in Plane Geometry," which was first published in 1929 and revised in 1947. He is co-author of the last two works, and he has also written numerous articles which have been published in several professional magazines and journals.

The educators' groups to which Dr. Welte belongs include the New England Teacher Preparation Association, which he served as president in 1937. He has also held office in the Eastern States Association of Professional Schools for Teachers, having been its secretary from 1936 to 1938 and its president for two years as well. He was a member of the executive committee of the American Association of Teachers Colleges from 1942 to 1944 and again from 1950 to 1955. He served as president of the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education during 1954-1955. In 1953-54, 1954-57 and 1957-60, he has been a member of the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education and has served on its Executive Committee, and as chairman of the Committee on Visitation and Appraisal from 1954 to 1957. In 1955-56 he was vice president and in 1956-57 was president of the Association of Teacher Education Institutions. He is currently serving as a member of the Committee on Higher Institutions of the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools (1956-61), and as a member of the National Commission on Accrediting (1957-60). He is a member of Phi Delta Kappa and Kappa Delta Pi fraternities, and has served as president of the New Britain Teachers Club. His other memberships include the National Education Association, Connecticut Education Association, New England Association of School Superintendents, Connecticut Association of Superintendents of Schools and the Executive Committee of the Connecticut Council on Higher Education.

Dr. Welte is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and is a member of the New Britain Rotary Club, of which he is past secretary and president. He is a Republican, and attends the Methodist Church.

On November 26, 1927, at Larimore, North Dakota, Dr. Herbert David Welte married Aletha May Boulden, and they have four children: 1. Keith Joseph. 2. Eileen Frances (now Mrs. Harris). 3. Eliza-

beth Ann (now Mrs. Lund). 4. Herbert David, Jr. The family's residence is in Burlington.

Frederick L. Ford

As founder and for many years head of Ford Brothers, Inc., at New Haven, Frederick L. Ford centered his business life in the distribution of road oil, asphalt, and fuel oil. But this successful venture represented only one aspect of his career, for he was also a public official, a legislator who had served in both of his state's lawmaking bodies, a dependable organizational worker, and an effective proponent of a program for better roads in his state.

Mr. Ford was a native of North Branford. After completing his education through the secondary years in local public schools, he matriculated at Yale University, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Engineering in 1894.

In 1923 Frederick L. Ford joined his brother, Robert N. Ford, in founding Ford Brothers, Inc. Initially, the company handled only road oil and asphalt. Since they served the road construction industry, their distributorship tended to be seasonal in nature, and in 1929, they added a line of fuel oil, to assure a year-round schedule of work. It has distributed the three products since that time, and has earned a wide reputation for dependability and effective management. The company was incorporated at the start, with Frederick Ford as president and treasurer and Robert as vice president. On Frederick Ford's death in 1940, he was succeeded in the presidency by William H. Kershaw, who had come with the firm in 1936 and had advanced to the office of vice president. On September 1, 1932, Robert Henry Stevenson had joined the organization as treasurer, a position he has held ever since. Following Mr. Ford's death, he assumed additional responsibilities as vice president, and continues in that office as well. Percy N. Ford, only son of Frederick, is also a vice president of the firm. Ruth D. Ford, daughter of the founder, is secretary. In their effective management, the present generation of executives have proved themselves worthy successors to Mr. Ford, and they have continued to build the organization and its volume of trade. Today it has about forty employees on its payroll, and distributes asphalt and paving oil in all parts of the state, as well as serving the fuel oil needs of an increasing number of customers.

Frederick L. Ford traveled extensively in Europe, especially in Germany and Belgium which in many respects had pioneered in the construction of good roads. He learned much through his studies,

Samuel W. Lawley

and became a staunch advocate of better road programs. For some years after his return, he lectured widely, and worked through organizational and legislative channels, for improved highways.

His engineering training was put to effective use in municipal service. At various times he served as city engineer of both Hartford and of New Haven. He was a member and past president of the Connecticut Society of Civil Engineers. Elected to the Connecticut State Legislature, he served one term in the House, and two terms in the Senate. He was elected on the Republican ticket, and he was a loyal supporter of the principles and candidates of that party throughout his life.

Frederick L. Ford married Winifred Newton. They had two children, Percy N., and Ruth D., executives of the company he founded, as mentioned above. Mr. Ford's death occurred on December 18, 1940, and Mrs. Ford survived him until 1953.

Samuel Waller Hawley

As president and trustee of the Peoples Savings Bank, Bridgeport, Samuel W. Hawley has earned a place of leadership in the ranks of his profession, which has led to his election to the presidency of the Savings Bank Association of Connecticut. He is past president of the Savings Bank Life Insurance Fund Trustees, and has a number of business connections, including memberships on the boards of directors of the Connecticut National Bank, the Bridgeport Gas Company, the Bridgeport Hospital, the Middlesex Mutual Assurance Company and the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

Mr. Hawley was born in Bridgeport on February 24, 1910, the son of Samuel M. and Cornelia B. (Hincks) Hawley. His father was born in that city in 1877, and became a banker there. He died in 1924. Mrs. Hawley was also born in Bridgeport, in 1882, and died in 1918. Samuel W. Hawley graduated from Rumsey Hall School in Cornwall in 1923, and from St. Paul's School in Concord, New Hampshire, in 1927. In 1931 he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts at Yale University. He then studied at the Harvard School of Business Administration, where he received the Master of Business Administration degree in 1933. He has been associated with the Peoples Savings Bank, Bridgeport since 1933, and now holds the position of president and trustee.

In addition to his major connection with that organization, he has served on the boards of directors as mentioned above, and he is also vice president of the Mutual Investment Fund of Connecticut.

He serves on the membership committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

His fraternity is Zeta Psi, which he joined at Yale University, and his other memberships include the University Club of Bridgeport, the Rotary Club, and the Fairfield Country Club. A Republican in politics, he attends religious service at the United Congregational Church of Bridgeport.

Samuel W. Hawley is married to Florence Isabel Roberts, who was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on June 15, 1910, the daughter of Edward H. and Carolyn S. (Perry) Roberts. Her father was born in Faribault, Minnesota, and was head of the Roberts-Hamilton Company. He died in July, 1956. Mrs. Hawley's mother was born in Southport, and died in 1953. Mrs. Hawley graduated from high school in Minneapolis, and took the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Smith College in 1932. She is a past president of the Visiting Nurses Association of Fairfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Hawley have three children: 1. Bruce B., born in Bridgeport on May 24, 1934. In 1952 he graduated from Gunnery School in Washington, Connecticut, and after serving two years in the army, attended Columbia University. He is now married. 2. Carolyn Roberts, born in Bridgeport on May 22, 1939. A graduate of Dana Hall in 1957, she spent two years at Connecticut College for Women and is now a student at Columbia University. 3. Samuel Waller, Jr., born on March 5, 1941. He is attending Andrew Warde High School in Fairfield.

John Lyman, Sr.

John Lyman, Sr., chairman of the board of Lyman Gun Sight Corporation of Middlefield, and president of The Lyman Farm, Inc., has played a leading role in the modern-day development of both of these well-known family enterprises. He is an official of other organizations as well, and is active in civic affairs and in municipal government.

A native of Middlefield, he was born on December 24, 1895, son of Charles E. and Emma (Hall) Lyman. His father was a farmer, tilling the same acreage on which the family has lived for seven generations. The original holding, consisting of forty-three acres, was purchased by John Lyman in 1741. Today it comprises eleven hundred acres. Charles E. Lyman was a graduate of Amherst Agricultural College, which has since become a part of the University of

Massachusetts. He died on September 23, 1923, surviving his wife by many years. She died on December 25, 1901.

Completing his preparatory studies at The Taft School, John Lyman, Sr., entered Yale University, where he graduated in 1917. Since that time he has been active in the management of the Lyman Gun Sight Corporation and The Lyman Farm, Inc. These are two of the most unusual enterprises among Connecticut industries. The Lyman Gun Sight Corporation is the subject of a separate sketch in the industrial and institutional section of this history. Its plant is located on the farm acreage, in one of the most attractive industrial sites occupied by any New England manufacturing firm. It produces telescopic sights and other components for firearms. The farm produces livestock, specializing in registered Guernsey cattle; and a variety of produce—apples, peaches and pears—are also raised here. Mr. Lyman has been director of the industrial organization since 1921, and president of the corporation which manages the farm since 1921.

In addition, he serves on the board of directors of the Hartford Electric Light Company. He is president of the board of the Coe Public Library of Middlefield, and was formerly town selectman. In 1939 he was appointed to the Connecticut State Board of Education, and served until 1951. From 1947 until 1951, he was chairman of the board. He is also a member of the advisory board for Dr. Bingham's "History of Connecticut."

On June 1, 1922, at Enid, Oklahoma, John Lyman, Sr., married Edna Anderson of East Hampton, Connecticut, daughter of Frank E. and Charlotte (Moard) Anderson. Mrs. Lyman is a registered nurse, who received her professional training at Middlesex Hospital. The couple are the parents of the following children: 1. Catherine Elizabeth, who was born at Middlefield on October 26, 1924. She is a graduate of Connecticut College for Women. Married to James E. S. Warden of Scotia, New York, she is the mother of three children: i. Lindsay. ii. James, Jr. iii. Susan. 2. John Lyman, Jr., born in Middlefield on September 21, 1926. He graduated from The Taft School, and from Yale University, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Science in 1950. He is now associated with his father in the management of The Lyman Farm. At South Orange, New Jersey, on May 24, 1952, John Lyman, Jr., married Kathryn McDermott, a registered nurse who is a graduate of the Flower Hospital in New York City. Their children: i. Patricia Lyman, born August 15, 1953. ii. Mary Elizabeth, born May 27, 1955. iii. John, 3rd, born February 15, 1957.

iv. Faith, born July 3, 1958. 3. Dorothy, who was born on December 5, 1929. She is a graduate of Oberlin College in Ohio, and is the wife of Michael Waller of Cincinnati. Their children: i. Andrea, born July 20, 1952. ii. David Lyman, born January 17, 1955. iii. Amy, born October 27, 1957. All were born at Columbus, Ohio. 4. Mary Esther, born September 6, 1931. She graduated from Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, New York, and trained as a nurse. She married Clark Heist at Trumbull, Connecticut, who served two years in the United States Marine Corps. They reside in Glastonbury and have one daughter, Jane Hall Heist, who was born in Hartford on February 5, 1956, and a son William Lyman, born August 18, 1958.

Honorable Henry D. Altobello

Now serving his third term as mayor of Meriden, a former Connecticut state senator and a former member of the Meriden Housing Authority, Mr. Altobello has had an active business career, and since 1949 he has been president and treasurer of the York Hill Trap Rock Company and the L. Suzio Construction Company of Meriden and of the L. Suzio Trap Rock Company of Southwick, Massachusetts.

He was born in Meriden on October 1, 1907, the son of Antonio Altobello and of Agnes (Petrucelli) Altobello. His grandparents were born in Italy, were both orphaned as children and both died at an early age. Mr. Altobello's father came to the United States in 1900, settling first in New Jersey, where he worked on the railroad, and then moving to Kensington, Connecticut, where he farmed and had a milk route. He also farmed for a time in Meriden, became a merchant, and died in 1942. Mr. Altobello's mother, still living, had six children: 1. John, born in Italy. 2. Daniel deceased. 3. Angelina, deceased. 4. Henry D. 5. Emil. One child died at birth while the parents still resided in Italy.

Mr. Altobello attended Kensington School to the third grade and then studied at Meriden elementary schools and Meriden High School, where he was an outstanding athlete. He attended Gettysburg Academy, graduated from Gettysburg College and entered Georgetown University for the study of dentistry. It was in 1929, while he was a student at Georgetown, that he began summer work for the Suzio Company as a timekeeper on highway construction and he did not return to school but remained with the Suzio Company. A superintendent in 1932, he went to Southwick, Massachusetts, to operate a quarry which the company had purchased; he entered local politics there

and became a member of the Board of Selectmen of Southwick, and then chairman of the board. He was successful in reducing the town's bonded debt, in lowering the tax rate from 37 to 26½ mills, and in increasing the community's cash surplus from $18,000 to $130,000. His success in this post won him election as president of the Hampden County Selectmen's Association.

In 1948, on the death of Mr. Suzio and of his son, Mr. Altobello returned to Meriden, becoming vice president and general manager of all the Suzio enterprises. In 1950, he became president and treasurer of York Hill Trap Rock Company, the L. Suzio Construction Company, the Suzio Asphalt Company, the Suzio Concrete Company of Meriden, and of the L. Suzio Trap Rock Company of Southwick, Massachusetts.

A Connecticut state senator and a member of the Meriden Housing Authority, his outstanding record and personal popularity caused the citizens of Meriden to present him with a petition of thousands of names, urging him to run for mayor of the city on the Democratic ticket. He won by a landslide, and was re-elected for second and third terms.

Upon attaining office, his first announcement was to the effect that no city employee would be replaced because of political affiliation. He has constantly adhered to a strong school expansion program, wage increases for municipal workers, and was one of the first to insist that school teachers should get preference in salaries, rather than be treated as a group apart. Under his guidance, the city of Meriden acquired a substantial financial surplus and he was able to lower the tax rate.

Mr. Altobello has been active in professional organizations and he is a director of the Connecticut Road Builders Association and of the Meriden Savings Bank, and is a member of the Executive Committee of Mayors and Selectmen of Connecticut, working on the enactment of a permanent program for the relief of flood-stricken communities. A Third degree member of the Knights of Columbus, and a member of the Holy Name Society and of the Fathers' Club, he also holds membership in the Elks, the Eagles and the Moose, is active in the Lions Club, and was for twenty years a member of the Grange. He attends religious services at Our Lady of Mount Carmel Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Altobello was married in 1930 to Josephine Lamontagne, the daughter of Francis Lamontagne and of Mary (Hennesey) Lamontagne. Mr. and Mrs. Altobello have five children: 1. Henrietta,

born in 1931. 2. Lourde, born in 1935. 3. Daniel B., born in 1941, and now studying for the priesthood. 4. Patricia, born in 1948. 5. Suzanne, born in 1953.

Craig Douglas Munson

President of the International Silver Company of Meriden, since 1955, and associated with the company since 1920, Mr. Munson is a leader in the silverware industry, he is a director of International Silver, and is president of the Dime Savings Bank of Wallingford.

He was born in Wallingford, on February 16, 1899, the son of George Douglas Munson and of Mary Atkinson (Clark) Munson. He was educated in Choate School from 1908 to 1916, and then obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Yale University in 1920. During World War I, he served as a cadet in the Army Air Corps from February to November, 1918.

A salesman for the International Silver Company from 1920 to 1922, Mr. Munson was advertising manager of the Sterling Silver Division from 1922 to 1927, and was then sales manager of the Wilcox and Evertsen branch in 1927 and 1928. Manager of the Sterling Silver Division from 1929 to 1935, he then became vice president and sales manager in 1935, and it was in 1955 that he was elected president of International Silver. A record of the International Silver Company appears in the industrial and institutional section of this history.

Mr. Munson has been active in community organizations and he is a director of the Gaylord Farm Sanatorium. He is a director of the Home National Bank of Meriden, and of Sargent Company, New Haven. His social connections include membership in the Wallingford Country Club, the New Haven Country Club, the Metabetchouan Club of Canada and the Twenty-Four Karat Club of New York. Golf and hunting are his favorite sports. He is Republican in politics, and attends religious worship as a member of the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Munson was married on January 14, 1922, to Louise Atwater. Mr. and Mrs. Munson have three children: 1. Craig Douglas II, born on December 13, 1923. He is the father of three children: Craig Douglas III, born on September 21, 1945; Mary Louise, born on September 21, 1948; and Joanne, born on July 25, 1954. 2. Marjory Jeannne, born on November 14, 1925, is now Mrs. Russell Weldon. She is the mother of one daughter, Susan, born on June 3, 1956. 3. Louise Atwater, born on March 11, 1930, is now Mrs. Richard J. Dunn. She is the mother of one daughter Laura, born June 6, 1957.

Walter P. Sheahan

Walter Poli Sheahan

President of the New England Iron Works of New Haven, since 1958, and associated with the company since 1946, Mr. Sheahan was elected president of the Steel Fabricators and Erectors Association in 1957. Organizer of the W. M. Sheahan Realty Corporation in 1955, he is a member of the Milford, Connecticut, Republican Town Committee.

Mr. Sheahan was born in Washington, D. C., on April 3, 1919, the son of Walter Melbourne Sheahan and of Juliette (Poli) Sheahan. His father was born in New Haven, on October 14, 1895, the son of William Lawrence Sheahan and of Catharine (Ennis) Sheahan. William Sheahan was a member of the firm of Sheahan and Groark of New Haven, steam heating and ventilating engineers, and he was active in New Haven's civic life. Walter M. Sheahan attended New Haven High School and St. John's Preparatory School, and he graduated from Lafayette College in 1917. He served in Naval Aviation during World War I and studied for a time at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He became associated with the New England Iron Works, Incorporated, of New Haven, in 1919, served as secretary, and became acting president in 1930. He was a member of the Union League Club, the Lions Club, the Elks, Race Brook Country Club and Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. He was fond of sports, and was a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church. He died on May 6, 1958. Mr. Sheahan's mother was the daughter of Sylvester Poli and of Rose (Leverone) Poli. Her father was a sculptor, who founded a wax museum in New Haven, later organizing it into a vaudeville house. At one time he was the owner of thirty-six theaters in New England, three of them in New Haven. He died on May 31, 1937.

Mr. Sheahan graduated from Sheriden Junior High School in 1933, from The Taft School in 1938, and later attended the University of Virginia, leaving in 1942 to enter the service. During World War II, he served in the United States Navy with the rank of lieutenant s/g, and was a flight instructor at Corpus Christi, Texas, Glenview, Illinois, Peru, Indiana, and New Orleans, Louisiana. In 1944 he was a test pilot in carrier aircraft service squadron 26, and squadron operations officer, serving at the naval air stations on Otis Field, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, and at United States Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine.

Prior to entering military service, Mr. Sheahan held a commercial aircraft pilot's license and taught at Miami Flying School and

at Simsbury Flying School. He held the specific rating of instructor. On leaving military service in 1946, he became associated with the New England Iron Works as secretary. He was made vice president and treasurer in 1956, and he became president of the company in 1958.

A member of Lambda Chapter of Kappa Alpha fraternity of the University of Virginia, Mr. Sheahan enjoys social connections as a member of the Union League Club, the Quinnipiack Club and the Race Brook Country Club; he is president of the Milford Lions Club, and he holds membership in the Milford Yacht Club and in Milford Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a director of the advisory board of Sacred Heart Academy. He attends religious worship at Saint Agnes Roman Catholic Church in Woodmont, Connecticut.

Mr. Sheahan was married in New Haven on April 22, 1950, to Marie Atwater Merwin, born in Milford, Connecticut, on July 18, 1928, the daughter of Earle Atwater Merwin and of Urania (Wilkinson) Merwin. Her father, born in 1898, was WPA director in Milford in the 1930's, is now owner of the Merwin Book Bindery, and is a member of the Milford Republican Town Committee and of the Milford Cemetery Commission. He attends religious services at the Milford Congregational Church. Mrs. Sheahan's mother was born in 1899. She was also a member of the Congregational Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Sheahan have four children: 1. Marlene Poli, born on April 20, 1951. 2. Walter Poli, born on April 15, 1953. 3. Allison Merwin, born on June 2, 1955. 4. Melbourne Poli, born on January 2, 1957.

Joel Henry Reed, 2nd.

A lawyer practicing at Stafford, Joel Henry Reed, 2nd, is also rendering distinguished service on the bench as judge of the probate court. In addition he is state's attorney for Tolland County, and is an official of several banks.

Born at Stafford Springs on October 30, 1904, he is a son of the late Willis H. and the late Winifred (Kinney) Reed. His father, who died on November 6, 1957, was a prominent citizen of Stafford Springs, where he practiced law. For twenty-five years he served as clerk of the superior court of Tolland County. At the time of his death he was a director of the Connecticut Bank and Trust Company of Stafford, and he was a corporator of the Stafford Savings Bank.

Active in Ionic Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, he had served as past master. He was a member and trustee of the First Methodist Church of Stafford.

Joel H. Reed, 2nd, received his elementary and high school education locally, graduating from Stafford Springs High School, and from Williston Academy at Easthampton, Massachusetts. He received his professional training at the University of Maryland School of Law in Baltimore, and graduated there with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1928. Admitted to the practice of law in the state of Connecticut in January of the following year, he commenced his practice at Stafford Springs. He has conducted a general practice there ever since.

Over the past years, Mr. Reed has held office as prosecuting attorney for the borough court of Stafford Springs; as public defender in the State Supreme Court for Tolland County; and as deputy coroner for Tolland County. He is currently state's attorney for Tolland County, and judge of the probate court of his district.

Mr. Reed is president of the Stafford Building and Loan Association, and is a member of the corporation of the Stafford Savings Bank. He is a member of the board of corporators of the Stafford Library Association, and is president of the Cyril and Julia C. Johnson Memorial Hospital, Inc. of Stafford Springs.

As a lawyer, Judge Reed is a member of the Connecticut Bar Association, the Tolland County Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He belongs to the Stafford Springs Chamber of Commerce. Affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, he is a member of Ionic Lodge at Stafford Springs, and of Baker Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star.

His hobby is collecting antique automobiles, and his favorite outdoor sport is golf.

On August 3, 1935, Joel Henry Reed, 2nd married Cora Hopkins of North Haven, Maine, daughter of William S. and Lillian P. Hopkins. Mr. and Mrs. Reed were married in North Haven. She is a graduate of that city's high school, and of Wheaton College at Noroton, Massachusetts.

Clifford I. Packer

President and founder of the Packer Machine Company of Meriden, and associated with the machine and tool building industry for more than thirty years, Mr. Packer is a director of the Meriden Manufacturers Association, he is an incorporator of the Meriden Savings

Bank, he is a trustee of the Meriden Trust and Safe Deposit Company, a director of the Puritan Bank and vice president of the Meriden Hospital.

He was born in Noank, on June 24, 1889, the son of Warren F. Packer and of Lyda (Potter) Packer. His father was the son of Joseph and Mary Packer, and was the eldest of three children. The brothers and sister of Clifford I. Packer were named: 1. Warren J. 2. Harry E., deceased. 3. Ralph M. 4. Nellie May. 5. Harry E., deceased, and 6. Jay Starr, deceased. Mr. Packer's father was active in the road contracting business, and both of Mr. Packer's parents are now deceased. On his mother's side, Mr. Packer is a descendant of Elder William Brewster, Jonathan Brewster and Benjamin Brewster of early colonial days, Elder Brewster having been one of the passengers on the Mayflower. Mr. Packer is a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants.

Mr. Packer attended grade school and high school in Mystic and Noank, and when his parents moved to Meriden, his first employment was with Edward Miller and Company of Meriden; he remained in this employment for six years. He was a foreman for a time with the Aeolian Company of Meriden, and later was assistant superintendent of the Connecticut Telephone and Electric Company in Meriden.

It was in 1925 that Mr. Packer started his own business, known as the C. I. Packer Tool and Die Company, a tool and die jobbing shop. Here he made special tools, jigs and fixtures for other manufacturers. About a year after his business had been in operation, he began the development of an automatic polishing and buffing machine. When his venture proved successful, the business was incorporated, and became known as the Packer Machine Company, and since that date has specialized in the manufacture and improvement of automatic polishing and buffing machines. It was the first company in the country to produce these machines commercially, and has been a prime factor in the increase of production and reduction in cost of many manufactured items sold today. During World War II, most airplane motor pistons were buffed on Packer-Matic equipment, and many other items which were used for defense purposes. The company today numbers seventy-five employees.

Mr. Packer has played an active role in Meriden's community life and he is vice president of the Meriden Hospital, a member of the Home Club, and attends religious services at the First Baptist Church of Meriden, where he is chairman of finance and a trustee.

Mr. Packer is also a Thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Shrine.

He is married to Jeannette E. Alexander, the daughter of Robert Alexander and of Mary E. Alexander of Meriden.

Burton G. Tremaine, Jr.

President and a director of The Miller Company of Meriden, Mr. Tremaine is currently president of the Manufacturers Association of Meriden and Wallingford, and a director since 1952.

He was born in Los Angeles, California, on November 19, 1922, the son of Burton G. Tremaine and of Dorothy (Chapman) Tremaine. His father was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on August 31, 1901, the son of Burton G. Tremaine, Sr. and of Maude (Draper) Tremaine. Educated in the University School in Cleveland, he later studied at Taft School and then at Evans Ranch School in Tucson, Arizona, and still later attended Lake Forest College in Chicago. After becoming associated with The Miller Company, he became a director in 1924 and president in 1933, and he has been chairman of the board since 1955. Mr. Tremaine Jr.'s paternal grandfather was born in Michigan and owned a financial interest in The Miller Company, although not involved in its direction. With F. L. Terry, he was one of the founders of the National Electric Lamp Association in 1890, which was sold to the General Electric Company in 1901. He remained with the organization when it became a part of General Electric and was a member of the board of directors of General Electric. Mr. Tremaine Jr.'s paternal grandparents were Arthur L. Chapman and Etta (Tyler) Chapman; he was born in Watertown, New York, and she was born in Henderson Harbor, New York.

Mr. Tremaine Jr. obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Yale University in 1943 as a member of the Class of 1944. During World War II, he served with the Army Field Artillery in France, Germany and Austria, and rose from private to the rank of first lieutenant. He was reconnaissance officer for Battery A of the 720th Field Artillery Battalion of the Sixty-fifth Infantry Division, and at the war's end, he remained for six months overseas and was attached to the State Department in Paris.

He joined The Miller Company on November 1, 1947 and became assistant to the executive vice president in October, 1948. Made a director on August 18, 1949, he became executive vice president on January 1, 1951, and assumed the post of president on August 11, 1955.

Mr. Tremaine has been active in community organizations, he served as chairman of the Industrial Division of the Meriden Community Chest for two years, and is currently vice president of the Central Connecticut United Fund. Made a director of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut on January 1, 1957, he is a member of the Young Presidents Organization. His social connections include membership in the Home Club, the Hartford Club, and the Union Club of Cleveland, Ohio, and he attends religious services at Trinity Church in Hartford.

He is married to Sally McGean, the daughter of Ralph L. McGean and of Jean (Carleton) McGean. Mrs. Tremaine attended Hathaway Brown School in Cleveland and Dana Hall at Wellesley, Massachusetts.

Mr. and Mrs. Tremaine have four children: 1 and 2. Burton G. III and John M., twin sons, born on April 20, 1947. 3. Janet Carleton, born on August 28, 1950. 4. Sarah Chapman, born on October 26, 1954.

Robert M. Luby

Active in the practice of law in Meriden, since 1939, and formerly associated with the late George A. Clark, Mr. Luby is active in professional organizations and is a member of the Meriden Bar Association, the New Haven County Bar Association, the Connecticut Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

Mr. Luby was born in Meriden on May 29, 1914, the son of William J. Luby and of Ellen (O'Donnell) Luby. His father was born in Meriden and is active in the monument business in Meriden. Mr. Luby's mother was born in Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. Luby's brothers are William J., Jr., who is associated with his father in the monument business; and James, who is employed in the Industrial Administration Relations Department of the Veeder Root Company in Hartford.

Mr. Luby graduated from Meriden High School, obtained his Bachelor of Arts degree at Yale University in 1936, and then received the degree of Bachelor of Laws at Yale University Law School in 1939. During World War II, he served in the United States Army and saw action in the Asiatic and Pacific areas. He received four battle stars, holds the American Theater ribbon, the Philippine Liberation Medal, the Bronze Arrowhead, the Bronze Star with oak leaf cluster, and the Victory Medal. He obtained his honorable discharge with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Establishing his law practice in Meriden in 1939, Mr. Luby was associated with the late George A. Clark, though not in partnership, until Mr. Clark's death in 1954. Since then Mr. Luby has maintained his own offices in Meriden. He is a director of the Home National Bank and Trust Company, a member of the Distribution Committee of the Cuno Foundation, a director and vice president of the Meriden Hospital, and a member of the board of directors of Central Connecticut United Funds Inc. A Third degree member of the Knights of Columbus, he attends religious services at Saint Rose Roman Catholic Church in Meriden.

Mr. Luby was married in 1943 to Ruth E. McGee, the daughter of Stewart F. McGee and of Vera (Bagot) McGee. Mrs. Luby is a graduate of the University of California.

Mr. and Mrs. Luby have three children: 1. Deborah Ann, born in October, 1946. 2. Robert M., Jr., born in January, 1950. 3. Thomas S., born in January, 1952.

Carl Reinhold Langer

As president of The H. Wales Lines Company, Carl R. Langer heads a Meriden construction organization whose origins go back more than a century. This firm, a distributor of building materials as well as a constructor of buildings, has its offices and yards at 134 State Street. It is succesor to the company founded by George Bassett, who entered the construction business in 1853. In 1864, he sold out to Perkins and Lines, and from this modest concern has grown the extensive business which has been responsible for erecting thousands of buildings in towns and cities throughout several states. An impressive number of the important buildings erected in Meriden in both the last and the present century represent contracts of this organization. Its growth was in large measure the achievement of H. Wales Lines, who had joined the original company as a young man with experience in bricklaying. He advanced to head of the firm, which was given its present name, the H. Wales Lines Company, in 1878. Charles L. Phelps, long associated with Mr. Lines, is now chairman of the board.

Its president, Mr. Langer, is a native of Meriden, and was born on July 5, 1916, son of Charles and Anne (Keeley) Langer. His father was born in West Prussia, Germany, son of August and Pauline (Quade) Langer. Coming to the United States in 1889, he settled in Meriden. His father August was a cabinetmaker; and Charles Langer, who followed the carpenter's trade, joined the H. Wales Lines Com-

pany in 1907, working for the firm as a foreman. He advanced to superintendent, later became general superintendent, and was promoted to vice president in 1941. He is still active, and is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Lutheran Church. Anne Keeley, whom he married, is the daughter of Thomas and Anne Keeley. He was a native of Norwalk, and she came from County Clare, Ireland. Charles and Anne (Keeley) Langer became the parents of five children: Marguerite, who is deceased; Evelyn; Helen, also deceased; Carl Reinhold; and Dorothy.

Attending the public elementary and high schools of Meriden, Carl R. Langer went to the University of Vermont for his advanced studies, and graduated there in 1937, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering. Immediately afterwards he joined the H. Wales Lines Company, for which he first worked as field engineer. He left to gain experience with other contractors in New England, and when this country became involved in World War II, he entered the army, being assigned to the Corps of Engineers. He was in military service for five years, of which three years were spent in the United States and two in the China-Burma-India Theater of Operations. He held a major's commission at the time of his separation from the service in April, 1946. He was awarded the Bronze Star Medal.

When the war was over, he returned to H. Wales Lines Company, and on October 18, 1951, was promoted to vice president. He became general manager of the firm on October 21, 1954, and was elected its president on January 19, 1955. Since 1956, he has held office as treasurer as well.

Mr. Langer serves on the board of directors of the Connecticut Building Congress, and he is secretary as well as director of New Haven's chapter of the Associated General Contractors of America. His business interests include service on the board of directors of the Home National Bank and Trust Company, and as trustee of the City Savings Bank of Meriden.

Interested in programs for the benefit of youth, he is a director of The Boys Club of his home city, and also a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a Rotarian and a member of the Home Club, and he and his family attend St. Rose Roman Catholic Church.

On April 11, 1942, Carl Reinhold Langer married Kathleen Horan of Hartford. She is a daughter of Joseph J. and Kathryn (O'Connell) Horan, and is a graduate of St. Joseph's College. The

Ray B. Westerfield

couple are the parents of the following children: 1. Carl R., Jr., who was born on February 7, 1943. 2. Marcia W., born on July 23, 1947. 3. Marc H., born July 12, 1951.

Ray Bert Westerfield

Ray Bert Westerfield, who now serves as chairman of the board of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of New Haven, has had a varied and productive career as bank executive, educator, organizational and government official, and writer. He is unquestionably one of Connecticut's foremost authorities on financial and economic matters.

Born at Bradner, Ohio, on February 6, 1884, he is a son of John Harmon and Ella Malinda (Bierly) Westerfield. His father was a farmer. Receiving his early education in the public schools of his state, Ray B. Westerfield attended Ohio Northern University, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1907. From Yale University he received the degrees of Master of Arts in 1911, and Doctor of Philosophy in 1913. In 1935, Ohio Northern conferred on him an honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

Before he had completed his requirements for the Bachelor's degree, Dr. Westerfield had begun his career as educator, serving as principal of the high school in his native city of Bradner in 1905-1906. From 1907 to 1910, he was principal of the high school at Paulding, Ohio. When he had completed studies for his doctorate at Yale, in 1913, he joined the university's faculty as instructor in economics. He was promoted to assistant professor in 1916, and served as professor of economics from 1922 until 1951. He has since retained the title of professor emeritus.

Dr. Westerfield was lecturer at the University of California in the summer of 1925. In 1927-1928, he was on leave of absence abroad as George Westinghouse Professor in the universities of Italy. He was lecturer at the summer sessions at Northwestern University in 1930 and 1935; at Ohio State University in 1931; at the University of Southern California in 1932; at the University of Texas in 1937; and at Columbia University in 1939.

Throughout his period of years as an educator, he found time to fill a number of important non-teaching posts. During the summer of 1926 he was chief of the Section of Statistics, United States Treasury. He was a member of the research staff of the National Industrial Conference Board during the summers of 1927 and 1928; and in the summer of 1929 he conducted a survey of banks and credit for the

state of Oklahoma. Dr. Westerfield served as president of the Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy in 1934-1935. From 1957 to 1959, he served as a member of the Connecticut State Tax Study Commission. He was secretary and treasurer of the American Economic Association 1920-1925 and a member of its executive committee from 1939 to 1942.

Dr. Westerfield was named president of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of New Haven in 1934, while still teaching at Yale University. He remained active in both posts concurrently until 1951, and retired from both in that year. He has since been chairman of the board of the Savings and Loan Association.

In addition to these duties, he has been a director of the Tradesmen's National Bank since 1937. Active in the Connecticut Building and Loan League, he served as its president in 1940-1941.

For more than four decades, Dr. Westerfield has had an established reputation as a writer on economic topics and banking practice. Following are the titles of his books, with years of publication: "Middlemen in English Business" (1915); "Early History of American Auctions" (1920); "Banking Principles and Practice," a five-volume work first appearing in 1921, with college editions published in 1924 and 1928; "Problems in Money, Credit and Banking" (1928); "Incidence and Effects of Federal Income Tax" (1929); "American Business Practice," a five-volume work which he co-authored with others, and which was published in 1931; "Financial Handbook" (with others, 1933); "Our Silver Debacle" (1936); "Money, Credit and Banking" (1938, reissued in 1948); "Consumer Credit and Its Uses" (with others, 1939); "Branch Banking" (with J. M. Chapman, 1942); "International Financial Stabilization" (with others, 1944); and "The Individual Enterprise System" (with others, 1947).

Dr. Westerfield is a member of Alpha Sigma Phi fraternity and of Sigma Xi, a national scientists' society. Locally he belongs to the Rotary Club of New Haven, the New Haven Lawn Club, the Faculty Club of Yale University, and the Graduates Club, and he is also a member of the Yale Club of New York and of the Yacht Club of Watch Hill, Rhode Island.

At Wellesley, Massachusetts, on June 17, 1924, Ray Bert Westerfield married Mary Beatrice Putney, daughter of Frank Osborn and Mabel Lidorra (Holt) Putney. Mrs. Westerfield teaches Latin in the Hamden Hall Country Day School. The couple became the parents of two children: 1. Holt Bradford, born on March 7, 1928. 2. Putney, born on February 9, 1930. The former is assistant professor of Political Science, at Yale University, and the latter is on the managerial staff of Time, Inc.

Frederick T. Backstrom

Frederick T. Backstrom

With more than three decades in the savings and loan business to his credit, Frederick T. Backstrom is now president of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of New Haven. His name and record are well known in the state, and in the banking fraternity nationally, and he has capably filled a number of offices in professional groups, and in local welfare and civic organizations.

A native of Sweden, he was born on July 18, 1903, son of Carl Victor and Eva (Utberg) Backstrom. Completing his education at Commercial High School in Brooklyn, New York, he studied banking over a fourteen-year period by attending evening classes offered by Columbia University and the Savings and Loan Institute. He was the first student in the country to complete all of the courses offered by the Institute, and earned its three-year, its five-year, and its graduate diplomas. These courses were taken concurrently with his regular schedule of work in the banking field, which began on June 6, 1926. On that date he began his connection with the Century Federal Savings and Loan Association of New York City in the capacity of teller-trainee, and he remained until 1940, by which time he had attained the position of branch manager.

He left to accept appointment as executive secretary of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of New Haven. On January 2, 1943, he was promoted to executive vice president, and he was named president on January 20, 1955, succeeding Ray Westerfield, whose biographical sketch accompanies.

He has remained active in the Savings and Loan Institute, belonging to its New York Chapter, which he served as president during the 1930-1931 term. He is a member, former director and former member of the executive committee of the United States Savings and Loan League, and on February 19, 1958, was named vice chairman of its Committee on Federal Home Loan Banks. In the same year he became chairman of its Subcommittee on Proposals for a Secondary Home Mortgage Market. He has served on its Legislative Committee, and many other of its committees. He has served as president of the Connecticut Savings and Loan League, and of the Federal Savings and Loan Council of Connecticut. During the 1958-1959 term, he was chairman of the Coordinating Committee, Connecticut Savings and Loan League, and he is a member of its Tax Committee. He is a former member of the Federal Savings and Loan Advisory Council for the entire system; and he has been moderator of several of the United States Savings and Loan League's manage-

ment conferences over the past decade and a half. He is a former director of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston, former vice chairman of its executive committee, and a former member of the Federal Advisory Committee of the Federal Home Loan Bank System in Washington, D. C.

Apart from his professional connections, Mr. Backstrom has served as a director of the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce and of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce. He was formerly chairman of the Urban Renewal Committee of the latter group. He is a former trustee of Arnold College, Milford, and is on the advisory board of the School of Executive Development of New Haven College. He is also a member of the board of trustees of Quinnipiac College, Hamden. When the flood disaster hit Connecticut in 1955, he served as chairman of a special committee set up by the Savings and Loan League to help victims of the disaster who had lost their homes. He is a member and former president of the New Haven Rotary Club, and former vice president and treasurer of the New Haven Advertising Club. He has served as director of the Quinnipiac Council of the Boy Scouts of America, and of the New Haven Council of Churches, and as chairman of the New Haven Price Control Board during the war years. Mr. Backstrom's career has comprised experience as teacher and lecturer. He has taught courses offered by the American Savings and Loan Institute, and has appeared as speaker before such groups as the New Haven Real Estate Board, New Haven Home Builders Association, Columbia Society of Residential Appraisers, the United States Savings and Loan League, service clubs, schools and church groups—as well as on radio and television programs. A communicant of the Church of the Redeemer in New Haven, Mr. Backstrom has served on its board of trustees.

Frederick T. Backstrom married Ethel Ericson, and they are the parents of one son, Alan, who attends Hopkins Grammar School. The family lives on Ridge Road in Hamden.

Philip William Genovese

As a professional engineer, Philip W. Genovese has been indentified with a number of projects of great value to the people of his state. He heads the firm of Philip W. Genovese and Associates, with offices at 294 Elm Street, New Haven.

Born in that city on January 22, 1917, Mr. Genovese is of Italian parentage. Both his father, Anthony Genovese, and his mother, the former Angelina Ingianni, were born at Trapani. The engineer at-

tended the public schools of his native city and graduated from New Haven Senior High School, "Hillhouse," in 1934. For his professional training he went to Yale School of Engineering, where he graduated in 1938 with the degree of Bachelor of Engineering.

He began his career with the firm of Clarence M. Blair in 1938, later with Bridgeport Hydraulic Company., Inc., and left in August, 1941, to serve in the United States Navy. He attained the rank of lieutenant commander in the Navy's Civil Engineer Corps. His first assignment was as public works officer in charge of underground fuel storage at Pearl Harbor, and he was later project manager in connection with the power plant, water supply, and oil receiving station there. His next assignment was public works officer and resident officer in charge of construction at the Naval Air Station at Honolulu, Hawaii. Returning to this country, he was next assigned to the Naval Air Station at Sanford, Florida, where he had similar duties until his separation from the service in November, 1945.

Shortly after returning to civilian life, Mr. Genovese became a design engineer, in 1946, with the firm of Argraves and Mort in New Haven. Becoming a registered professional engineer in 1948, he was made a partner in the firm in that year. Its name was changed to Newman E. Argraves and Associates in 1949. In 1947, Mr. Genovese carried out important professional work on highway design projects for the Connecticut State Highway Commission.

In 1954 the firm name was changed to Philip W. Genovese and Associates. During the years since that time, he has been responsible for planning a number of the important projects which have been undertaken in his state and elsewhere in the Northeast. The firm was structural designer of the grandstand and club house of the Jockey Club at Monmouth, New Jersey, a five and a half million dollar project. The planning of highway and bridge construction projects has always been a major part of their work. In 1955 alone, they restored forty-five bridges in Connecticut, and twenty bridges in Massachusetts, following the destructive floods which had visited those states. In 1957 they were responsible for designing Nike guided missile sites for the Army Corps of Engineers. Projects in progress dur- 1958 include the planning of storm sewer systems and roads, and redevelopment programs in New Haven.

Mr. Genovese has found time for public service in several official posts. He has been chairman of a committee to review town planning, zoning, and construction practices. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce Committee on Public Transit in New Haven.

His professional connections include the National Society of Professional Engineers, which he has served as national director; and he is a member and past president of both the Connecticut Society of Professional Engineers and the New Haven Society of Professional Engineers. A Roman Catholic and a communicant of St. Barnabas' Church in North Haven, he is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

At North Haven, on January 25, 1947, Philip W. Genovese married Restituta Adelaide Buonocore, daughter of Vincent and Carlotta (Buonocore) Buonocore. Her father was born on the Isle of Ischia in the Bay of Naples, and her mother is a native of the city of Naples. Mr. and Mrs. Genovese have two children, both of whom were born at North Haven, Connecticut: 1. Adelaide Felicity, born on April 13, 1949. 2. Philip Anthony Vincent, born August 27, 1952.

John deKoven Alsop

Following his return from overseas service in World War II, John deKoven Alsop joined the staff of the Hartford County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. His rise within the organization has been exceptionally rapid, and he is now its president and treasurer, and a member of its board of directors. He also holds offices in other corporations, and has been active in public affairs.

Born on August 4, 1915, in Avon, he is a son of the late Joseph Wright Alsop who died on March 17, 1953 and of Corinne Robinson Alsop, now Mrs. Francis W. Cole. As a boy, John deKoven Alsop attended Kingswood School in West Hartford, where he graduated in 1928; and in 1933 he completed his preparatory courses at Groton School, Groton, Massachusetts. He then entered Yale University, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1937.

On his graduation from Yale, Mr. Alsop began his career on the staff of the New York investment banking firm of Smith, Barney and Company. He continued with that organization for five years, and in 1942, entered army service as an enlisted man. Serving in England, France, and China during the remaining years of World War II, he attained the rank of captain, and was separated from the service on December 25, 1945.

Mr. Alsop entered the employ of the Hartford County Mutual Fire Insurance Company as a field inspector in July, 1946. In 1947 he became manager of the Fire Prevention Service Department. On October 18, 1950, he was made vice president of the company, and on April 14, 1953, became president, treasurer, and a director of the

Hartford County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, now called the Mutual Insurance Company of Hartford.

Other offices which Mr. Alsop holds at the present time include a number of corporate executive posts and directorships. He is treasurer and director of the Connecticut Valley Mutual Insurance Company, vice president and treasurer of the Waterville Road Realty Corporation, member of the Farmington Valley Divisional Committee of the Hartford Electric Light Company, and a director of the Hartford National Bank and Trust Company, Torrington Manufacturing Company, and the Simsbury Bank and Trust Company. He is also a director of the Connecticut Humane Society, and a corporator of the Hartford Hospital. He takes a vital interest in the cause of education, being a member of the Connecticut State Board of Education, and a director of Connecticut Citizens for Public Schools. He is a director of the Institute of Living. As a loyal and active Republican, Mr. Alsop is currently serving as a member of the Avon Republican Town Committee. In past years he became well-known in his state as a legislator and political worker. In the 1947 and 1949 sessions of the Connecticut State Legislature, he was a member of the General Assembly from Avon; and he was a member of the Finance Committee during both terms, and chairman of the Insurance Committee in 1949. In 1948, Mr. Alsop was chairman of the Connecticut Stassen Organization; and in 1952 he served as vice chairman of the Connecticut for Eisenhower Organization. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention from Connecticut's First District that same year.

During the 1952 term, Mr. Alsop served as Senior Chubb Fellow of Timothy Dwight College, Yale University. He was formerly a director of the Pope Brooks Foundation—Avon Old Farms, and is a member of the board of governors of The Hartford Club.

He retains a vital interest in civic affairs, and his favorite outdoor sport is golf.

On June 19, 1947, John deKoven Alsop married Augusta Robinson, daughter of Lucius, Jr., and Augusta (McLane) Robinson. Mrs. Alsop is a graduate of Miss Porter's School at Farmington. The couple are the parents of three children: 1. Mary Oliver, born on April 2, 1948. 2. Augusta McLane, born on August 22, 1950. 3. John deKoven, Jr., who was born on November 20, 1951.

Gunnar Holgar Anderson

An official of the Burrett Mutual Savings Bank of New Britain

for over a quarter-century, Gunnar Holgar Anderson has advanced to the presidency of that financial institution. Mr. Anderson has also held municipal office.

The son of John Wilhelm and Emma (Carlson) Anderson, he was born at Thompson, Connecticut, on January 4, 1903. His father became a builder in New Britain, and Gunnar H. Anderson lived in that city from his early years, attending public schools there. He graduated from New Britain High School in 1918. In the years since, he has completed courses given by the American Institute of Banking, and also completed courses at the Graduate School of Banking, Rutgers University.

Mr. Anderson began his career in banking when he was only fifteen years old, joining the staff of the New Britain Trust Company as a messenger in 1918. Remaining with that organization until 1930, he advanced to the position of general ledger bookkeeper. He left to join the Burrett Mutual Savings Bank in the capacity of teller. He was promoted to assistant treasurer in 1943, and became secretary and treasurer in 1950. Culminating his varied experience in the banking profession, he was named president of the Burrett Mutual Savings Bank in 1953.

Mr. Anderson served as a member of the board of finance of Newington, Connecticut, and in his own city belongs to the Rotary Club and the New Britain Club. He and his family attend the First Church of Christ, Congregational, at Newington.

Mrs. Anderson is the former Miss Blanche Evelyn Hagert, and is a daughter of Gust and Bertha (Sand) Hagert. She became the wife of Gunnar Holgar Anderson in a ceremony at Winthrop, Massachusetts, on October 23, 1936. The couple have two children: 1. Gunnar Holgar, Jr., born on January 23, 1943. 2. Sara Bean, born on February 20, 1947.

Rene Leo Liegeot

Following a number of years' experience in the insurance field, Rene Leo Liegeot established his own agency in New Britain. This successful organization has now been in existence more than two decades, and was recently incorporated.

Born at Rutherford, New Jersey, on March 2, 1899, he is a son of the late Julien and Mary (O'Brien) Liegeot. Before coming to this country from France in 1893, Julien Liegeot had served in the French National Army as a commissioned officer. After coming to this country he worked as a chef.

Rene L. Liegeot attended St. Patrick's Parochial School at Hartford through the ninth grade, graduating in the year 1913. From 1913 to 1915 he worked in a butcher shop, and in May of the latter year, began his career in the insurance field as a file clerk in the Hartford offices of the AEtna Casualty and Surety Company. He remained with that organization until November, 1916.

At that time Mr. Liegeot accepted a position with the audit department of Travelers Insurance Company, and remained with that well-known organization until 1929. From 1923 to 1925 he was special agent at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, after attending the Travelers training school; and he held a position as field assistant from 1925 until he left the firm. From 1929 to 1935 he was manager of the Commercial Company Insurance Agency at New Britain.

Since 1935, his major business interest has been the management of the Liegeot Insurance Agency, of which he was sole owner prior to the incorporation of the agency in 1957. Its address is 109 West Main Street, New Britain

Mr. Liegeot is a member of the New Britain Board of Fire Underwriters and the Connecticut Association of Insurance Agents. Locally he holds membership in the Lions Club and the lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, as well as the fourth degree Knights of Columbus. He and his family attend St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church in New Britain.

Mrs. Liegeot is the former Miss Elizabeth Agnes Simpson, daughter of the late Joseph Francis and Bernadette (Maynard) Simpson. She became the wife of Rene Leo Liegeot in a ceremony at Hartford, on February 14, 1928. The couple are the parents of the following children: 1. Rene, who was born on March 23, 1929. 2. Joan Elizabeth, born on May 16, 1931. She is the wife of Attorney Morton C. Hansen, Jr. 3. Mona, born on February 19, 1935. 4. John David, born on June 11, 1938. 5. James Bernard, who was born on September 5, 1947.

William Dailey McCue

William Dailey McCue, engaged in the mortgage banking field and active in public affairs, now heads his own firm, The William D. McCue Company, Mortgage Bankers, with offices at 70 West Main Street, New Britain. He serves on his city's Board of Finance and Taxation; is active in political affairs; and also takes a constructive interest in the cause of education.

He is a native of New Britain, and was born on September 19,

1906, son of William Patrick and Katherine Frances (Dailey) McCue. His father served in the New Britain Police Department with the rank of lieutenant, and he also has a distinguished record of service in the National Guard.

William D. McCue began his education at St. Mary's Parochial School, which he attended until June, 1921. He completed his secondary studies at New Britain Senior High School, graduating there in June, 1925, and he took an additional year at Massee Preparatory School in Stamford, completing his courses there in June, 1926. Mr. McCue received both the Bachelor of Philosophy and the Bachelor of Laws degrees at Georgetown University in the nation's capital, where he graduated in June, 1932.

He began his career on the staff of the Home Owners Loan Corporation in the state of Connecticut, and remained with that federal agency until 1938. On January 31 of that year, he assumed duties as assistant state director of the National Youth Administration for Connecticut. He later served for four years as Connecticut representative of the National Housing Agency, another government bureau. He was executive director of the Housing Authority at New Britain from 1939 to 1941, and from 1938 to 1941 was chairman of the city's Board of Fire Commissioners.

In 1946 Mr. McCue joined the executive staff of the mortgage banking firm of William A. Curtin Company, serving as vice president of this Hartford organization until 1949. In that year he left to establish his own concern, The William D. McCue Company, also engaged in the mortgage banking field, and he has been president since that time.

In 1955 Mr. McCue was elected president of the New Britain Real Estate Board. He has been a member of the Board of Finance and Taxation since 1954. He is serving on the board of directors of the New Britain Chamber of Commerce. Active in the councils of the Democratic party, he served as chairman of the Democratic Town Committee in 1954-1955.

Mr. McCue has taken a particular interest in the affairs of his alma mater, Georgetown University. He is at present serving as a member of its Alumni Board of Governors. In August, 1956, he was honored by the alumni of the university at a banquet held at the Shore Haven Club in East Norwalk. On that occasion the Connecticut graduates named him the "Man of the Year" from their number, in recognition of his consistent and effective work on behalf of the university. He was Connecticut chairman of a fund-raising campaign which

David G. Day.

had as its purpose the construction of a new science building. Mr. McCue was prominent in athletics in high school, preparatory school, and college, and at Georgetown, he was fullback on the football team. His fraternity is Gamma Eta Gamma, and in his own city he belongs to the lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus. He is a communicant of St. Maurice Roman Catholic Church in New Britain.

At Newington, Connecticut, on November 20, 1941, William Dailey McCue married Mary Gertrude McCusker, daughter of Andrew Joseph and Mary (Geary) McCusker. The couple are the parents of the following children: 1. Karen Ann, born November 22, 1943. 2. Margaret Ann, born April 10, 1945. 3. William James, born on November 24, 1946.

David Sheldon Day

A member of the law firm of Marsh, Day and Calhoun of Bridgeport since 1910, and active in the practice of law since 1905, Mr. Day served as a representative from Colchester in the Connecticut General Assembly in 1905 and he was a member of the Connecticut State Board of Pardons from 1921 to 1935. He was president of the Connecticut Bar Association from 1932 to 1935.

Mr. Day was born in Colchester, on September 8, 1880, the son of Erastus Sheldon Day and of Catherine Gardner (Olmstead) Day. His father was born in Colchester in 1836, and was an attorney. Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and a member of the state legislature, he was consul for Bradford, England, and died in 1925. Mr. Day's mother was born in 1840 and died in 1910. Mr. Day is a graduate of Bacon Academy, obtained his Bachelor of Arts degree at Yale University in 1902, and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from Yale University Law School in 1904.

Admitted to the Connecticut Bar in 1904, he has practiced law in Bridgeport since 1905, was a partner in the firm of Seymour and Day from 1907 to 1910, and then joined the firm of Marsh, Stoddard and Day, now Marsh, Day and Calhoun, in 1910. He is vice president and a director of the Bridgeport Storage and Warehouse Company, is a director and secretary of the Bead Chain Manufacturing Company, and is a director of the Bridgeport Gas Company. He is also a director of the Bridgeport Brass Company, of D. M. Read, Incorporated, and of the Nazareth Cement Company, and is a trustee of the Bridgeport Hospital and a director of the Bridgeport Public Library. His social connections include membership in the University

Club of Bridgeport, the Algonquin Club, the Fairfield Country Club and the Brooklawn Country Club.

Mr. Day was married on April 30, 1913, at Bridgeport, to Natalie A. Cornwall.

George Robert Holmes

Since his return from military service in World War I, George Robert Holmes' record of service with the McLagon Foundry in New Haven has been continuous except for a very brief period in 1919. For the past decade and a half he has held office as its president. Not only is he one of his city's outstanding industrialists, but he is also a prominent figure in manufacturers' organizations, in the general business affairs of his city, and in civic and political activities.

Born at Providence, Rhode Island, on April 27, 1892, he is a son of George Stuart Holmes. Mr. Holmes' mother died when he was three years old, and his father when he was nine, the latter being employed by Brown and Sharp at Providence at the time of his death. Thereafter George R. Holmes was reared by an uncle, Frederick B. Farnsworth, who was mayor of New Haven in 1898, and former owner of the McLagon Foundry.

Mr. Holmes attended Providence Technical High School in his native city for one year, but at the age of fifteen was asked to come back to New Haven to work in the present foundry. He worked there for five years, and during that time, furthered his formal education by taking night school courses. At twenty, he went to Pittsburgh and attended Carnegie Institute of Technology and later was employed by various steel companies and by Westinghouse Air Brake Company.

Following this country's entry into World War I, he enlisted in the army at Pittsburgh, serving from 1917 until July, 1919. He was with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. For a short time after his return from the war, he was once again with Westinghouse Air Brake Company, but late in 1919 returned once again to New Haven, where he assumed duties as superintendent of McLagon Foundry.

He has been with this industrial firm ever since. At the end of his first year with the company, in accordance with previous agreement, he purchased an interest in the firm, and became a member of its board of directors. Since 1930 he has had complete control of the business. In 1931 he assumed duties as vice president, and the following year, became treasurer as well. He has been president since 1943. The foundry is one of the oldest firms of its kind in continuous exist-

ence, having been known by the same name since 1848. Previous to that time it operated under the name of Kimball and Smith. It has occupied its present location throughout its entire existence.

Mr. Holmes has long been active in the New Haven County Manufacturers' Association, and his recent resignation from its board of directors terminated twenty years of service in that office. Succeeding him is his associate Robert J. Hodge, vice president and director of McLagon Foundry. Mr. Holmes was a director of the National Foundrymen's Association, and New England District director of the Gray Iron Foundries Association. He was formerly a director of the Connecticut Manufacturers Association. A life member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, he is past chairman of its New Haven Section.

In his home city, he owns several valuable commercial rental properties. He is a director of Junior Achievement; a director of the Y. M. C. A. Industrial Program; and a member of the business advisory committee of the Hamden Public Health and Visiting Nurse Association. A Republican, he has been active in political affairs most of his life, as a supporter of his party, but was never candidate for an office until he became a member of the Hamden Board of Finance in 1950, which he served until 1958. He is a director of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Holmes formerly belonged to the American Legion, and his memberships include the New Haven Country Club, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Free and Accepted Masons. In Masonry, he belongs to all York Rite bodies, and Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine in Bridgeport. He is a member and on the Board of Governors of the Quinnipiac Club. In religious faith he is a Protestant.

In New York City, on May 1, 1926, George Robert Holmes married Edith Anderson. She was born there in 1905, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Anderson. Her father has devoted most of his career to construction work, and he and Mrs. Anderson now make their home on Long Island. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes are the parents of the following children: 1. Jane, who was born March 29, 1928, in New Haven. She holds the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Skidmore College. She is the wife of Alfred Klammer, Jr., a graduate of Yale University with the degrees of Bachelor of Engineering and Master of Engineering. Mr. Klammer is now secretary and assistant treasurer of McLagon Foundry. The couple have three children: i. Robert Stuart. ii. Susan Lee. iii. Elizabeth Ann. 2. Doris, born in New

Haven on June 5, 1930. She too holds the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Skidmore College. She is the wife of Joseph Dockx, a commercial artist in New York City. 3. Lesley, born June 24, 1935, also in New Haven. She married Kenneth Koester, a lieutenant in the United States Air Force, now stationed in Pittsburgh.

George Thomas Hubbell

George Thomas Hubbell had had extensive experience in the refractories and crucible industry when, in 1957, he became president of The Seymour Manufacturing Company at Seymour. He is currently serving as president of the Crucible Manufacturers' Association, a national organization. Locally, and in his home state, he has taken a constructive part in Chamber of Commerce activities.

Born at Providence, Rhode Island, on March 22, 1904, he is a son of George Leonard and Ann Alice (Morris) Hubbell. His father, a native of Derby, Connecticut, was a roller in a brass mill, and died in 1926. Mrs. Hubbell is also deceased. Early in his life, George T. Hubbell made plans for a career in Christian service, and attended Chicago Training School for Missions, a Methodist institution where he graduated in 1927. Changing his occupational goal, he spent two years at the University of Chicago.

Mr. Hubbell first joined The Seymour Manufacturing Company in 1929, as production manager, and held that position until 1934. Thereafter until 1940 he was sales manager for Mullite Refractories Company of Shelton, Connecticut, an affiliate of The Seymour Manufacturing Company. He became vice president and sales manager of another affiliate of the company, the American Crucible Company of Shelton, in 1940, and filled this dual post until 1946. For the next two years, Mr. Hubbell was president of The Bay State Crucible Company of Taunton, Massachusetts.

Mr. Hubbell became president of the American Refractories and Crucible Company of North Haven, Connecticut in 1948, and still holds that position. He was named president of The Seymour Manufacturing Company in 1957, and is also a member of its board of directors.

His election to the presidency of the Crucible Manufacturers' Association took place in 1957, and his term extended until 1959. This industrialists' group has its national offices in New York City. Mr. Hubbell is a member of the Chambers of Commerce of New Haven, Wallingford, Meriden, and the State of Connecticut. His other memberships include the Racebrook Country Club and the lodge of Free

and Accepted Masons. In Masonry he is a member of the higher bodies of the Scottish Rite, holding the Thirty-second Degree, and belongs to Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in Bridgeport. He is a communicant of the Methodist Church, and is a Republican in his politics.

In 1929, at Seymour, George Thomas Hubbell married Mildred Pauline Pierce. She was born at Shelton in 1906, and died in 1951. The couple were the parents of three children: 1. Richard William, born on November 2, 1932, in Bridgeport. He graduated from Milford High School in 1950, and spent two years in the army. He is now employed as a supervisor with American Crucible Company at North Haven. Richard W. Hubbell married Carol Porter, and they have two children: i. Richard William, Jr. ii. Dawn Anne. 2. George Thomas, Jr., born September 17, 1935, in New Haven. He attended Hopkins Grammar School in that city, graduating in 1953, and in 1958 received his degree of Bachelor of Science from West Virginia Wesleyan College. In the fall of that year he entered Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia. He married Marilyn Buhler, and they have one child, Patricia Anne. 3. Joan Susan, born September 29, 1944, in New Haven. She is attending Mary Burnham School for Girls in Northampton, Massachusetts.

Herbert Stuart Stone

President of Wallace Silversmiths, Inc. of Wallingford, makers of silverware for more than a hundred years, Mr. Stone was formerly associated with the Lincoln Paper Manufacturing Company of Chicago, and was also a vice president of Ditto Incorporated.

He was born in Elmhurst, Illinois, on November 21, 1901, the son of Herbert Stuart Stone, Sr., and of Mary Grigsby (McCormick) Stone. His father was a graduate of Harvard University, organized the Stone and Kimball Publishing Company in Chicago, and was also founder of *House Beautiful* magazine. He was active in Chicago civic affairs and was a prominent and successful businessman. He established himself in New York in 1908 to devote all his time and attention to his magazine enterprise. Mr. Stone's mother was also prominent in Chicago community life. Mr. Stone's paternal grandparents were Melville E. Stone and Martha J. (McFarland) Stone. He was the founder of the *Chicago Daily News* and also served as the first general manager of the Associated Press. Mr. Stone's maternal grandfather was William Grigsby McCormick, and his maternal great-grandfather, William Sanderson McCormick was a brother of Cyrus

McCormick, the founder of International Harvester. Mr. Stone's maternal grandmother was Eleanor Brooks, whose father was the first president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Mr. Stone is the eldest of three children. His sister, Eleanor, is married to Dr. James W. Toumey, Jr., whose father was Professor of Forestry at Yale University. They have two children. His brother, Melville E., was first married to Katherine Lapsley and they had two children; subsequently he married Naomi Burton.

Mr. Stone was educated at Groton School and then attended Harvard College, Class of 1924. He served in the United States Merchant Marine from 1922 to 1924, and then entered the paper manufacturing field. He became president of the Lincoln Paper Manufacturing Company of Chicago in 1936, and remained associated with the company until 1954, when he assumed the presidency of Wallace Silversmiths, Inc. of Wallingford.

During World War II, Mr. Stone was head of the Administrative Department of the United States Naval Midshipmen's School in Chicago, and was then commanding officer of the ports of Bari, Brindisi and Leghorn in Italy, and of Ajaccio in Corsica. He was later named commanding officer of the United States Navy Advanced Base at Bremen, Germany.

Mr. Stone has been active in civic and community organizations; he has been a trustee of the Chicago Historical Society and of the Sprague Foundation, and served as a director of the Rheumatic Fever Research Institute, of the Chicago Symphony Society, and of the Caxton Club. He is a former president of the Saddle and Cycle Club of Chicago, and of the Chicago Council of the Navy League. He is a director of the New Haven Historical Society, of the Wallingford Visiting Nurse Association, Anderson Kramer Associates (publishers) and of Gaylord Farms Sanitarium, and he also holds membership in the Harvard Club of New York. He was junior warden of St. Chrysostom's Episcopal Church in Chicago for five years, and for a number of years was a member of the Standing Committee of the Episcopal Diocese of Chicago.

Mr. Stone is married to Elizabeth Harding Randall, the daughter of Judge Daniel Randall and of Elizabeth W. (Harding) Randall of Baltimore, Maryland. Mrs. Stone attended St. Timothy's School. Mr. and Mrs. Stone have two children: 1. Elizabeth Harding, born on September 6, 1927, is married to Dr. John S. Garvin, and they have two children: Mary Grigsby and Bruce Peters. They are the thirteenth generation in America of the Stone Family, descendants of that Simon

Stone who was an immigrant on the ship "Increase," which came to America in 1635, and who settled in Watertown, Massachusetts. 2. Herbert Stuart, III, graduated from Harvard College in 1954 and is married to Anne S. Johnson. He is associated with the International Harvester Company and he is a member of the United States Naval Reserve. They have one daughter, Catherine Abbot Stone.

J. Blaine Coggins

President of the J. B. Coggins Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, of Meriden, and one of the leading industrialists in the Meriden area, Mr. Coggins founded his present business in 1933 and the company manufactures toilet seat hinges, small hardware and other brass work.

He was born in Neilsville, Wisconsin, in 1881, the son of Sanford C. Coggins and of Nellie (Harriman) Coggins. His father was a cabinet-maker and carpenter, and was the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Coggins of Eastport, Maine, who had migrated West and settled in Wisconsin. Mr. Coggins has two sisters, Mabel and Gladys, and two brothers, Leroy and Earl. He was eight years old when his mother died and his father moved his family to Meriden, where Mr. Coggins attended the Meriden schools until the eighth grade, then finding employment for a year in a curtain fixture factory. After a year in business college, Mr. Coggins accepted an office position with the Bradley and Hubbard Company, and remained in this employment for a period of five years. He later became office manager and assistant treasurer of the Foster Merriam Company, remaining in this post until the company went out of business in 1932.

It was in 1933 that Mr. Coggins with his son Leslie, founded his own business, the J. B. Coggins Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, in Meriden, and it has become today one of the country's largest producers of hinges. Beginning with brass foundry jobbing work in a leased plant, the new company had eight employees in all, including Mr. Coggins, his son and his son-in-law, Kenneth Grandy. Today the company numbers nearly a hundred, and has an annual payroll of $350,000 a year. The company has its own completely modern foundry, carries out the complete manufacturing of units, and today in its new plant, purchased in 1940, has one of the most modern brass foundries for its size in New England. An outstanding innovation has been the installation of an automatic plating machine which applies coatings of copper, nickel and chrome to the same article in a single cycle. J. B. Coggins Company was incorporated in 1944 and that same year

built an addition to its plant. During World War II, the company manufactured castings for shipfittings.

Mr. Coggins was married in 1903 to Maybelle Tryon of Middletown. Mr. and Mrs. Coggins have two children: 1. Leslie H., who graduated from Meriden High School, and then studied engineering at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He is vice president, assistant treasurer and plant manager of the company and is married to Eva Swanson. 2. Virginia, now Mrs. Kenneth S. Grandy. Her husband is also associated with the company as secretary and superintendent of the company, and they are the parents of four children: i. Stuart Grandy; ii. Donald, who married Ruth Gendron; iii. Gail, now Mrs. Richard Hettrick; iv. Kenneth Grandy, Jr., now a student. Mr. Coggins has three great-grandchildren.

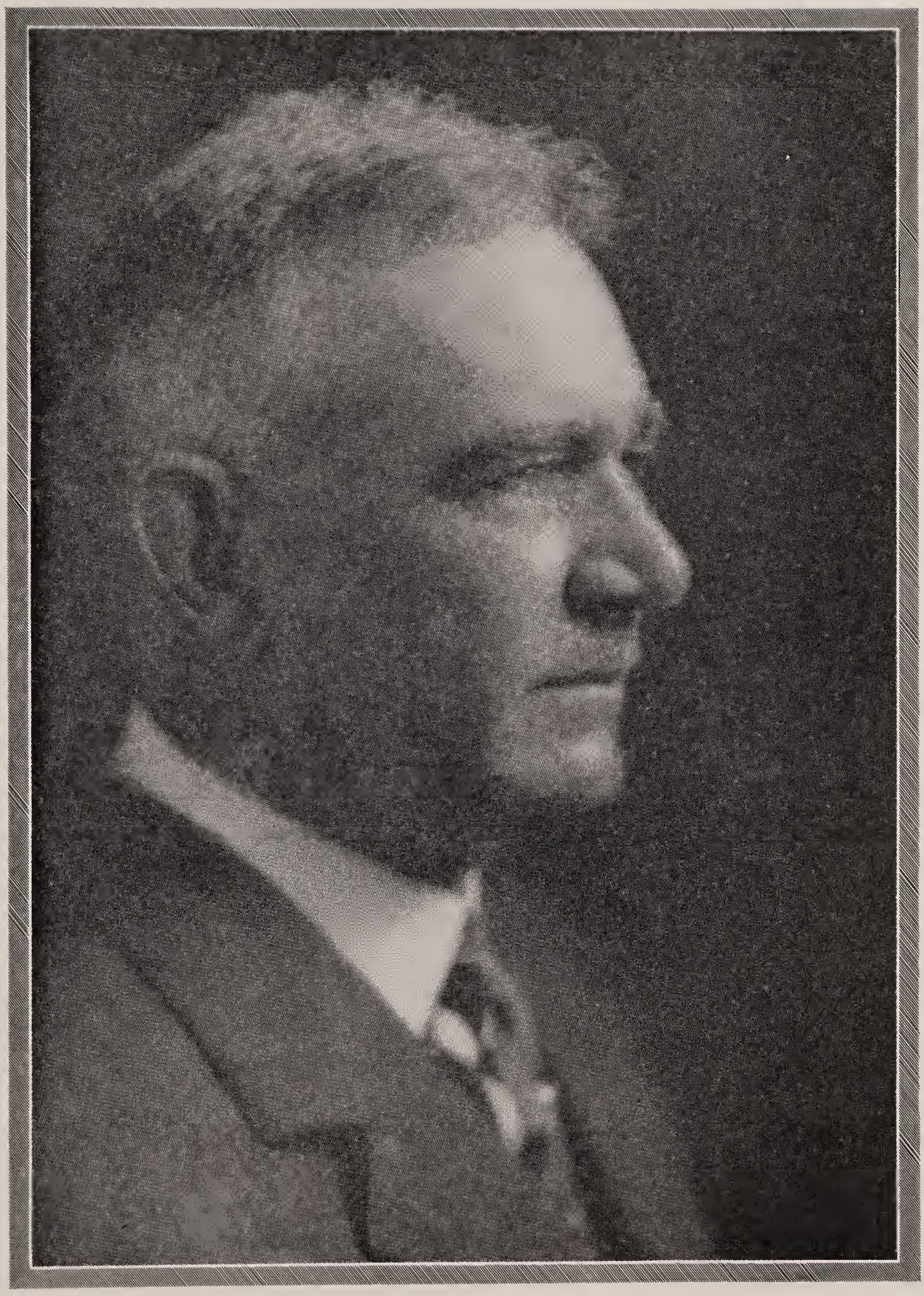
Charles F. T. Seaverns

The late Charles F. T. Seaverns of Hartford devoted the later years of his career primarily to the management of the Bushnell Memorial. In the words of a writer in the Hartford Times, he was "one of the rapidly diminishing generation of Hartford gentlemen, men of independent means and cultured tastes, who patronized the arts and lived an urban life."

Born in Chicago, Illinois, on December 1, 1878, he was a son of Frederick Abijah and Rebecca Lowell (Houghton) Seaverns. He was a descendant of John Seaverns, who came to this country from England in 1637. Frederick A. Seaverns was a banker, and a native of Boston. Rebecca L. Houghton, whom he married, had come from Windsor, Vermont. The family returned to New England in Charles Seaverns' early years, and he attended Boston Latin School and Colby College, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1901. The following year he received his Master of Arts degree from Harvard University.

In 1903, he began his career in teaching, joining the faculty of the Robbins School at Norfolk. He remained there until 1912, when he secured appointment to the staff of the Hill School at Pottstown, Pennsylvania. He remained there only one year, however, then settled in Hartford, where he taught in the Public High School until 1923. A year before his retirement, his name was proposed as superintendent of schools at Hartford.

In 1920, Mr. Seaverns became president of the Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall Corporation; and from 1923 the management of the



Charles F. T. Searerns

Bushnell Memorial was his major interest. Mrs. Seaverns' mother, Dotha Bushnell Hillyer, had advanced the plan for a community auditorium which would perpetuate the memory of her famous father, the Rev. Dr. Horace Bushnell. The plan, conceived in 1918, took the form of a corporation, which Mrs. Hillyer, Mr. and Mrs. Seaverns and others organized. From the time it took shape, Charles F. T. Seaverns was active as its administrative head. An indication of the talents he brought to this role is given in a record of his career from the pages of the Bushnell Prompter:

> In the period of preparation Mr. Seaverns took active leadership. Determined that the projected structure should embody every tested up-to-date facility, he commissioned his young friend, William H. Mortensen, then only 25, to make a survey of virtually every auditorium in the country. When the time was ripe, all essential planning had been done.
>
> As president of the Memorial, Mr. Seaverns recognized the need for alert and imaginative administration. He and the donors wanted the Bushnell to serve the whole community and thus be a true memorial to the greatness of the man whose name it bears. While he lived and worked within the framework of sturdy tradition, Mr. Seaverns, like Horace Bushnell himself, never hesitated to accept well-considered proposals for innovation. The cultural program developed here during 27 years of operation bears the stamp of his taste and judgment.

Besides this major interest, which occupied him from 1920 until the time of his death, Mr. Seaverns was honorary president of the Children's Museum, which he himself had donated to Hartford in 1929. He was also a director of the Wadsworth Athenaeum. Vitally interested in the cause of education, he was one of Colby College's most loyal alumni. He made many gifts to the college, and was vice chairman of its three-million-dollar fund-raising campaign in 1931. Its athletic field is named in his honor. He was formerly chairman of the board of Kingswood School in West Hartford, and gave the school a building, known as Seaverns Hall. He continued to serve on its board of trustees, and he was also a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Connecticut Opera Association.

Mr. Seaverns served on Hartford's old Board of Park Commissioners, and was its chairman for some time. He was a director of the Hartford National Bank and Trust Company, the National Fire Insurance Company and the Aetna Life Insurance Company. He had also served on the boards of the Security Trust Company, the United States Security Company, the North Street Social Settlement, the Connecticut Institute for the Blind, the Hartford Opera Association, and the Good Will Club. Concerning his place of leadership through such community activities, one of his fellow townsmen wrote of him:

> I know at first hand how deep and how enduring his influence has been. An integral member of the community which we call Old Hartford, Mr. Seaverns extended his capacity for good citizenship into virtually every aspect of our community life. The young men whom he has guided through college, the educational causes to which he gave constant, generous support, his particular devotion to culture and his keen sense of civic responsibility all attest to his breadth of interest.

Fond of the out-of-doors and particularly the pastimes of field and stream, Mr. Seaverns was a member of several fishing clubs, including the Barkhamsted, Westchester, and Southern New Marlborough Fish and Game clubs. He was interested in floriculture and ornithology. Known throughout the Hartford area as a gracious host, he had entertained many prominent figures, particularly musical artists, at his home. He attended the South Congregational Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Seaverns were married in Hartford on June 24, 1914, and she was the former Miss Mary Bushnell Hillyer, daughter of Appleton Robbins and Dotha (Bushnell) Hillyer. Her paternal grandfather was General Charles T. Hillyer, and her maternal grandfather, Dr. Horace Bushnell. Mrs. Seaverns was born in Hartford on March 6, 1880, and attended Miss Porter's School in Farmington. She was a consistent supporter of civic and charitable causes. She was one of the early directors of the Oxford School, and she purchased and gave to Hartford the present home of the Children's Museum, later adding an auditorium to the building. She took a deep personal interest in the building and management of the Bushnell Memorial, and served on its board. She was also a director of the Hillyer Institute, which her father had founded early in the century, and of Children's Village, Oxford School, and the Children's Museum and Antiquarian Society. She was active in the Musical Club of Hartford, Town and Country Club, the Society of Colonial Dames and the Daughters of the American Revolution. The couple became the parents of two children: 1. Dotha Bushnell, who married Daniel Rodney Lee of Pacific Palisades, California. 2. Appleton Hillyer, headmaster at Suffield Academy, Suffield.

The death of Mr. Seaverns occurred at Hartford on July 11, 1956. Mrs. Seaverns had preceded him in death on February 19, 1947. A clear idea of the personality which lay behind his many achievements was conveyed in an editorial in the columns of a Hartford daily newspaper, a portion of which we quote in closing:

> To have known Charles F. T. Seaverns was to be impressed with the contemplative, philosophical side of his personality. He was a courtly man, vivid in his loyalties and seemingly always of good cheer. Despite his status as one of the older generation of independent means, not many would fail to associate

him with a classroom background. After a score of years as a teacher it was apparent that interests of youth were, to him, of great importance. He shared their enthusiasm for outdoor activity, and for the attraction the wonders of nature have for them. . . A combination of family history and his educational background gave him the opportunity and responsibility of implementing and guiding the policy of an unusual monument to a famous Hartford name. What made his custodianship of the Horace Bushnell Memorial a fitting task for him was its function of setting the highest cultural standards in providing entertainment, education, and inspiration for the whole community.

Mr. Seaverns served Hartford in many important capacities—in its civic endeavors, its business activity, and in the advancement of its educational opportunities. But above all he endowed a great memorial, in its earliest years, with qualities befitting the respected name of the Reverend Horace Bushnell. It was here that Mr. Seaverns performed his chief service to the community.

Appleton H. Seaverns

As Headmaster of Suffield Academy, Appleton H. Seaverns continues an educational and cultural heritage from his father, Charles F. T. Seaverns (q.v.), and since 1952 has directed the expanding program of this old and notable Connecticut institution.

Son of Charles F. T. and Mary Bushnell (Hillyer) Seaverns, he was born in New York City, November 17, 1916. He is a graduate of the Kingswood School, Deerfield Academy, Williams College where he took his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1939, and Trinity College, which conferred his Master of Arts degree in 1950; he received an honorary Master of Arts degree from Colby College in 1955. Mr. Seaverns taught modern languages, and coached baseball at the Laguna Blanca School in California before entering the Army of the United States, in which he served five years and was separated from the service as a major of infantry. During the six years prior to his appointment at Suffield, he taught and coached at the Kingswood School. Mr. Seaverns is a trustee of the Hartford Seminary Foundation, the Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall and the Children's Museum of Hartford, and his social memberships are in the Hartford Club and the Anglers Club of New York.

In accepting the office of Headmaster of Suffield Academy, which was founded in 1833, Mr. Seaverns took over the leadership of one of the country's oldest independent boarding schools for boys. Offering a 4-year college preparatory program, Suffield's campus includes more than 150 acres, containing fifteen school buildings, athletic fields, tennis courts and a hockey rink. The school, incorporated not for profit, has a modest scholarship endowment and is governed by a representative Board of Trustees. An early charter stipulates that ". . . no person shall be debarred the literary privileges of said insti-

tution on account of his religious or denominational peculiarities." This principle is as vigorously adhered to today as it was more than a century ago. The school is affiliated with the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the Connecticut Association of Independent Schools, the Secondary Education Board, the National Council of Independent Schools, and the Cum Laude Society.

Suffield's well-integrated academic program stresses self-discipline, industry, and good health and study habits. Small classes and personal attention characterize this school of about two hundred boys. Individual expression is developed by special courses, including art and music, and the entire curriculum is intelligently supplemented with audiovisual aids. There are varied extra-class activities such as Glee Club, Camera Club, Outing Club, orchestra, debating, student publications and others and boys may also take advantage of educational and cultural opportunities in the cities nearby. Daily participation in athletics emphazing high standard of sportsmanship and gentlemanly conduct, plays a part in training well-rounded young men. At specified times during the year, selected routine tasks in the kitchen, dining hall, and around the campus, are performed by each student. The science program is an important part of the curriculum. The courses in chemistry, physics, biology and geology include considerable work in the laboratories of the school. Every year the majority of the school's graduates enter liberal arts colleges, and recently an increasing number of seniors with a strong background and interest in mathematics and science have chosen schools of engineering. It is to the continuation and development of this program that Mr. Seaverns has addressed himself, and the record of the past eight years is encouraging and stimulating.

Mr. Seaverns married Jeanice Hodges of Terrell, Texas, December 3, 1943. Their children are: 1. Virginia Hodges, born May 3, 1945. 2. Charles Bushnell, born May 5, 1946. 3. Mary Hillyer, born April 19, 1950.

Edward R. Henkle

New London's city manager is Edward R. Henkle, who after training and experience in the law, assumed his present duties in the mid-1940s. He is a native of New London, and was born on October 31, 1907, son of Dr. Emanuel A. and Sophie B. (Shmauk) Henkle. Both of his parents came to this country from Russia, Dr. Henkle arriving in 1887 when he was fourteen years old. He attended Washington and Jefferson College and later transferred to Cornell Uni-

versity, where he graduated in 1894 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He began practice in New London, where he continued his professional career until his death in February, 1947, at the age of seventy-four. Dr. Henkle served on his city's board of education, and he was one of the organizers and the first president of the New London Chapter of B'nai B'rith. He was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was married to Sophie B. Shmauk in 1899, and they were the parents of three children: 1. Dorothy, who married Anthony Kemble Cooper. He is an actor with a record of many years on the stage. Mrs. Cooper taught schools in New London before their marriage. 2. Robert T. Henkle, M.D., a physician and surgeon practicing in New London. He resides in Waterford. Married to the former Miss Hazel Scully, a native of Mechanic Falls, Maine, he is the father of three sons: Bruce, John and Richard. 3. Edward R., who is the subject of the following sketch.

Reared in New London and completing his public school studies there, Edward R. Henkle graduated from New London High School in 1925, then entered Cornell University. When he completed his studies there in 1932, he had earned the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws. Admitted to the bar of his native state, he commenced practice at New London, and continued his professional career as an attorney there until 1944, when he became acting city manager of New London. In December of the same year he was made city manager, and has served continuously in that office since, rendering capable and conscientious service to the municipality and its people. Mr. Henkle also served the city as assistant prosecuting attorney in 1937-1938. He represented his district in the Connecticut State Legislature during the same two-year period. In 1944 he was chairman of the New London War Council.

As a lawyer, Mr. Henkle holds membership in the American Bar Association, the Connecticut State Bar Association and the New London Bar Association. He is also a member of the lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and was formerly a Rotarian. He is an independent in his politics and is of Jewish faith. Fond of sports he excels in tennis, and has won eight championship meets. He is also fond of golf.

On November 18, 1939, Edward R. Henkle married Evelyn Monroe, daughter of William and Marie (Keating) Monroe. Her parents were natives of Massachusetts, and her father was an automobile dealer who died in 1947. Mr. and Mrs. Henkle make their home at 16 Glenwood Place, and they are the parents of three chil-

dren: 1. Edward B., who was born on August 19, 1940. 2. Bonnie Jean, born on January 28, 1942. 3. Michael, born on August 16, 1943.

William Elijah Attwood, Jr.

William Elijah Attwood, Jr., president of The New Britain Trust Company and an official of other organizations in that city, was born February 9, 1913, in New Britain, son of William Elijah and Fannie Merwin (Wetmore) Attwood. His father too was a banker, associated in various official capacities with Burritt Mutual Savings Bank of New Britain and The New Britain Trust Company, each of which institutions he headed as president and chairman of the board respectively. Attending local public schools, the younger William E. Attwood continued his studies at Pomfret School, where he was a student from 1926 to 1932. He then entered Princeton University, where he graduated in 1936 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He has since taken courses offered by the American Institute of Banking, New York Chapter, and New York University Graduate School of Business Administration.

In 1936, Mr. Attwood began his career with Goldman Sachs and Company as clerk and statistician. In 1938 he became assistant secretary of Burritt Mutual Savings Bank of New Britain, and there he was an active officer until his resignation in 1954. He became director and secretary of that bank in 1940; and in 1942 succeeded his father as treasurer. The elder Mr. Attwood's health began to fail rapidly in the late 1940s, and in the fall of 1949, William E. Attwood, Jr., succeeded him as president of Burritt Mutual Savings Bank of New Britain. He held office as both president and treasurer until 1950, when Gunnar H. Anderson became treasurer and thereafter he was president and chief executive officer of the bank until his resignation.

He resigned in 1954 to become executive vice president of The New Britain Trust Company. This bank, which he had been serving as a member of the board of trustees since 1947, was by that time looking for management succession, and Frank G. Vibberts, its board chairman, suggested that he join its staff in an executive position. He served as executive vice president from 1954 to 1958, and in the latter year, succeeded Harry H. Howard as president and chief executive officer. At that time he resigned as a director of the Burritt Mutual Savings Bank.

Mr. Attwood's other business connections have been limited to the following corporate directorships: Allied Thermal Corporation and

its predecessor The Hart and Cooley Company, since 1951; The Stanley Works since 1956; and Landers, Frary and Clark since 1957.

He also has to his credit a record of useful service in public office. He served as a member of the common council of the city of New Britain for three terms, covering the years from 1940 to 1946. Since 1954 he has been a member of the board of finance and taxation, and he became its chairman in 1956.

His memberships include the New Britain Club, Shuttle Meadow Country Club, and the Cap and Gown Club at Princeton. He was a member of the Princeton Club of New York from 1936 to 1940. He is a communicant of St. Mark's Episcopal Church in New Britain.

At Fenwick Chapel, Saybrook, on September 9, 1939, William Elijah Attwood, Jr., married Elsa Morgan Frisbie, daughter of Leonard Welles and Elsa Morgan (St. John) Frisbie. Mr. and Mrs. Attwood make their home at 37 Windsor Road, New Britain, and they are the parents of three children: 1. William E., 3rd, who was born on July 16, 1946. 2. Suzanne Morgan, born December 1, 1948. 3. Polly Frisbie, born June 24, 1958.

Sanford Hutton Wendover

From the early years of his career, Sanford Hutton Wendover has been identified with the Meriden Journal, and for some time has been its editor. A hard-working leader in civic affairs, he was chairman of the Meriden Sesquicentennial Book Committee, and co-author of the history published for that occasion.

A native of Warwick, in Orange County, New York, Mr. Wendover was born on July 19, 1894, son of Dr. William W. and Pauline (Sanford) Wendover. His mother too was born at Warwick, while his father was a native of Kinderhook, New York. The couple were the parents of another child, a daughter, who is now Mrs. Howard Conklin of Goshen, New York.

Beginning his education in local public schools, Sanford H. Wendover went on to Columbia University School of Journalism, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Literature in 1916. At that time he came to Meriden, and joined the staff of the Journal Publishing Company as telegraph editor of the Meriden Journal. He later served the paper as its advertising manager, and the corporation as secretary and vice president. He became editor of the Meriden Journal in 1942, and continued in that post following the purchase of the newspaper by the Meriden Record Company in 1949.

When Meriden had its sesquicentennial celebration in June, 1956, he served as chairman of the Book Committee in preparation of the history, and he is co-author of "One Hundred and Fifty Years of Meriden." He has also been active in civic organizations for many years. He formerly served as a member of the Meriden Board of Apportionment and Taxation, and is former president of the Meriden Community Fund. He is an honorary life member of the Lions Club in his home city, and a member of the Wallingford Country Club.

Mr. Wendover in 1954 married Gladys Hiller, daughter of the late William G. and Cora Hiller. By a former marriage he is the father of three children: Mrs. J. Laurence Powell of Lexington, Massachusetts; Mrs. Maurice G. Hartnett of Belmont, California; William Arnold Wendover.

Ostrom Enders

Identified with the Hartford National Bank and Trust Company from the beginning of his career, Ostrom Enders has been its president for the past decade. He is also an official of a number of other local corporations. He is a veteran of World War II, when he served as a naval officer.

Born at West Hartford, on September 19, 1902, he is a son of John and Harriet Golden (Whitmore) Enders. After beginning his education in the local public schools, he completed his preparatory studies at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire. Graduating there in 1921, he entered Yale University, which conferred on him the degree of Bachelor of Arts on his graduation there in 1925.

The following year, Mr. Enders joined the staff of the Hartford National Bank and Trust Company. He advanced steadily to positions of increasing responsibility, and was named president of the institution in September, 1947. He is also a member of its board of directors. In addition, he is a director of Hartford Electric Light Company, United Aircraft Corporation, Aetna Life Insurance Company, Aetna Casualty and Surety Company, Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, and The Torrington Company.

Absent at the time of World War II, he served as an air combat intelligence officer in the United States Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander. He was in uniform from 1942 to 1945, and spent time in both the Atlantic and the Pacific areas.

In his home city of Hartford, Mr. Enders is a trustee of the Society for Savings and the Wadsworth Athenaeum. He is a director

of the Hartford Hospital and the Institute for Living. He is a life trustee of Trinity College.

On April 14, 1928, Ostrom Enders married Alice Dudley Talcott, daughter of Charles H. and Mary Vaill Talcott. They make their home at Avon, and have three children: March, Thomas O., and Anthony T.

John Reinhart Reitemeyer

One of the oldest continuously published newspapers in the United States is the Hartford Courant. For the past decade, its publisher has been John Reinhart Reitemeyer, who is also president of The Hartford Courant Company. He has devoted his entire career to the newspaper field.

A native of Elizabeth, New Jersey, he was born on April 14, 1898, and is a son of John R. and Margaret (Cunningham) Reitemeyer. Attending the public schools of his native state, the publisher graduated from Rahway High School. He first came to Hartford to attend Trinity College, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1921. He served in the Tank Corps of the United States Army during World War I, enlisting in 1918 and receiving his honorable discharge in 1919.

Mr. Reitemeyer's newspaper experience dates back to his high school years, when he worked for the Elizabeth Daily Journal during vacation periods. On completing his courses at Trinity College in Hartford, he remained in the city to join the staff of the Hartford Courant as a reporter. In the years which followed, he advanced through the positions of assistant city editor, Sunday editor, and city editor, and after serving in the army from 1941 to 1946, returned to the Courant as executive vice president. He was elected president of The Hartford Courant Company, and publisher of the Hartford Courant, in 1947.

During World War II, he served with the rank of colonel in Military Intelligence, being with the First Army and Eastern Defense Command. After the war, he retained his commission as colonel in the Military Intelligence Reserve, commanding the 1035th M.I. Headquarters Group, a training outfit, and continued in this assignment until he was transferred to the retired reserve in May, 1956. In the course of his military career he won the Legion of Merit and the Army Commendation Ribbon.

Mr. Reitemeyer is a director of the Connecticut Bank and Trust Company, Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Central Ver-

mont Railway, The Associated Press, Inter American Press Association, and a trustee of the Society for Savings and Trinity College. He is a member of The Hartford Club, New York Athletic Club, Twentieth Century Club, Norfolk Country Club, and his fraternities are Sigma Nu and Pi Gamma Mu. In politics he is a Republican.

On November 17, 1923, John Reinhart Reitemeyer married Gertrude Bullis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Bullis. They make their home in Pleasant Valley.

Norman Boone Bertolette

Coming to Hartford in the mid-1930s, Norman B. Bertolette has held the office of president of the Hartford Gas Company since that time. He is an official of other corporations as well, and has been a leader in utilities and manufacturers' groups.

The son of Daniel A. and Alice J. (Dutlinger) Bertolette, he was born at Norristown, Pennsylvania, on January 28, 1891, and received his education in his native state, graduating from Drexel Institute of Technology in 1911 with the professional degree of Mechanical Engineer. The following year he began his career in the utilities industry as an engineer with the Philadelphia Suburban Gas and Electric Company. He won promotion to division manager, and remained with the organization until 1928. He left in that year to accept a division managership with the Philadelphia Electric Company. In 1930, the Harrisburg Gas Company, in the Keystone State's capital city, offered him the presidency of that corporation, and he served until 1936, when he came to Hartford. He has been president of Hartford Gas Company throughout the intervening years.

He serves on the boards of directors of Connecticut Bank and Trust Company, Travelers Insurance Company, Travelers Indemnity Company, Travelers Fire Insurance Company, Charter Oak Fire Insurance Company, and on the board of trustees of the Society for Savings. A well known figure in his industry, he has served as president of both the Connecticut Electric and Gas Association and the New England Gas Association, and he is a member of the American Gas Association. He is a member and past president of the Society of Gas Engineers, of New York.

Among the offices of a public nature in which he has rendered valuable service are the directorships of the Connecticut Public Expenditures Council and the Government Research Institute. He is also a director of the Hartford Hospital, and a trustee of Greater Hartford Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member and past

Reinhart L. Gideon

president of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce. In recognition of his achievements in the civic sphere, he received the Alumni Citation of Drexel Institute of Technology in 1951.

Mr. Bertolette is a member of the Newcomen Society and the lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. He is a member and past president of The Hartford Club. and a member of the Twentieth Century Club, the Hartford Golf Club, and the Tinwhistles of Pinehurst, North Carolina. He and his family attend the Congregational Church.

On September 6, 1916, Norman B. Bertolette married Katharine Marie Schweyer, and they have two children: Robert Boone, and Reed. The family lives on Pilgrim Road in West Hartford.

Reinhart L. Gideon

Since his return from military service in World War I, Reinhart L. Gideon has practiced law in Hartford. In recent years he has served in the Connecticut State House of Representatives from West Hartford, where he makes his home.

A native of the Midwest, Mr. Gideon was born at Farmington, Missouri, on October 17, 1890, son of Valentine and Elizabeth C. (Lang) Gideon. His father served for some years as chief justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, and his death occurred on February 11, 1951. In Reinhart L. Gideon's early years the family moved to Utah, and he graduated from high school at Ogden in that state. He first came east to attend Amherst College, from which he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1912. From there he went to Harvard Law School, and received his degree of Bachelor of Laws there in 1915. Admitted to practice, he returned to Utah, and practiced at Ogden until 1919. During the World War I period, he served in the 145th and 25th Field Artillery, in which he held the rank of lieutenant.

He practiced at Ogden only a short time after returning to civilian life, coming to Hartford in 1919. He first entered the law office of Judge Joseph P. Tuttle, and they continued their association until Judge Tuttle's death in 1921. In the following year Mr. Gideon joined Hugh M. Alcorn in the practice of law. Their association lasted for six years, and throughout that period, from 1922 to 1928, Mr. Gideon served as assistant state's attorney for Hartford County. He was public defender for Hartford County from 1930 to 1951, and then resumed private practice. As a Democrat, he was first elected to the House of Representatives from West Hartford for the term beginning in 1955 and running through 1956.

Mr. Gideon is chairman of the Town Planning and Zoning Commission of West Hartford, and is chairman of the advisory board of the State Security Training Center.

As a lawyer he is a member of the American Bar Association, the Connecticut State Bar Association, the Hartford County Bar Association, and the Utah State Bar. His other memberships include the Rotary Club of Hartford, the American Legion, Wampanoag Country Club, Hartford Canoe Club, Appalachian Mountain Club, and the University Club, and he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Lodge No. 6 at Ogden, Utah. He is also a member of the higher bodies of Masonry, holds the Thirty-second degree, and belongs to Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Royal Order of Jesters. Mr. Gideon is a deacon of the Asylum Avenue Baptist Church of Hartford.

Twice married, Reinhart L. Gideon chose as his first wife Mary M. Edmonds. They were married on August 11, 1920, and she died on January 4, 1946. On November 15, 1947, Mr. Gideon married Caroline E. Lillard. They have one son, John W. Lillard, a graduate of Mount Herman School at Northfield, Massachusetts, and from Upsala College in New Jersey. He has served in the Army of the United States, and is now employed by The Insurance Company of North America. John married Melna Carlson, and they have one son, John, and one daughter, Nancy. The family lives in East Orange, New Jersey.

Dr. Alan Stafford Wilson

In the course of his distinguished career in education, Dr. Alan Stafford Wilson has had experience in the fields of industrial training and secondary education, as well as at the college level. For more than two decades he has been President of Hillyer College at Hartford, Connecticut.

Dr. Wilson is a native of Dayton, Ohio, and was born on March 8, 1905, son of Charles Clinton and Caroline (Stafford) Wilson. After completing his secondary education locally, he entered Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1929. In 1937 he received his Master of Arts degree at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio. He also holds a Master of Arts degree from Yale University (1944); an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Nasson College (1955); and a Doctor of Science from Portland University (1956).

On September 30, 1933, Alan Stafford Wilson married Mary F. Seifert. Their children are Mary Katherine and John Alan Thomas.

He began his professional career in the field of education in Dayton, Ohio, in 1929 as Director of Training with the Frigidaire Corporation. Later he worked from 1930 to 1932 in its purchasing and materials control departments. From there he returned to the educational profession as a teacher of a one room elementary school, located at White Chapel near Xenia in Green County, Ohio. He remained there for a year, during which he also taught Science and Mathematics in the evening high school of Sinclair College in Dayton, Ohio, about fifteen miles distant. The following academic year 1933-1934, he became full-time principal of the Sinclair College Evening High School, and dean of the College's School of Commerce and Finance, a position which he held until August, 1938. He also served as acting head of Sinclair College in 1937-38.

Dr. Wilson left Sinclair College in August of 1938 to accept the appointment as Director of Hillyer Junior College in Hartford. He was named its first president in 1947 when Hillyer became a Senior College and he has held this office ever since.

A co-founder of the Connecticut Conference of Junior and Community Colleges, Dr. Wilson served as president of that group in 1945-1946. From 1945 to 1951 he was a member of the board of education at Glastonbury, where he makes his home. He was the first president of the Connecticut Chapter of the Society for the Advancement of Management and one of the founders of the Connecticut Council on Higher Education on whose Executive Committee he served a term. He holds membership in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Institute of Physics, Association for Higher Education, the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, and the New England Junior College Council. He served as president of the latter organization during 1949-1950. He is an Overseer of Old Sturbridge Village and a member of the Corporation of Hartford Hospital.

Dr. Wilson is an author and well-known public speaker on many subjects. He has traveled widely both in North America and Europe.

Dr. Wilson was one of the prime movers and founders of the University of Hartford and served as the first Chairman of its Administrative Council; he was the University's first administrative head from April, 1957 to January 1, 1959.

Dr. Wilson's fraternity is Phi Kappa Tau, and he is a member of

the Hartford Civitan Club. He is a Congregationalist, and votes the Independent-Republican ticket.

Clinton Linwood Allen

Hartford's uncontested pre-eminence as the nucleus of the insurance industry has brought to the city such executive leaders as Clinton Linwood Allen, who for several years past has headed the AEtna Insurance Company and all of its subsidiary organizations. He is likewise an official of a number of other business concerns and of insurance men's groups, and he has found time for an active role in civic and social organizations.

Born in the Borough of Brooklyn, New York, on October 3, 1893, he is a son of Frank J. and Nellie (Fowler) Allen. The family moved to Hartford when he was a child, and he attended the public schools of the city, graduating from Hartford High School. He was immediately attracted to the insurance field, and in 1913, in his twentieth year, joined the staff of the Orient Insurance Company.

He left this firm in 1916 to enter military service, and went to the Mexican border with Troop B of the Connecticut Cavalry. Following this country's entrance into World War I, in 1917, he went to France with the 26th Division. The division went through the war with the American Expeditionary Forces, and Mr. Allen served as a second lieutenant in the 101st Machine Gun Battalion. Following his honorable discharge, he returned to the Orient Insurance Company in 1919.

In 1921 he began his connection with the AEtna Insurance Company as special agent in the state of Michigan. He became state agent there in 1924. While in Michigan he was active in insurance association work, and was elected president of the Michigan Fire Underwriters Association in 1927. The following year he was transferred to Hartford as AEtna's state agent for Connecticut and western Massachusetts. He filled this responsible position for the next decade, and in the course of that time was president of the Connecticut Field Club, and a member of the executive committee of the New England Insurance Exchange in 1933-1934. He was also active in founding the Hartford College of Insurance, and was a member of the executive committee and a trustee of that college.

Mr. Allen was appointed general agent at the home office of the AEtna Insurance Company at Hartford in 1938, and the following year was elected assistant secretary of all affiliated fire companies. He became secretary of all of these fire companies in 1943. In 1946,

elected to a vice presidency, he was transferred to Chicago as manager of the Western Department. There, in 1948, he was elected vice president of Western Underwriters Association, serving in that office the better part of two years.

Elected executive vice president of all companies of the AEtna Insurance Group in 1949, he returned to the home office at Hartford on April 11 of that year. The city has been his home as well as the center of his business activities since that time. On October 25, 1949, he became a director of the Phoenix State Bank and Trust Company, which is now the Connecticut Bank and Trust Company. In 1950, Mr. Allen was elected a director of AEtna Insurance Company and subsidiary companies, becoming a member of the boards on February 13 of that year. On June 13, 1950, he was elected a trustee of the Society for Savings. He was elected president of the AEtna Insurance Company and of all subsidiary companies on September 11, 1950, and has filled these offices since.

As a leader in the insurance field, he has held a number of offices in its various organizations. A director of the General Adjustment Bureau, Inc., of New York, he was elected president of the Bureau in May, 1957. He is also a director of the Underwriters Salvage Company of New York and of the National Board of Fire Underwriters Building Corporation of New York. He is a trustee of the American Foreign Insurance Association of New York, and also a trustee of Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., of Chicago, as well as a member of its investment and banking committee. He is a member of the executive committee and of the committee on finance of the National Board of Fire Underwriters; is vice chairman of the executive committee of the Factory Insurance Association; and is a member of the executive committee of the Eastern Underwriters Association.

In his own city of Hartford, Mr. Allen continues to serve as a director and a member of the executive committee of The Connecticut Bank and Trust Company, and as a trustee of the Society for Savings of Hartford. He is a director of the Hartford Citizens Committee for Redevelopment, Inc., and a member of its operating council; and he is also a member of the national affairs committee of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Allen is likewise active in the United States Chamber of Commerce. From 1951 to 1957 he was director for insurance of this national body; and he is currently a member of its insurance committee and of its membership committee.

He belongs to the Hartford Club, Hartford Golf Club, The Coun-

try Club of Farmington, The Links Club of New York, New York Yacht Club and Off Soundings Club.

Twice married, Clinton L. Allen chose as his first wife Miss Anna M. Perkins of Norwich. They were married on October 5, 1917, and she died in 1944. To this marriage one child was born, Clinton L., Jr., on May 13, 1920. He graduated from Lawrenceville Academy and Brown University, and is now with March and McLennon in New York City. In Chicago, Illinois, on April 27, 1946, Mr. Allen was married the second time to Beatrice Goodrich of Hartford, Connecticut. Mrs. Allen has a daughter by her first marriage, Gail Goodrich, born on January 2, 1936. She graduated from Oxford School, Colby College and Katharine Gibbs School.

Lester Emerson Shippee

Lester Emerson Shippee plays a prominent role in the Hartford banking community as chairman and chief executive officer of the Connecticut Bank and Trust Company. He also serves on the boards of a number of other corporations, and has taken a full part in his city's civic life and its welfare programs.

Born at Killingly, on July 1, 1894, he is a son of Albert H. and Emeline (Place) Shippee. His entire formal education was received in the public schools of Connecticut. He began his career in banking as assistant cashier of the Windham County National Bank at Danielson, in 1916, and in 1919 went to New York City, where he was on the staff of the Columbia Trust Company through 1920. Later in 1920 he joined the Connecticut State Banking Department and was made chief examiner in 1921 and deputy bank commissioner in 1922. He was promoted to bank commissioner in 1927, serving until 1931.

Concluding his service with the state, he joined the executive staff of The Hartford-Connecticut Trust Company in 1931, as vice president. He was promoted to executive vice president in 1936, and to the presidency in 1952. Mr. Shippee has been chief executive officer, director, and chairman of the Connecticut Bank and Trust Company since 1954.

Mr. Shippee is a director of Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Edward Balf Company, G. F. Heublein and Brother, Inc., Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, Silent Glow Oil Burner Corporation, Landers, Frary and Clark, of New Britain and Hartford Gas Company. Mr. Shippee is also a director of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, and of the Montgomery Company of Windsor Locks.

Interested in the cause of higher education, Mr. Shippee serves as chairman of the board of trustees of the University of Connecticut. He is a member of the Connecticut State Chamber of Commerce, and serves on the board of directors of the Governmental Research Intitute. In his home city of Hartford, he is currently, and has been for a number of years, treasurer and director of the Greater Hartford Community Chest, Inc., and a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. Shippee's memberships include The Hartford Club, Hartford Golf Club (both of his home city), Twentieth Century Club of Hartford, and Clove Valley Rod and Gun Club (New York), and Metabetchouan Club of Quebec, Canada. His favorite recreational activities are hunting and fishing.

Mr. Shippee makes his home at 180 Fern Street, West Hartford.

Lucius Franklin Robinson, Jr.

As an attorney, Lucius Franklin Robinson, Jr., has been practicing in his native city of Hartford for over three decades. He is a partner in the firm of Robinson, Robinson and Cole, serves on a number of boards of directors, and has been active in the affairs of his community and of Yale University and other educational institutions.

Born on October 3, 1895, he is a son of Lucius F. and Elinor (Cooke) Robinson. After completing his secondary studies, he entered Yale University, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1918. From 1917 to 1919 he served as lieutenant in the 301st Field Artillery at Camp Devens and in the A. E. F. For his professional studies he went to Harvard Law School, and graduated there in 1921 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the Connecticut bar in 1922, and became a member of the firm of Robinson, Robinson and Cole in 1925. This firm, which has its offices at 750 Main Street, is a large organization engaged in a general practice. In addition to Mr. Robinson, who is senior partner, it has twelve full members, and several associates. Mr. Robinson was president of the Hartford County Bar Association from 1943 to 1945, and president of the Connecticut State Bar Association from 1956 to 1957. He is a member of the American Bar Association and a Fellow of the American Bar Foundation.

He is a trustee of The Hanover Bank, a director of Hartford National Bank and Trust Company, Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, Mutual Insurance Company of Hartford, Southern New

England Telephone Company, Emhart Manufacturing Company, Plax Corporation, Veeder-Root Incorporated, and Holo-Krome Screw Corporation.

He is president of the board of trustees of Miss Porter's School, a trustee of The Loomis School, The Watkinson Library, and the Institute of Living. Interested in public and municipal affairs, he has served on various state and city commissions.

From 1948 to 1951 Mr. Robinson was president of the Yale University Council. He was awarded the Mory's Cup in 1951, the Yale Medal in 1952, and the Nathan Hale Award in 1957. He is a Fellow of the Corporation of Yale University. His clubs include the Century and the Yale Club in New York, the Graduates Club in New Haven, the Maidstone Club in Long Island, and the Hartford Club.

On April 29, 1922 he married Augusta James McLane, of Baltimore. They have four children: Elinor Cooke (Mrs. George S. Greene, Jr.), Augusta McLane (Mrs. John deK. Alsop), Amy James (Mrs. G. David Campbell-Harris), and Anne Trumbull (Mrs. Alden Y. Warner, Jr.). There are eleven grandchildren. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson live in Farmington.

Walter Livingstone Voos

Since his return from Air Corps service in World War II, Walter L. Voos has achieved a place of importance in the industrial life of Mount Carmel, as president of The George W. Fleming Company, and vice president and secretary of The Voos Company. Both firms are producers of cutlery, and their influence has been considerable in the industry, and in the economic prosperity of the city in which their plants are located.

Born February 2, 1924, Mr. Voos is a native of New Haven. His father, Walter Henry Voos was also born in that city, in 1895. The elder man received his education there, and has been active in the cutlery industry ever since. He is now president and treasurer of The Voos Company, and chairman of the board of The Geo. W. Fleming Company. He is active in the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club, and in Dixwell community and civic organizations. He married Mildred Kirby Jennings, who was born in New Haven in 1900. For eight centuries the name Voos has been identified with fine cutlery. During the twelfth century the Voos family, a branch of the Royal House of Orange, migrated from The Netherlands and settled in Solingen, Germany. Solingen has long been famous as the cutlery center of Europe. In 1487 members of the Voos family were recorded

as prominent in the medieval sword makers' guild. They have retained their place of eminence in the field of cutlery manufacture down to the present day. Ernest Voos was the first of the family to establish their business in America. He settled in New Haven in 1879, and opened a small plant where high grade shears, straight razors, butcher knives and surgical instruments were manufactured. The Voos Company has continued to produce fine quality merchandise throughout the years, adding such items as carving sets, flatware, knives for the jewelry trade and kitchen tools, among others. The younger generation continues in the family tradition.

Attending local public schools, Walter L. Voos was a student at Hamden High School for three years, then transferred to Taft School. For one summer he took courses at Cheshire Academy, then entered Brown University, which he left to enter wartime service in February, 1943. He enlisted in the United States Army Air Corps, served in the European Theater of Operations, and received his honorable discharge in February, 1946.

Immediately on his return to civilian life, Mr. Voos joined his father in The Voos Company, a New Haven firm producing stainless steel cutlery. Since that time he has been vice president and secretary of the corporation. In 1957, with his father, he purchased The Geo. W. Fleming Company of Mount Carmel. This organization too produces stainless cutlery, and Walter L. Voos has been president and manager since he and his father took over its direction. Mr. Voos is also active in several other business enterprises. Recently the Royal Brand Cutlery Company of New Bedford, Massachusetts, was merged with The George W. Fleming Company, the merged companies being known as The George W. Fleming Company but all merchandise in the Royal Brand line is to continue using the Royal Brand name.

In his home city he is a member of the Rotary Club and the High Lane Club, and his fraternity is Delta Kappa Epsilon, which he joined at Brown University. He is a communicant of the Congregational Church, and is a Republican in politics.

While he was serving in England with the Army Air Corps, Walter Livingstone Voos was married, on August 23, 1945, to Pearl Hilda Edwards. She is a native of that country, born in Warrington, Lancashire, on August 16, 1926. She received her education in private schools in England. Mrs. Voos is now active in the Parent-Teacher Association. The couple are the parents of two children: 1. John Forrest, who was born at Waterbury on June 20, 1947. 2. Gayle Marie, born in New Haven on September 29, 1956 .

Anthony Wayne O'Connell

For over two decades, Anthony Wayne O'Connell has headed his own real estate and insurance agency in Norwich. He also has to his credit an exceptional record in public office. A lawyer by training, he has served as state representative, state senator, judge of the city court, and mayor of his city.

He is a native of Norwich, and was born on August 4, 1907, son of Thomas F. and Isabelle M. (Gelino) O'Connell. His father was a woolen spinner. His great-grandfather, Timothy O'Connell, served with the Union forces during the Civil War, out of Colchester, Connecticut, and was killed in the Battle of Antietam. Graduating from Greenville Grammar School in 1924 and from Norwich Free Academy in 1928, Anthony W. O'Connell studied law with the firm of Shields and Shields from 1928 to 1932. In 1938 he attended the University of Connecticut and took special courses in appraising.

He served as state representative (1933) and as state senator (1935). From 1935 to 1937, he was judge of the Norwich city court; and he held office as mayor of the city from 1938 to 1940, giving his fellow citizens an honest and efficient administration. Anthony W. O'Connell had also held office as probation officer of the Norwich city court (1933-1935) and as senior alderman of the Norwich city council (1937-1938). Judge O'Connell has the distinction of being the youngest judge to serve on the Norwich City Court, and also the youngest mayor in the history of the city of Norwich.

Since July 1, 1937, he has been owner of the Anthony Wayne O'Connell Agency, Realtors, Appraisers and General Insurance Agents, with offices at 40 Main Street. The firm specializes in the appraisal of all types of real estate. They are approved appraisers for the Veterans Administration, the Federal Housing Administration, the Connecticut State Highway, and redevelopment projects, having qualified in probate courts, common pleas courts, superior courts in the state of Connecticut, and federal courts of the United States.

A charter member of the Norwich Real Estate Board, Mr. O'Connell formerly served as its president; and he is also former president of the Connecticut Association of Real Estate Boards. As chairman of the legislative committee for the Connecticut Association of Real Estate Boards, he led the fight for the licensing of real estate brokers in Connecticut. In 1958 Judge O'Connell was elected president of the Norwich Free Academy Alumni Association. He is a member of the faculty of the educational committee for the National Association of Real Estate Boards, and is a former director of this association.

He is a member of Omega Tau Rho, a fraternity made up of persons who have made outstanding contributions to the elevation of standards of the real estate profession. A member of the Knights of Columbus, Mr. O'Connell holds the Third and Fourth degrees in that great national Catholic fraternity. He is a communicant of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church at Norwich.

At Willimantic, on October 7, 1937, Anthony Wayne O' Connell married Alice A. Jolie, daughter of William and Mary (Rousseau) Jolie. The couple make their home at 340 Harland Road, Norwich, and they are the parents of two children: 1. Anthony Wayne, Jr., who was born on February 12, 1939. He is a graduate of Norwich Technical School, and is now associated with his father. 2. Daniel M., born on February 5, 1943; a student at Norwich Free Academy.

Robert Dwight Somers

One of the founders of the Waterbury Rolling Mills, Inc., Robert D. Somers has been called "a pioneer of the U. S. brass mill industry." He was for many years the president of his company, and at the time of his recent retirement was chairman of its board.

Born in 1870, Robert Dwight Somers attended Waterbury schools, but his experience in industry began when he was fifteen years old. It was in 1885 that he took a position in the covered wire department of Benedict and Burnham. This was the second oldest brass manufacturing firm in Waterbury, and in 1900 it became a part of the American Brass Company. Mr. Somers worked for Benedict and Burnham for three years, filling various positions and learning every phase of casting, rolling and metalworking. In 1888 he left the company to resume his education, attending Wilbraham Academy at Wilbraham, Massachusetts. Following two years of study, which included a business course, he returned to Benedict and Burnham. Charles Dickinson, then president of the firm, once remarked that Robert Somers, then eighteen years old, "had more responsibility than anyone else his age."

From a review of Mr. Somers' career in a recent issue of "American Metal Market" we quote the following account of life in the industry in the early days:

> These were the days when water wheels were still used for power, supplemented by steam engines. Open pit fires were used for the melting of metal and casting was a trade which enjoyed almost a professional status in the industrial society. A caster was, in fact, virtually in business for himself even though he worked within and produced metal for the company he was associated with. Mr. Somers recalls that, during the time when he was a caster for Benedict and Burnham, he hired his own helpers and they were paid out of the amount he received per 100 lbs. of metal he produced. Each caster had his own secret

flux mixture which was used to bring impurities to the top of the heat. Such unwritten secrets of the trade were often passed down from father to son as one generation succeeded the other in the trade.

It was Robert D. Somers who, as an employee of Benedict and Burnham, cast what is believed to be the first phosphorus bronze to come out of Waterbury. This was about 1894. His firm, and later American Brass Company, continued to produce it thereafter, and it became one of the products in which Waterbury Rolling Mills specialized.

Mr. Somers soon determined to seek a connection in which his experience and qualities of leadership would assure him a larger future in the industry. Early in 1906 he became associated with A. H. Wells, Fred B. Beardsley, and Frank P. Welton in founding the Waterbury Rolling Mills. A brief history of this organization is to be found in the industrial and institutional section of this history. Mr. Somers himself served as vice president of the firm, as it began operations in April, 1907, and he was later elected to the presidency and held office as chairman of the board upon his retirement in 1958. The article in American Metal Market, coinciding with that event, concluded with these words:

> Under Mr. Somers' leadership . . . the company has expanded and progressed through the wars, depressions and recessions of the past 52 years. The policy of progress which he followed is in force today as Waterbury Rolling Mills moves forward in the second half century of its existence.

Making his home in Waterbury, Mr. Somers married Mary Welton. The couple's son, Gordon W. Somers, now president and director of Waterbury Rolling Mills, is the subject of the following sketch.

Gordon W. Somers

President and a director of Waterbury Rolling Mills, Incorporated, of Waterbury, Connecticut, since 1954, and associated with the company since 1920, Mr. Somers is a director of the Somers Brass Company. He is active in civic organizations, served five years as fire commissioner of Waterbury and is at present a park commissioner.

He was born in Waterbury on August 8, 1900, the son of Robert Dwight Somers and of Mary (Welton) Somers. A biography of his father precedes this record. Mr. Somers attended the Waterbury public schools and graduated from Crosby High School in 1920. He then became associated with Waterbury Rolling Mills, Incorporated. He served as secretary of the corporation from 1950 to 1954, and is now president and a director of the corporation. A record of this company appears in the industrial and institutional section of this history.

Gordon W. Somers

A member of Liberty Masonic Lodge No. 123 and of the Consistory, Mr. Somers holds membership in Sphinx Shrine in Hartford, Eureka Chapter No. 22, and Clark Consistory No. 7 of the Knights Templar. A member of the Rotary Club and a Republican in politics, his social connections include membership in Oneida, New York, Elks Lodge, the Waterbury Club and the Waterbury Country Club. Golf and a home workshop are his favorite hobbies.

Mr. Somers was married on September 26, 1931, to Marguerite Tooker, the daughter of Henry S. Tooker and of Alice (Wells) Tooker of Waterbury. Mr. and Mrs. Somers have one daughter, Marguerite Lois, now Mrs. David E. Lyons of Wilmette, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Lyons have three children: Catherine, Robert and Christopher.

Oliver Buckland Ellsworth

Widely known in his state's banking and business circles, Oliver Buckland Ellsworth is currently the president of the Riverside Trust Company at Hartford. This firm was formed from the merger of the Riverside Trust Company and The Portland Trust Company, and he formerly held office as president of both of those organizations. He serves on a number of boards of directors, and has performed work in posts of public trust at the city and state levels.

Born on July 17, 1897, he is a son of Herbert E. and Emma F. (Lincoln) Ellsworth of Portland, and is a descendant of two of the state's earliest families. One branch is traced back to Josiah Ellsworth of England, who came to this country about 1650 and became the father of the famous Oliver Ellsworth of Windsor. The Buckland branch of the family is traced back to the Labeques of France, who came to the Connecticut Valley at the time of the French Revolution.

After graduating from Portland High School and Middleton Business College, Oliver B. Ellsworth enlisted in the United States Army in May, 1917. First assigned to the Ambulance Corps, he obtained a transfer to a combat group and had attained the rank of captain when he was discharged in 1919. Prior to leaving the service, he was in charge of the appraisal of army medical property at Dijon, France.

On leaving the army in October, 1919, he became a clerk in the old First National Bank of Portland and five years later, when he was elected to the presidency at the age of twenty-seven, he was the youngest bank president in the state of Connecticut. A year later the First National Bank and the Freestone Savings Bank, also of Port-

land, merged into the Portland Trust Company and Mr. Ellsworth became treasurer of the new institution.

In 1932, he entered the Hartford banking field as vice president of the Riverside Trust Company and that same year advanced to the presidency. Three years later he was also elected president of The Portland Trust Company, the bank in which he had started as a clerk sixteen years earlier. The Riverside Trust Company and The Portland Trust Company were merged in 1950 under the name of the former institution, and with Mr. Ellsworth as president.

In addition to his banking affiliations, Oliver B. Ellsworth has been active in the state's industrial and commercial life generally. He has been a member of the board of directors of The Silex Company since 1941; a director of The Fuller Brush Company since 1948; a director of The Silex Company, Ltd., of Canada since 1949; a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston since 1953; a director of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce since 1953. In 1954 he became a corporator of The Hartford Hospital; and he became a director of J. Watson Beach, Inc., the following year. As a banker, he is active in the Connecticut Bankers Association and has served on its legislative committee since 1951. He has been a member of the finance committee of the Metropolitan District of Hartford since 1952, and a director of Governmental Research Institute, Inc., since 1957.

He has also been active in civic and state affairs. From 1938 to 1942 he was a member of the Board of Finance of the City of Hartford. He was chairman of the State Board of Fisheries and Game from 1935 to 1938, and during World War II, was Hartford chairman of the Connecticut War Finance Committee, which established a national record for the sale of war bonds. He was a member of the five-man commission appointed by the governor to study the organization of the state government, as authorized by the 1949 Connecticut Legislature. He is a past president of the Middletown Rotary Club and past vice commander of the Department of Connecticut, American Legion.

Mr. Ellsworth is a member of the Hartford Club, Hartford Golf Club, Newcomen Society of North America, and the Free and Accepted Masons. In the Masonic order, he is a member of the higher bodies up to and including the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member and trustee of the Portland Methodist Episcopal Church. His favorite outdoor sports are hunting and fishing.

On September 22, 1937, Oliver Buckland Ellsworth married Bes-

sie Miller, a native of Bloomfield, and daughter of Robert and Addie Mae (Burnham) Miller. Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth reside at 35 Bloomfield Avenue, Hartford. Mr. Ellsworth is the father of two children: 1. Oliver Buckland, Jr., who was born on July 29, 1920, and lost his life in action on Iwo Jima in 1945, while serving as platoon sergeant in the U. S. Marine Corps. He had graduated from Loomis Institute at Windsor, just prior to his enlistment. He was married to Caroline Woods of Beaufort, South Carolina, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Woods. Oliver, Jr., and Caroline (Woods) Ellsworth were the parents of one daughter, Jacquelyn, who was born at Beaufort, South Carolina, on September 24, 1944. She is now attending Ashley Hall in Charleston, South Carolina. 2. Lenore, born on April 8, 1925. She attended Dana Hall and Wellesley College, and is married to Mr. James Jarvis Preble of West Hartford. They have three children: i. Lenore Baldwin Preble, born May 18, 1946. ii. Linda Ellsworth Preble, born May 22, 1947. iii. Susan Jarvis Preble, born May 9, 1952.

Raymond A. Gibson

Raymond A. Gibson, president and a director of The Hartford Electric Light Company, was born in Washington, New Jersey, on December 15, 1900. His parents were the late Arthur Gibson and Minnie Woodruff Gibson.

He was graduated from Binghamton (New York) High School in 1919 and from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute as an electrical engineer in 1923.

Joining the sales department of The Hartford Electric Light Company, he was to serve in numerous capacities, including sales engineer, editor of the company's employee magazine, "The Illuminator," advertising manager, commercial manager and assistant to the vice presidents. He was made sales manager in 1945 and vice president in 1950.

He was elected a director in 1954 and became president in 1956. He received further national recognition from the electric utility industry in 1959 with his election to a three-year term as a director of the Edison Electric Institute.

Mr. Gibson has served the business, civic, and religious communities of Greater Hartford with distinction. He is a director of Aetna (Fire) Insurance Company, Arrow-Hart & Hegeman Electric Co., Connecticut Printers, Inc., The Torrington Company and Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, and is a trustee of the Society for Savings.

He is a vice chairman of the Committee for Hartford, a director and former president of Junior Achievement of Hartford, Inc., and a director and former vice president of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce. He is also a director of the Manufacturers Association of Hartford County, a corporator of the Institute of Living, and a regent of the University of Hartford.

For a number of years he served in various offices of the Greater Hartford Community Chest, the Y.M.C.A., and the Children's Services of Connecticut. He served for ten years in Troop C, 122nd Cavalry, Connecticut National Guard, resigning in 1936 as a first lieutenant.

He is senior warden of Trinity Episcopal Church, and a member of the Hartford Club, the University Club of Hartford, and the Hartford Golf Club.

He was married in June, 1932 to Miss Ruth M. Burdick of Hartford, and he and Mrs. Gibson make their home in West Hartford.

Dr. Edmund Burke Boatner

For over two decades, Dr. Edmund Burke Boatner has served as superintendent of the American School for the Deaf, at West Hartford. He is a civil engineer by training, but his profound interest in the education and rehabilitation of the handicapped brought him to his present post.

A native of Potts Camp, Mississippi, he was born on March 20, 1903, son of Franklin Pierce and Mary Edwards (Wills) Boatner. His father, a graduate in medicine at the University of Louisville, practiced as physician and surgeon in Mississippi, and from 1920 to 1928 served in the Mississippi State Senate.

On completing his public school studies, Edmund Burke Boatner attended Millsaps College from 1919 to 1921, and the University of Illinois in 1921-1922. In 1925 he graduated in civil engineering from the University of Mississippi, and in 1933 took further courses at Gallaudet College, leading to the degree of Master of Arts. He also took graduate work at Pennsylvania State College in 1933 and at Columbia University in 1934-1935. His degree of Doctor of Letters was received from Gallaudet College in 1952.

He began his career as a civil engineer on United States government flood control work with the Mississippi River Commission at New Orleans in 1925. The next year he left for Chicago, where he joined the Illinois Central Railroad as a civil engineer. In 1927-1928

he worked in the same capacity for the B-W Construction Company of Chicago, engaged on large building projects at Memphis, Minneapolis, and Cleveland. In 1928 he became associated with the H. K. Ferguson Company, engineers, of Cleveland, for which organization he served as civil engineer and assistant director of purchases until 1932.

In that year, Dr. Boatner relinquished his engineering career, and entered Gallaudet College, where he took special training in teaching the deaf. When this training was completed, he became vocational principal of the New York School for the Deaf in New York City, and in 1935, came to his present post in West Hartford as superintendent and principal of the American School for the Deaf. He quickly won recognition as an able admininstrator, and an authority on the general education and vocational training of the deaf.

Dr. Boatner is president of Captioned Film for the Deaf, Inc, and a trustee of the Society for Savings at Hartford. He is a member of the Rotary Club in that city, the 20th Century Club, Hartford Golf Club and of the Cosmos Club in Washington, D. C. His fraternity is Pi Kappa Alpha. He is Congregational in religious faith.

On July 19, 1928, at Jackson, Mississippi, Edmund Burke Boatner married Maxine Tull, daughter of James Porter and Mai (Bailey) Tull. He has one daughter Barbara, born April 30, 1941, a graduate of Chaffe School.

George Rogers Willis

Executive vice president of the First New Haven National Bank, and treasurer and a member of the board of directors of the High Standard Manufacturing Company of New Haven, manufacturers of target and sport pistols and of revolvers and shoulder arms of high quality, from 1951 until his retirement on July 5, 1958, Mr. Willis is also the owner and operator of the Elm City Appliance Company, the New Haven distributors of Maytag electrical appliances. He is a director of the Connecticut Radio Foundation (Station WELI) and is also a director of the Evergreen Cemetery Association and Fair Haven Union Cemetery.

Mr. Willis was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, on July 3, 1888, the son of Fred Lincoln Willis and of Cuba (Hinckley) Willis. His father, born in 1863, was a locomotive fireman and then a locomotive engineer between New Haven and Springfield, and he was a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He was active in Masonry and died in New Haven in 1933. Mr. Willis's mother

was born in New Britain, Connecticut, in 1865. Active in the Order of the Easter Star, she died in 1926. Mr. Willis attended New Haven High School and then studied at the American Institute of Banking. He entered the employ of the New Haven County National Bank in 1905, and retired in 1958 as executive vice president of the bank, now known as the First New Haven National Bank. It was in 1927 that he became associated with the High Standard Manufacturing Company, Inc., serving as president of the company from 1928 to 1951. Mr. Willis now holds the post of treasurer in the corporation and is a director.

He has been active in the community and has been treasurer and director of the Connecticut Blue Cross Inc. since its inception in 1937. He is a member of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce and the Kiwanis Club and is a Republican in politics. His social connections include membership in the Quinnipiac Club, the Union League and the New Haven Country Club. He attends religious services at the Calvary Baptist Church in New Haven.

Mr. Willis was married at New Haven on June 17, 1911, to Leah Phillips of Troy, New York, who died on April 19, 1929. Mr. Willis had one son by this marriage, G. Kenneth, born at New Haven on July 11, 1912. A graduate of New Haven High School in 1929, he then studied at Exeter Academy and obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Princeton University. An excellent hockey player, he was always captain of his team in school and college, and he played baseball and football, his proficiency in kicking goals in the latter sport defeating Andover and Yale. He is now vice president of the High Standard Corporation, and he is married to Harriett Toole of New Haven. They have one son, Theodore Rogers, born on July 14, 1946.

Mr. Willis was married for the second time at New Haven on October 14, 1930, to Fannie (Woodward) Searles, born at New Haven, on January 14, 1888, the daughter of Frank A. Woodward and of Fannie (Newton) Woodward. Her father was a farmer and both of her parents are deceased. Mrs. Willis is assistant treasurer of the New Haven Hospital Auxiliary and is in charge of the Coffee Shop and Gift Shop. She is president of the Mary Wade Home for aged ladies, and past regent of the Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of New Haven.

By her first marriage, Mrs. Willis had two sons: 1. Raymond Merritt Searles, born in New Haven, studied at Suffield Academy, attended the University of Virginia for two years, and then received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Trinity College. He is married to Virignia Peterson, and they have two daughters: Dorothy and Lydia.

John H. Pland

Florence M. Plant

2. Russell Woodward Searles, born in New Haven, attended Suffield Academy and obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Trinity College. During World War II, he served as a bombardier in the Army Air Force, and he is now employed by the Southern New England Telephone Company. He is married to Margaret Mayo and they have two children: Robert Willis and Susan.

John David Plant

As an industrialist, John David Plant of Hamden, demonstrated the qualities of foresight and resourcefulness in concentrating his attention on a specialized aspect of glove manufacture. He was president of the John D. Plant Glove Company in New Haven. Apart from his role as manufacturer, he was a leader in organizational and church work, and had served two divinity schools as an official.

Born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on July 3, 1888, he was a son of James Chapman and Mary Elizabeth (Greenleaf) Plant. In the paternal line he was descended from John Plant, who came to Branford, from England in 1630 with Betty Roundkettle whom he married; the line continues through John Plant, who was born in 1678 and died in 1752, and married Hannah Whedon, of Boston (1685-1754); James (1716-1795) and Bethsheba Page (1716-1803) Plant; Solomon (1741-1822) and Sarah Bennett (1747-1815) Plant; David (1783-1851) and Catherine Tomlinson Plant; John David (1823-1860) and Eudocia B. Chapman Plant; and James Chapman (1853-1916) and Mary Elizabeth (Greenleaf) (1855-1927) Plant. James C. Plant was an architect. His wife, too, was of old New England stock.

Spending the years of his boyhood and youth at Glencarlyn, Virginia, John D. Plant attended high school in Washington, D. C., and for his advanced studies entered Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1910. He took postgraduate courses at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

His first position was as a teller at the Chase National Bank of New York City, a position he left to become assistant to the controller of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, also in New York. He was not happy in this type of work, however, and quit the latter post with no clear idea of what he wanted to do. Shortly afterwards, on the occasion of a visit to an aunt in Vermont, he became acquainted with the operators of a small company manufacturing cotton gloves. With this organization, he accepted a position as travel-

ing representative, thus becoming familiar with the demand for gloves.

In 1918 he came to Connecticut and founded his own firm under the name of John D. Plant. When he first began the manufacture of gloves, his mother cut the first pattern for him and taught him to run the sewing machine. He then went ahead to manufacture cotton work gloves on a small scale. However, he soon learned that large-volume production was necessary in order to meet competition in this phase of glove manufacture, and accordingly he turned his attention to the production of lightweight cotton lisle gloves, designed for the protection of the work, in industrial applications, rather than the protection of the worker's hands. These have wide utility among the manufacturers of such products as electric fixtures and parts, and in the handling and packing of items with a high finish, to avoid perspiration stains and rusting. The manufacturers of nylon and other sheer stockings supply them to workers in their plants to avoid snagging. In this field of glove production, Mr. Plant was a pioneer, being among the first men to recognize the growth of this need in industry. A plant in Branford, under the management of his son, manufactures the cloth from which the gloves are made at the New Haven plant. Mr. Plant was appointed by the court at New Haven as receiver for the Echlin Manufacturing Company. Further evidence of the public confidence in his grasp of affairs was seen during World War II when he gave broadcasts on O. P. A. matters over Radio Station WELI at New Haven.

Mr. Plant had an excellent reputation as a businessman, both in industrial circles and among his employees. He was a capable executive, whose foresight and response to the needs of the market resulted in the founding of a sound enterprise, and a distinctive contribution to the economic progress of his community. Dr. William Slate, former Director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experimental Station, New Haven, and a close friend of Mr. Plant contributed the following appraisal:

> Everyone who knew John Plant well respected and loved him. He had a fine mind, his judgment was sound and his ethics were of the highest order. He was kind, generous and thoughtful. He liked people and people liked him. At golf or on a trip John was the perfect companion. For him play was relaxation, not a business. An independent thinker, he sometimes spoke bluntly, but one soon learned to accept that and admire him for it. The men and women who worked in his factory were completely loyal and held him in highest esteem. He did not coddle them but he was fair—the perfect boss."

For three years, Mr. Plant served as treasurer of the General Theological Seminary in New York, and he held the office of trustee

and member of the finance committee of the Berkeley Divinity School. He was a devoted lay worker in the Episcopal Church, and a member of the executive council of the Episcopal Diocese of Connecticut.

His memberships included the Harvard Club of Connecticut, the Graduates Club, Faculty Club, Newcomen Society in America, New Haven Country Club, and Mory's. Fond of golf, he was a member of the Connecticut Senior Golf Association. He belonged to the New Haven Lawn Club Association, and was formerly a member of the Rotary Club.

Mr. Plant was a genial man, with a fine sense of humor. He was fond of good company, and had a talent for enlivening the spirit of any social gathering.

On December 28, 1922, John David Plant married Florence Reynolds Mason, the ceremony taking place at Elmira, New York. She is the daughter of William Ellsworth and Jennie Steele (Reynolds) Mason, and was born in Elmira, New York, September 27, 1895. Her family was among the original founders of the First Episcopal Parish in that city of the Finger Lake section of central New York. Both her grandfather and her father were active vestrymen in that city, and her mother was a member of its Woman's Auxiliary. Accordingly, Mrs. Plant was brought up to consider the church as an important aspect of life. She graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree, in 1918, from Elmira College, and took graduate work at Bryn Mawr College the following year. She remained at Bryn Mawr to become assistant to the director of the Department of Social Economy and Social Research in 1919-1920. From 1920 to 1922 she was employed by the United States Rubber Company, Lycoming Branch, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, in the Written Standard Practice Department and as manager of the Ked Shoe office.

After her marriage to Mr. Plant in 1922, she worked with him for several years in the advertising and sales departments of his glove business.

While in Williamsport her church ties were confined to Sunday attendance but upon coming to New Haven, she transferred by letter to Trinity Church, where she became active and is still a member. She was the first chairman of publicity and promotion of the Connecticut Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Episcopal Church in 1941, later serving as recording secretary, vice president and diocesan president, and as president of the New England Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary. Mrs. Plant was a member of the vestry of Trinity Church from 1955 to 1959, and is active in the Woman's

Auxiliary and the Missionary and Benevolent Society. She is a member of the board and past president of Trinity Church Home, which was the first institution to receive state aid for those confined in private old-age homes. Mrs. Plant was effective in obtaining this aid, thus pioneering in a procedure which has since become common practice. She represents the Episcopal Church on the board of the Northfield Conference and is a member of the executive board of the Church Mission of Help. In 1955 she became the first woman appointed to the executive council of the Diocese of Connecticut, where she was a member of a special committee to study the reorganization of the diocese. Mrs. Plant has described the chief element contributing toward her Christian development as personal acquaintance with a few devoted women in the church who were especially interested in the practice of daily prayer and in giving help in letters, devotional reading and guidance.

In interdenominational circles she has been a member of the business and finance committee of the National Council of Churches of Christ in America, takes part in the work of the New Haven Council of Church Women, and has served the Young Women's Christian Association as vice president and as chairman of the maintenance committee. Her interest in her college has continued strong and in 1946 she was a member of the executive council of the Elmira Alumnae Association and was the first president of the Elmira College Club of Connecticut. Mrs. Plant is a member of the American Association of University Women and while legislative chairman in New Haven, made a study of county homes and boards of education. Bulletin 10 of that organization's publications contains an impressive series of charts that were the result of her analysis and art work, a graphic talent related to her hobbies of painting in oil and water colors, and photography. Mrs. Plant is a descendant of distinguished ancestors, and holds membership in the Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. In the light of her contribution to religious work, it is interesting to note that one of her ancestors, Michael Humphrey, was one of the signers of the Act of Toleration passed in 1708 allowing "sober dissenters" (not Congregationalists) to establish their own public worship in Connecticut.

Mr. and Mrs. Plant became the parents of one son, John David, Jr., who was born on February 24, 1929, in New Haven. He attended Hopkins Grammar School, Williston Academy, and Syracuse University in New York State, where he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts. He married Jacqueline Foulds, and they have six children:

i. James Stuart. ii. John David, 3rd. iii. William Huntington. iv. Nancy Christine. v. Jocelyn. vi. Jacqueline.

Mr. Plant's death occurred on October 23, 1958. Wherever he was known, in industry and in civic and church connections, he was respected for his qualities of leadership, and admired for his traits of friendliness and integrity. The following comment from resolutions passed by officials of the Berkeley Divinity School give an indication of the character of the man as he was known to those who worked with him:

> . . . Mr. Plant was one of Berkeley's most loyal and active supporters and responded with promptness and efficiency to any call made upon him in Berkeley's behalf. During the year 1951-1952, when the school had no bursar, he stepped into the breach and without monetary compensation he carried on in that office.
>
> Throughout his whole connection with the school his financial help was generously and continually forthcoming. It was perhaps in the Finance Committee that he spent himself most tirelessly. So great was his love for the School and so selflessly did he serve it that in 1949 he was made an honorary member of the Berkeley Alumni Association.

He left an equally impressive record of achievement and service in each of his other connections.

Pomeroy Day

Formerly a member of the well-known Hartford firm of Robinson, Robinson and Cole, Pomeroy Day has practiced in the city since the beginning of his career. In addition to his law practice, he serves a number of corporations in official capacities, and is now executive vice president of the Connecticut Bank and Trust Company. He is a veteran of military service in World War II, in the course of which he rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel.

A Hartford native, Mr. Day was born on June 21, 1906, and is a son of Arthur Pomeroy and Lucy (Bunce) Day. He received both his advanced academic and his professional training at Yale University, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1928, and his Bachelor of Laws degree three years later. Admitted to the Connecticut bar in 1931, he commenced his practice at Hartford, and he was a member of the firm of Robinson, Robinson and Cole from 1936 to 1958. This is one of the larger Hartford partnerships, engaged in a general practice of law. Mr. Day was one of eleven full members, and there are also several associates. Since August 1958, Mr. Day has been executive vice president of the Connecticut Bank and Trust Company of Hartford.

A member of the State Bar Association of Connecticut, Mr. Day

was chairman of its committee on corporation law from 1952 to 1956, and was appointed by the legislature to a special corporate law revision commission in 1957.

At the time of World War II, Mr. Day served in Military Intelligence, Army of the United States, in which he earned his commission of lieutenant colonel, and was awarded the Bronze Star Medal while serving in the India-Burma Theater. He was in service from 1942 to 1945.

He serves on the boards of directors of Allied Thermal Corporation, Arrow-Hart and Hegeman Electric Company, Connecticut Bank and Trust Company, Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, Fafnir Bearing Company, Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company, Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford Gas Company, J. M. Ney Company, Spencer Turbine Company, and Taylor and Fenn Company. He is a trustee of Hartford Hospital, Wadsworth Atheneum, Smith College, and Kingswood School.

Mr. Day's memberships include The Hartford Club, of which he was president in 1955-1956; Hartford Golf Club; and Woods Hole Golf Club. He attends the Episcopal Church.

Miss Katherine Flateau Long, daughter of George C. Long, Jr., and Winnie Davis (Flateau) Long, became the wife of Pomeroy Day on February 11, 1938. They have four children: 1. Pamela, born on March 2, 1939. 2. Elizabeth, born on June 13, 1941. 3. Roger P., born on April 23, 1945. 4. George C., born on July 24, 1948.

Graham Jones

Active in the investment banking and counselling field from the early years of his career, Graham Jones is now partner in the Hartford investment firm of Cooley and Company, which has its offices at 100 Pearl Street.

He is a native of Hartford, and was born on January 24, 1906, son of the late Russell L. and Harriet (Ingersoll) Jones. His father, who passed away September 11, 1958, was a retired insurance executive. Miss Ingersoll, whom he married, was born in Haddam. Graham Jones graduated from Kent School before entering Princeton University. There he graduated in the Class of 1929, and received his degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Immediately after graduation, Mr. Jones joined the staff of the First National City Bank of New York, working in its foreign exchange department until 1933. In that year he formed a connection with the firm of Clarke, Sinsabaugh and Company, investment counse-

lors, with which he remained until 1936. He then came to Hartford and became a partner in Cooley and Company.

Besides this major business interest, Mr. Jones is a director of the Phoenix Insurance Company and of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company. He is a trustee of the State Savings Bank. All of these are Hartford organizations. From 1937 to 1955, he was a member of the Board of Union Settlement of his city, and was president of that board from 1948 to 1953.

In August, 1942, Mr. Jones entered active service in the United States Navy, in which he was commissioned a lieutenant commander. He remained in uniform until September, 1945, and served in both the Atlantic and the Pacific theaters.

Mr. Jones is a member of The Hartford Club, Hartford Golf Club, and the Farmington Country Club. In line with his calling, he also belongs to the Investment Bankers Association of America. He is a communicant of the First Church of Christ, Congregational, at Farmington. Fond of the out-of-doors, he enjoys the sports of tennis and golf, hunting and fishing.

In New York City, on June 6, 1930, Graham Jones married Helen Adelaide Stewart of that city, daughter of William D. and Adelaide (Gilbert) Stewart. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have two children: 1. Graham Ely, who was born in New York City on January 31, 1933. He graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy and from Princeton University, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1955. Thereafter until September, 1957, he served in the United States Marine Corps. 2. Judith Ingersoll, born at Farmington, on May 2, 1937. She attended Garrison Forest School in Baltimore, Maryland, and the University of Colorado, Class of 1959.

Frazar B. Wilde

For over two decades, Frazar B. Wilde has been president of Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, a firm which he joined at the beginning of his business career, and in which he advanced steadily on his own merits. He has served on other boards as well, and has proved himself a useful citizen in many connections.

A native of Boston, Massachusetts, he was born on January 26, 1895, son of Edwin F. and Caroline (Brooks) Wilde of that city. His forebears came to New England in Colonial times. The Wildes moved to West Hartford in 1905, and the future insurance executive completed his elementary education which had been begun in Boston. He graduated from Hartford Public High School in 1914. In the

summer of 1914 he worked as a reporter on the staff of The Hartford Courant, covering the shore resort news.

On October 5 of the same year he began his connection with the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, working first as an office clerk in the mailing room. Soon he was assigned to miscellaneous work by the office supervisor, J. C. Gorton. He next became utility clerk for the Agency Statistical Department, after which he was promoted to statistical clerk, dealing with contracts and the like, under G. E. Bulkley.

In June, 1916, Mr. Wilde entered military service with Troop B of the Hartford Cavalry, which was assigned to patrol duty on the Arizona-Mexican border. He remained until October. Resuming his connection with Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, he had worked in its Agency Department only a short time when he was once again called up for active duty in the summer of 1917. Sent to Officers Training Camp, he was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Field Artillery. Ordered to Camp Devens, Massachusetts, in December, 1917, he was assigned to the 301st Field Artillery. That winter he was placed on detached duty as instructor and battery commander in the Officers Candidate Training School for artillery officers. July, 1918, found him on his way overseas to join the American Expeditionary Forces in France. There he took the field artillery courses offered by the French military service before being sent to the Reserve Artillery Corps in the Neuf-Chateau area.

In February, 1919, Mr. Wilde returned to civilian activities and rejoined the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company at its Hartford office. After training in the cashier's department, he went out on auditing in the field. In 1920 he became claim adjuster, and by 1924 had become manager of the claim department. In 1925, Mr. Wilde was promoted to secretary of the accident department. In 1927 he became secretary of Connecticut General in charge of the accident department, group insurance and personnel activities. In 1932 he was placed in charge of the agency department, and was also elected vice president and secretary of the company, retaining his control of the agency department. He was named president of the company in 1936, and has filled that position continuously since. Mr. Wilde is a director of the Connecticut Bank and Trust Company, the Bankers Trust Company in New York, the Emhart Manufacturing Company and the Plax Corporation, both of Hartford, and the Holyoke (Massachusetts) Water Power Company. He has been active in the program of the Committee on Economic Development, which he has served as

chairman of the Research and Policy Committee and Program Committee. He is a trustee of C.E.D. and former vice chairman of the Board of Trustees. He is chairman of the Commission on Money and Credit initiated by C.E.D. This Commission is undertaking the first thorough survey of United States public and private monetary and financial policies and institutions since the work of the Aldrich Commission in 1908-1911. Some years ago, he served three years as a member of the board of finance of West Hartford, and remained chairman of that board thereafter until 1939. He is chairman of the board of trustees of Connecticut College. His memberships include The Hartford Club and Hartford Golf Club. He is fond of yachting as well as golf. He is a Republican, and a communicant of St. John's Church. Mr. and Mrs. Wilde have a summer home in Maine. Their residence is at 65 Walbridge Road, West Hartford.

She is the former Miss Mildred Taylor, daughter of William F. and Ellen (MacFadyen) Taylor of Hartford, and it was in that city that she was married to Frazar B. Wilde on March 18, 1916. They became the parents of four children: 1. William Watrous; 2. Frazar B., Jr.; 3. Caroline; 4. Cornelia.

John Caldwell Parsons

Member of the prominent Hartford law firm of Robinson, Robinson and Cole, John Caldwell Parsons has been practicing in the capital city since the beginning of his career. He has held municipal office, and has rendered valuable service on educational and civic boards.

A native of Hartford, Mr. Parsons was born on April 26, 1900, son of Francis and Elizabeth A. (Hutchins) Parsons. Both of his parents are deceased. He completed his preparatory studies at Pomfret School, then entered Yale College, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1922. In 1926 he received his Bachelor of Laws degree, also at Yale.

He began his career in Hartford shortly afterwards, and in 1931 joined the firm of Robinson, Robinson and Cole. With eleven full members and five associates, it engages in a general practice of law, with offices at 750 Main Street. Mr. Parsons is a member of the American Bar Association, the Connecticut Bar Association, and the Hartford County Bar Association.

A Republican in politics, he served his city of Hartford as an alderman from 1931 to 1935. He also has a number of business interests, being a trustee of the Society for Savings. Welfare and cultural causes have received their due share of his time and energies.

He is currently president of the Hartford Public Library Board; is also president of the board of trustees of the Watkinson Library, now at Trinity College; and is a trustee of the Newington Home and Hospital for Crippled Children. He is likewise a trustee of the Watkinson School, and the Hartford Grammar School. His memberships include the Century Association of New York, the Monday Evening Club, The Hartford Club, and Hartford Country Club.

During the World War I period, Mr. Parsons was at Yale, and he served in the Student Army Training Corps. During World War II he served in the legal division and as associate general counsel of the War Production Board in Washington, D. C., 1943-1945. He is fond of active sports—mountain climbing, squash racquets and golf. He and his wife attend the First Church of Christ, Congregational, in Hartford.

She is the former Miss Katharine Bunker, daughter of George and Jeanne Polhemus (Cobb) Bunker, and she became the wife of John C. Parsons in New York City, on December 6, 1939.

William Avery Ellis, M.D.

Dr. William Avery Ellis of West Hartford has won a reputation as one of the leading specialists in surgery of the capital city area. He is a native of Warwick, Rhode Island, and was born on November 1, 1914, son of William A. and Mary V. Brennan Ellis. Attending local public schools, he began his advanced academic and premedical studies at Rhode Island State College, and received his degree of Bachelor of Science in 1936. For his professional training he entered Jefferson Medical School, and there took his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1940.

He interned at St. Francis Hospital in Hartford in 1940-1941; and during 1941-1942, was a Teaching Fellow in Pathology at Georgetown University. He next accepted appointment as Assistant Resident Surgeon at the North Carolina Baptist Hospital in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, remaining on the staff there from 1942 to 1944. He was Resident Surgeon at the Mary Hitchcock Hospital and Clinic at Hanover, New Hampshire, from 1944 to 1946. Dr. Ellis next accepted appointment as staff Associate in General and Thoracic Surgery at that same hospital. He was Attending Surgeon at White River Junction Veterans Administration Hospital in 1947.

In 1948 he returned to Hartford and became an Assistant Surgeon at St. Francis Hospital, later being appointed as an Associate in Surgery. In 1948 he was appointed an Assistant Surgeon at the

Roland M. Bixler

J. McCook Hospital in Hartford; and he has also been Consultant in Thoracic Surgery at St. Mary's Hospital in Waterbury.

In addition to his teaching fellowship at Georgetown, Dr. Ellis was privileged to have two other academic appointments.

From 1942 to 1944 he was an Instructor in Surgery at Bowman Gray Medical School in Winston Salem, North Carolina, and from 1944 to 1947 was an Instructor in Anatomy at Dartmouth Medical College. While he has specialized primarily in General Surgery, Dr. Ellis has retained his interest in Thoracic Surgery as a subspecialty.

He is a Diplomate of the American Board of Surgery; and a member of numerous national, state and county medical societies.

Dr. Ellis has actively pursued his interests in the conservation of natural resources and the management of fish and game. He is an active member of county and state sportsmen's organizations, and in 1958 was appointed to the Advisory Council to the Connecticut State Department of Fisheries and Game. He organized and developed Limestone Trout Club, Inc.

He was married on July 15, 1943 to Claire C. Sullivan, and they have five children: 1. Richard Rogers, born September 4, 1944. 2. Robert Michael, born September 5, 1945. 3. Stephen Jay, born December 29, 1946. 4. Patricia Ann, born October 10, 1955. 5. Barbara Ann, born December 17, 1959.

Roland M. Bixler

Since J-B-T Instruments, Inc., established its plant at New Haven, Roland M. Bixler has been active in its management and at the age of twenty-eight, he became president of the corporation, a key producer of meters, automatic switches, and testing equipment. He is an official of other organizations as well, and takes a full and constructive part in civic, educational and welfare activities.

Born at Bluffton, Ohio, on November 17, 1913, he is a son of David Wilson and Dora (Tschantz) Bixler. Both of his parents were natives of Dalton, Ohio, where his mother was born on April 1, 1885, and his father on March 8 of the following year. Attending the public schools of his native city, Roland M. Bixler graduated from Bluffton Senior High School in 1931. He then began his advanced studies at Bluffton College, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1935.

He began his career in that year as managing editor of the Exchange Club Magazine, a periodical of national circulation published at Toledo, Ohio. Until 1939, he remained in that position, and left

in that year to come to the East and make a survey to determine the location of a plant for J-B-T Instruments, Inc., of which he was a founder. He is the only one of the founders active in its management at the present time. It takes its designation from the initial letters of the three founders' names, Mr. Bixler being represented by the "B" in J-B-T. He chose New Haven as the site for the plant because of its good transportation and communication facilities, and its proximity to Eastern markets and suppliers. At its plant at 133 Hamilton Street, its manufacturing schedule produces, as major products, vibrating frequency meters, rotary selector and lever-action switches, toggle switches, indicating pyrometers, elapsed-time and running-time meters, appliance temperature testers, and special testing equipment.

Initially, the company began operations with what has been described in a small brochure-history as "some ideas, moderate capital, two employees, and two rooms in one section of its present location." Today, well over one hundred persons are employed. It has established an excellent record in employee relations. Distribution of its products is carried out internationally through twenty-five foreign and domestic representatives, and four hundred and fifty distributors. J-B-T Instruments, Inc., also own and operates Shurite Meters, with a plant at 130 Wallace Street in New Haven. This latter firm makes small electrical panel meters. The company's plants have won awards sponsored by the New Haven Safety Council, for the high standards adhered to in its manufacturing operations.

In addition to his connection with the above firms, Mr. Bixler is president and director of the Branford Manufacturing Company, producer of electro-mechanical parts, and a director of Rite Box Manufacturing Company, Inc., of Hamden. He is a corporator of Connecticut Savings Bank. He has taken a lively interest in the programs of industrialists' groups. He serves on the board of directors of Electronic Industries Association, the national trade group of his industry, and in December, 1958 was elected to the board of directors of the National Association of Manufacturers. He is a charter member of the Young Presidents' Organization, also a national body, and since 1954 he has attended the annual seminars of this organization, held at graduate schools at Harvard, Northwestern, and the University of Virginia. In the year 1958, he was program chairman of the Eighth Annual School for Presidents, the meeting of which was held in Honolulu, Hawaii, in April, 1958.

In the local sphere, Mr. Bixler rendered valuable service as chairman of production and industry of the Postwar Council of the

New Haven area. In 1946 he served as president of the New Haven Junior Chamber of Commerce, and he was co-chairman of the New Haven Symphony's first pop concerts at the Yale Bowl. Deeply interested in the cause of education, he is currently chairman of the board of governors of New Haven College, a member of the board of trustees of his alma mater, Bluffton College, and a member of the board of education at Woodbridge, Connecticut, where he makes his home. He is a member of the board of Congregational Community, Inc., a home for retired people being developed at New Haven. He is interested in working for the young as well as on behalf of senior citizens; and serves on the Quinnipiac Council, Boy Scouts of America, and as a member of the board of directors of the New Haven Young Men's Christian Association. He is a communicant of the Church of the Redeemer, Congregational, at New Haven. His local memberships include the Exchange Club, the Quinnipiac Club, and the Woodbridge Club.

In his native city of Bluffton, Ohio, on July 1, 1939, Roland M. Bixler married Margaret Mabel Triplett, daughter of Ray L. and Etta (Lantz) Triplett. Her father, a native of Ohio, was born on November 8, 1883, and her mother was born in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Bixler are the parents of two children: 1. Katharine Anne, who was born on February 22, 1948. 2. David Ray, born April 1, 1953.

Charles J. Zimmerman

Charles J. Zimmerman, president of The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company at Hartford, joined the organization about three decades ago, shortly after he entered the insurance field. He has to his credit an unusual record of achievement in insurance sales and management, and also in civic affairs.

A native of New York City, he was born on January 9, 1902, son of Charles J. and Sophie (Huber) Zimmerman. Graduating from New Rochelle High School in Westchester County, New York, he entered Dartmouth College, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Science in 1923. The following year he graduated from the Tuck School of Business Administration and Finance with the degree of Master of Commercial Science. In October, 1952, he was awarded an honorary Master of Arts degree by Dartmouth College.

He immediately entered the life insurance business as executive manager of the New York Life Underwriters Association. In 1926 he entered field work as an agent for the Fraser agency of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, and in 1928, having made

an outstanding record as a personal producer, he opened a branch office for the agency in Bridgeport, there developing an organization producing over two million a year by 1930. In that year he was recalled to New York as manager of the agency there. He received the Chartered Life Underwriter degree in 1931. In that year, Mr. Zimmerman was appointed general agent of the Connecticut Mutual in Newark, and by 1937 he had built up production from five hundred thousand to seven million dollars per year. In 1935 he was selected by Forbes Magazine as one of "America's Outstanding Salesmen."

In 1937 he was transferred to Chicago as Connecticut Mutual general agent. He again performed a superlative agency-building job, raising that agency from thirty-third to second place in the company's ranks in the short space of five years. Throughout this period he was very active in the National Association of Life Underwriters, being elected a trustee from 1934 through 1936, secretary in 1937, vice president in 1938, and president in 1939, the youngest ever elected to that office. He is also a past director of the National Chapter of Chartered Life Underwriters. During his period as president of the National Association of Life Underwriters, he vigorously advocated many progressive steps which have since been taken. Among the most important of these recognized was the need for revising agent's compensation to include adequate pensions and continuous service fees for the life underwriter. As a result of his vigorous leadership, a compensation committee representing all segments of the business was appointed and began a thorough study of this subject, which has since resulted in fundamental changes in the compensation schedules of many companies.

Mr. Zimmerman represented the life insurance field in 1940, appearing as a witness before the Temporary National Economic Committee in Washington. During 1941 and 1942, he appeared as a witness before the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee on numerous occasions in connection with life insurance taxation, Social Security, and other matters of interest to the life insurance business.

In 1940 he was selected by the Junior Chamber of Commerce as one of "America's Outstanding Young Men." He has addressed insurance and civic organizations throughout the United States and Canada, has written numerous insurance articles, and has been active in the institutional phases of life insurance. He has played a leading part in the growth of the American College of Life Underwriters and in 1941 was elected a trustee of that organization. In 1942 he

was selected by The Insurance Field, a periodical, as "Insurance Man of the Year."

Early in 1942, he was commissioned a lieutenant commander by the United States Navy. In connection with the Navy Personal Finance Program, he traveled throughout South America and the Pacific in 1943, 1944 and 1945. He was separated from the Navy in April, 1946, with the rank of captain, and with the title of Coordinator of Savings Bonds for the Navy, Coast Guard, and Marine Corps. During his four years of service, he received numerous commendations from the United States Army, Navy, and Treasury Departments and prior to his release to inactive duty received a special commendation and ribbon from the Secretary of the Navy.

That same month, Mr. Zimmerman went to the Life Insurance Agency Management Association as director of institutional relations. Under his leadership, the Association became a leading force in the move to coordinate efforts of the many institutional groups in the life insurance business. He had an active part in the activities of the life insurance marketing institutes at major universities and in the cooperative project that led to the formation of the Life Underwriter Training Council. The work of the Association's committees was under his direction, and he was primarily responsible for the progress made in such areas as relations with universities and managerial training. Mr. Zimmerman was elected assistant managing director in July, 1947, and a year later was named associate managing director. He continued to head the institutional relations division. In May, 1951, he was elected managing director to succeed the late John Marshall Holcombe, Jr., founder of the Agency Management Association. In September of that year, he was awarded the John Newton Russell Memorial Award for outstanding and meritorious service to the institution of life insurance. On July 1, 1956, Mr. Zimmerman returned to the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company as president.

Active in civic affairs, Mr. Zimmerman served as general chairman of the Greater Hartford Red Cross Campaign in 1949, also serving as chairman of various committees of the Greater Hartford Community Chest, the Young Men's Christian Association, and other civic organizations. In 1950-1951 he served as chairman of the Dartmouth Alumni Fund Campaign. At present he is serving on the board of trustees of Dartmouth College, and is also chairman of its 200th Anniversary Development Program. From 1951 to 1957 he was a member of the board of overseers of the Amos Tuck School at Dartmouth. He serves on the board of trustees of Hillyer College, and

on the advisory cabinet of the committee of founders, University of Hartford. He is a member of the board of directors of the Greater Hartford Symphony, and chairman of the West Hartford Branch Y.M.C.A. Committee. He is a director of the Hartford Council of the Navy League of the United States; and as a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, serves on its insurance committee. Besides his major business connection, Mr. Zimmerman serves on the advisory board of the West Hartford Branch, Connecticut Bank and Trust Company, and as a director of the Dime Savings Bank. Mr. Zimmerman's favorite outdoor sports are golf and deep-sea fishing.

In New York City on October 17, 1942, Charles J. Zimmerman married Opal Marie Smith, daughter of George and Emma (Christy) Smith. A graduate of the University of Oklahoma, Mrs. Zimmerman serves on the board of directors of the Hartford Symphony. She is a member of the board of the American Red Cross chapter at West Hartford, and has also served the Red Cross as campaign chairman.

A. Chapin Miller

A lifelong resident of Hartford, A. Chapin Miller has been with the Hartford Savings and Loan Association for over two decades and a half, and is now its president. He has also headed the Savings and Loan League of Connecticut.

He was born in Hartford on May 26, 1894, and is a son of Joseph A. and Anna L. (Babcock) Miller. His mother is still living and in good health at the age of ninety-six (June, 1959). A. Chapin Miller attended local elementary schools and East Hartford High School. In 1910, when he was sixteen years old, he was employed by Pratt and Whitney at Hartford as an office boy. In the years which followed, he was promoted to timekeeper, worked in the sales department, and in 1917 won promotion to paymaster. That position he held until 1931, when he resigned to enter the savings and loan business. A small savings and loan association had been established in the Pratt and Whitney organization as early as 1919, and this ultimately became known as the Pratt and Whitney Building and Loan Association. In 1931 it was consolidated with the Hartford Building and Loan Association, and the emergent firm was known as the Hartford Home Savings and Loan Association. Mr. Miller, who was at that time secretary of the Pratt and Whitney concern, joined the new banking company. He continued in his post as secretary until 1942, when he was elected

president. In 1954 the association occupied a new headquarters at 79 Farmington Avenue.

Long active in the Savings and Loan League of Connecticut, Mr. Miller has held office as its president. He has served on various committees of the United States Association of Savings and Loan Leagues. In his home city of Hartford he is a member of the Better Business Bureau and the Chamber of Commerce. He is a communicant of the Episcopal Church, and his favorite outdoor pastime is gardening.

On October 17, 1917, in Hartford, A. Chapin Miller married Clara H. Burkle, a native of that city and daughter of Edwin C. and Clara (Stevens) Burkle. The couple are the parents of the following children: 1. Edwin J., who was born in Hartford on July 13, 1918. He graduated from Hartford High School, and is in the insurance field in Atlanta, Georgia. He was in military service for four years at the time of World War II. 2. Chapin W., born on March 26, 1929, also at Hartford. He is a graduate of Wethersfield High School, and is now sales representative for General Motors Acceptance Corporation with the Mahen Automobile Company. 3. Marilyn, born in Hartford on November 5, 1932. She graduated from West Hartford High School, and is a registered nurse, having received her professional training at Hartford Hospital. She is now the wife of Newton Emerson. Mr. and Mrs. A. Chapin Miller have four grandchildren.

Patrick Henry Fennelly

After ample and varied experience in the printing industry, Patrick Henry Fennelly established his own business in New Haven. The firm, which now has modern headquarters in Hamden, is known as Southern New England Typographic Service, Inc. Mr. Fennelly is its president, and his sons are associated with him.

The family is of Irish origin. Patrick H. Fennelly's father, Patrick Joseph, was born in 1848 in County Kilkenny, and came to the United States in 1861, settling in Delaware County, New York, where he worked on the railroad. For many years he made his home at Roxbury, New York. His death occurred in 1903. His wife, the former Catherine Kalaher, was born in Kingston, New York, in 1859, and died in 1920.

Patrick H. Fennelly completed his public school education at Oneonta, New York, and graduated from high school there in 1907. In that year he began his career working for newspapers in New York State and learning the printing trade. He was in Kingston from 1909 to 1918, working as an employee of the Leader and the Daily Freeman. From 1918 to 1920 he worked in various printing shops

in New York City. In the latter year he went to Stamford, where he became a linotype operator. He continued in that phase of the printing industry until 1931.

With the experience and the confidence necessary to launch his own venture, Mr. Fennelly opened his own business in New Haven in 1931, occupying a small second-floor shop on Temple Street. In this firm, then as now called the Southern New England Typographic Service, Inc., he had one partner, Frank Flynn, and the remainder of their staff consisted of one boy as helper. In 1937, Mr. Fennelly bought Mr. Flynn's share. When in 1935 Mr. Fennelly's older son Richard graduated from high school, he joined the organization. The younger son, Joseph, came with the company in 1946. In 1949 they saw the completion of their attractive new building on Dixwell Avenue in Hamden. So rapidly has the business grown in the past decade that two additions have been made to this building. The company now has a payroll of one hundred full-time employees. An office is maintained at 415 Lexington Avenue in New York City.

Mr. Fennelly, as active as ever in the management of his firm in the role of president, has become a prominent figure in his industry. He is a member of the Printing Industry of Connecticut, the International Type Composition Association, and the Craftsmen's Club. In addition to his trade connections, he is a member of the National Association of Manufacturers, and, in his home city, the Chamber of Commerce and the Union League of New Haven. He is a Roman Catholic, and in politics a Republican.

At Amenia, New York, on October 16, 1915, Patrick Henry Fennelly married Catherine Schrowang. Born August 12, 1892, at Rosendale, New York, she is a daughter of Richard and Catherine (Brown) Schrowang. Her father, a native of Bavaria, was a contractor and owner of a hotel in Rosendale. He died in 1902. His wife was born in Rosendale. She died in 1928. Mrs. Fennelly is a graduate of Kingston Academy, and is a member of the Hamden Garden Club and of church organizations. The couple are the parents of four children: 1. Richard Edward, who was born on April 7, 1917, in Kingston, New York. In 1935 he graduated from Hillhouse High School in New Haven, with honors. He then entered business with his father, and is now vice president and treasurer of Southern New England Typographic Services, Inc. He is a member of the Hamden Lions Club and the New Haven Country Club. Richard E. Fennelly married Gloria Egan, and their children are Susan Gail, Diane, Richard Edward, Jr., Patrick Henry, 2nd, John, James, and Timothy.

A. J. Roetting

2. Catherine Mary, born October 24, 1918, at West New Brighton, Staten Island. She graduated from Hillhouse High School in New Haven in 1936, and has since received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts from Notre Dame College for Girls on Staten Island and the Master of Arts from Columbia University. In 1946 she took her degree of Doctor of Philosophy in History from Yale University. She has been active as a historian, collaborating on a number of historical volumes. She is now research director of Old Sturbridge Village in Massachusetts, working at the museum there. 3. Joseph Patrick, born May 31, 1921, in Stamford. He graduated from Hillhouse High School in 1937. Later enlisting in the United States Army, he was in military service for five years, of which three years were spent in the South Pacific. He held the rank of sergeant. Continuing with his studies after his separation from the service, he completed courses for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in three and one-half years at Yale University, receiving that degree in 1950. He spent a short time with Southern New England Typographic Service in 1946, and is now with the company on a full-time basis. Joseph P. Fennelly married Virginia Lee, and they have three children: Joseph Patrick, Jr., Michael, and Sarah. 4. Robert Francis, born October 24, 1924; he graduated from Hamden High School; he served in the United States Army for one year and then attended and graduated from the University of Illinois School of Journalism in 1951. He is now one of the executives of the Southern New England Typographic Service. He married Eleanor Ann Browns of Bloomington, Illinois. There are five children: Joseph David, Ann Elizabeth, Robert F., Barbara Lois and Christine.

Arthur Jacob Roetting

President and general manager of the Wire Machinery Corporation of America, Inc., since 1954, and the owner and operator of the New Haven Sand Blast Company, Mr. Roetting is a member of the American Society for Metals. He has been active in the metal-working field since 1921.

He was born in Wurzburg, Germany, on June 22, 1905, the son of John Roetting and of Flora (Keisling) Roetting. His father was born in Berlin, Germany, on May 29, 1876, and his mother in Schweinfurt-am-Main, Germany, on March 15, 1881. Mr. Roetting came with his parents to America in 1909, and he graduated from New Haven Ivy Street School in 1919 and from Boardman Trade School in 1921. He took night courses at New Haven Preparatory School from 1930

to 1932, and he studied at New Haven College from 1933 to 1936 as an associate in science.

A machinist and tool-maker with the Universal Wire Machinery Company of New Haven from 1921 to 1928, he was shop foreman from 1928 to 1936, after Universal merged with the Wire Machionery Corporation of America. He became general foreman in 1936, was promoted to sales engineer in 1938, he became plant superintendent in 1939, plant manager in 1941, and works manager in 1945. He has been president and general manager of the Wire Machinery Corporation of America since 1954.

He is a charter member of the Woodbridge Club, and he is a member of the Race Brook Country Club. A Republican in politics, he attends religious services at the Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption in Woodbridge, Connecticut.

Mr. Roetting was married in New Haven on August 11, 1930, to Helen Elizabeth Phillips, born on December 2, 1908, the daughter of William Hudson Phillips and of Agnes (Campbell) Phillips. Her father was born on May 30, 1885, and her mother in 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Roetting have three children: 1. Mrs. Nancy Helen Roetting Clifford, born on January 7, 1932. She has one child, John Clifford, born October 11, 1954. 2. Arthur Jacob, born on March 14, 1938, now serving in the United States Armed forces. 3. David Phillips, born on December 29, 1944, now attending Amity High School in Woodbridge.

Manning Wright Heard

After a number of years in executive posts with the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company, Manning Wright Heard was named vice president and general counsel of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company Group a few years ago. A lawyer, he has spent most of his career in the insurance field.

He is a native of the South, born at Baton Rouge, the capital of Louisiana, on August 31, 1896. His father, William Wright Heard, was for many years conspicuous in the public life of that state, serving as a member of its House of Representatives, as State Auditor, and, from 1900 to 1904, as Governor; married the former Miss Isabelle Elizabeth Manning. Manning Wright Heard received his education in his native state. Graduating from Boys High School in New Orleans, he entered Tulane University. He went on to professional studies at the Tulane University College of Law, and graduated there in 1920.

Shortly after he had begun his career in law practice, Mr. Heard

became assistant district attorney of the Parish of Orleans, Louisiana, in 1920. In 1922 he joined the law firm of Monroe and Lemann in that city, and in 1924 became attorney for the Union Indemnity Company. A resident of Hartford since 1933, Mr. Heard joined the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company in 1933, as an attorney in its Fidelity and Surety Claim Department.

He was elected secretary of this company in 1937, and was promoted to vice president two years later. In 1946, he became general counsel of the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company, while retaining the position of vice president. He was first vice president and general counsel of this firm from 1953 until 1955, when he was elected vice president and general counsel of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company Group. His office is at 690 Asylum Avenue.

He has played his part in municipal affairs in the city of Hartford. From 1945 to 1948 he served on its Board of Finance, and from 1953 to 1958 he served as a commissioner of the Metropolitan District Commission. He was chairman of the Commission in 1953, 1954 and 1955.

As a lawyer, he is a member of the American Bar Association, the Hartford County Bar Association, the International Association of Insurance Counsel, and the American Judicature Society. His fraternities are Phi Delta Phi and Delta Kappa Epsilon, and in his home city he holds membership in the Hartford Golf Club and the Young Men's Christian Association.

The insurance executive is a veteran of World War I, having served with the 336th Field Artillery, a component of the Eighth Division, United States Army, with a commission as first lieutenant.

He is a Baptist in religious faith while his family are Catholic. Mrs. Heard is the former Miss Renee Montagnet, daughter of Oliver P. and Lucie (Sarpy) Montagnet, and she became the wife of Manning Wright Heard in a ceremony at New Orleans, Louisiana, on August 16, 1920. The couple became the parents of three children: 1. Mumford M., who was born on October 29, 1921, and is now deceased. 2. Manning Wright, Jr., born on August 15, 1928. 3. June Judith, born May 22, 1935. The family's residence is at 1391 Asylum Avenue, Hartford.

Chester D. Jorgensen

Over four decades ago, Chester D. Jorgensen came to Hartford and entered the banking business. With the exception of a few years, he has been active in that city's banking leadership since, and is now

president and director of The South End Bank and Trust Company.

Born at Williamsburg, Massachusetts, on November 30, 1897, he is a son of Stephen and Alfreda (Danielson) Jorgensen. Both parents are now deceased. Stephen Jorgensen was a manufacturer of pearl buttons in nearby Haydenville, Massachusetts, and there his son attended the public elementary and high schools. After graduation from Haydenville High School, he gained his first experience in the banking profession as a clerk in the Haydenville Savings Bank, which at that time had two employees—its treasurer and Mr. Jorgensen. He began this connection in 1915, and left for Hartford the following year.

When he first located in the latter city, he joined the staff of the now defunct City Bank and Trust Company. He held various positions over the next five years, and at the time he resigned in 1921, was in charge of the discount department. He next went to Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, where from January, 1922, to May, 1929, he was assistant factory manager for Fuller Brush Company, Ltd., at its plant in that city.

In May, 1929, Mr. Jorgensen returned to Hartford to assist in the founding of the South End Bank and Trust Company. He served as its treasurer from that date until 1952, when he was elected president. He is also a member of its board of directors. As a bank executive, he holds membership in the Connecticut State Bankers Association.

At the time of World War I, Mr. Jorgensen was in the Student Army Training Corps, and trained at Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst.

In his home city, Mr. Jorgensen is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Hartford Country Club. He is fond of golf. He and Mrs. Jorgensen attend the Congregational Church.

She is the former Miss Esther Purrington, a native of Haydenville, and daughter of Wilbur and Eleanor (Luce) Purrington. She became the wife of Chester D. Jorgensen in a ceremony at Haydenville on September 9, 1922. The couple are the parents of the following children: 1. Chester Neil, who was born in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, on November 30, 1925. He graduated from William Hall High School, West Hartford, and Dartmouth College, where he attended the Thayer School of Engineering. He is now an electrical technician with the National Cash Register Company at Dayton, Ohio. Chester N. Jorgensen married Phyllis Yost, of Dayton, and they have a daughter, Nancy, who was born in July, 1955, and a son Richard, born in June, 1958. 2. Eleanor Luce, born March 29, 1929, also at Hamilton, On-

tario. She graduated from William Hall High School and from Edgewood Park School for Girls at Briarcliff. She is now married to Edgar B. Parsons of Windsor, New York. He served in the Army Air Corps during World War II, and is a graduate of Hotchkiss School and Colgate University. They live at Windsor, a suburb of Binghamton, New York, where Mr. Parsons is a special agent for Travellers Insurance Company of Hartford. The couple have three children, all of whom were born in Binghamton: i. Timothy. ii. Edgar B. iii. Cynthia Luce.

Carlos Albert Richardson

Carlos Albert Richardson, Attorney, was born at Mohawk, New York, on September 30, 1895, the son of Charles Duane and Jennie Richardson. He studied economics and business administration at Boston University and law at Northeastern University, leaving his college work to enlist in the Yankee (26th) Division in World War I in 1917. He was wounded in action and after his discharge from the Army completed his law courses at Denver (Colorado) University. Mr. Richardson practiced law in Denver until coming to New Britain in 1930, where he has since been a partner in the law firm of Camp, Williams and Richardson.

In past years, Mr. Richardson has served his city as chairman of the Charter Revision Committee, chairman of the City Plan Commission, chairman of the Board of Police Commissioners, and chairman of the Veterans Commission. He was chairman of the U.N.E.S.C.O. Council of New Britain for four years, State Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Military Order of the Purple Heart, State Lieutenant Governor of Kiwanis International, a director of the Connecticut Society for Crippled Children, vice president of the Community Concerts Association, chairman of the New Britain Salvation Army Advisory Board, and a trustee of the Retreat at Woodstock.

Mrs. Richardson is the former Miss Dorothea Ursula Whitney, daughter of Charles Augustine and Emma Louise (Ruggli) Whitney. They were married at Watertown, Massachusetts, June 1, 1919. Mrs. Richardson is a graduate of Radcliffe College and attended Portia Law School in Boston. For twelve years she served on the State Board of Education of Connecticut, 1939 to 1951. She is a former State President of the Connecticut Division of The American Association of University Women and is a former president of the College Club of New Britain. Mrs. Richardson was president of the Local League

of Women Voters, served on the Board of the Y.W.C.A. and as chairman of the Land Army in New Britain. She was active in war work and continues this activity in veteran's work. She held the chairmanship of the Women's Division of the War Savings Staff of New Britain and chairman of the New Britain Council for Naturalization and Citizenship. Mrs. Richardson is a vice president of the New Britain Symphony. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson have the following children: 1. Carlos Albert, Jr., born on December 10, 1920. 2. Robert Whitney, born on April 30, 1924. 3. Frances Louise (Brautigam), born December 7, 1925.

James Allwood Taylor

Among Hartford industrial executives, James Allwood Taylor is best known as president of the Hartford Machine Screw Company. He is also chairman of the board of The Taylor and Fenn Company, president of Standard Screw Company, and a director of a number of other corporations.

A native of Hartford, he was born on August 10, 1905, son of Charles Lincoln and Bertha (Smith) Taylor. His father, who died in 1944, was president of The Taylor and Fenn Company and of Collins Company. James A. Taylor attended the public schools of his native city and graduated from Hartford Public High School in 1922. In 1926 he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts at Williams College, and immediately afterwards began his connection with the Hartford Machine Screw Company.

He learned the business in its various aspects from practical experience, first working as a machine operator and later advancing to production manager. He was elevated to the vice presidency in 1934, and became president of the corporation in 1945, a position he has held to the present time. In addition to his executive duties with Hartford Machine Screw Company, The Taylor and Fenn Company, and Standard Screw Company, Mr. Taylor serves on the boards of directors of the following concerns: Spencer-Turbine Company, Fafnir Bearing Company of New Britain, Edwin Taylor Lumber Company, Collins Company, Travelers Insurance Company, Travelers Indemnity Company, and Charter Oak Fire Insurance Company. He serves on the Travelers Insurance Company's finance committee. He is a trustee of the Society for Savings, and is a past president of Hartford Hospital.

Mr. Taylor is a member of The Hartford Club, Farmington Country Club, and the Williams Club of New York. He is fond of

outdoor sports, particularly golf and tennis. An Episcopalian, he attends Christ Church Cathedral.

Mrs. Taylor is the former Edith Brainard Davis, daughter of J. H. Kelso and Edith (Brainard) Davis. She is a graduate of Masters School at Dobbs Ferry, New York, and also studied in Paris, France; and she became the wife of James A. Taylor in a ceremony at Fenwick, Connecticut, on September 12, 1931. The couple are the parents of the following children: 1. James Allwood, Jr., who was born in Hartford on June 5, 1934. He graduated from Pomfret School, and from Williams College in 1956, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He is now a lieutenant (j.g.) in the United States Naval Reserve. James A. Taylor, Jr., married Betsy Alden Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Barclay Robinson of Avon, on September 7, 1957. 2. Susan Brewster, born October 27, 1938, in Hartford. A graduate of Oxford School, she is now attending Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts. 3. Davis, born October 13, 1942; attending Deerfield Academy in Massachusetts. 4. Nancy Morgan, born May 19, 1948; attending Renbrook School in West Hartford.

William Henry Mortensen

A varied and useful role in the community life of Hartford is being played by William H. Mortensen, whose major occupational connection for some years has been that of managing director of Bushnell Memorial. He has served as mayor of his city; has held membership on a number of public bodies; has stimulated cultural and entertainment facilities locally; and has exerted his influence in a number of local organizations.

A native of Hartford, he was born on July 15, 1903, the son of Danish parents, John L. and Karen (Petersen) Mortensen. After attending elementary schools in the southern part of the city, he entered Hartford Public High School, and while there became acquainted with Charles F. T. Seaverns, then a member of the faculty. This connection was later to bring him the offer of heading Bushnell Memorial. From high school he went to Antioch College in Ohio, and in later years took courses at Hartford College of Law and evening courses in banking offered by Hartford Bankers' Institute.

Mr. Mortensen began his career with the AEtna Life Insurance Company, serving as assistant to the vice president in charge of casualty agencies from 1924 to 1929. When, late in the 1920s, the trustees of Bushnell Memorial, then being constructed, wished a survey made of the uses to which similar auditoriums in various parts of

the country were being put, Mr. Seaverns as chairman, and his fellow members of the board, sought the help of Mr. Mortensen. He was given a leave of absence from AEtna to make the survey; and the leave of absence became permanent when, on making his report, he was found to possess such a thorough knowledge of management and operations that he was asked to become managing director of the foundation. He has served in this position since 1929.

He has had well over a decade of experience in adult education work, and was long associated with the Bureau of Adult Education then headed by Howard Bradstreet. He gave instruction in naturalization, and assisted immigrants arriving in Hartford from abroad. He also organized a lecture series on foreign policy subjects. He has been consulted by most charitable, religious and civic groups of the Hartford area on their plans for fund-raising programs.

Formerly an alderman-at-large on Hartford's Board of Aldermen, he served as mayor of the city from 1943 to 1945. He held office as state senator from 1942 to 1944. He was a member of the Hartford Board of Education from 1935 to 1939 and in 1951 was appointed chairman of the State Development Commission. When in 1953 a commission was established to study state highway needs, planning, and fiscal resources, he was named to the body. The group recommended a three hundred and seventy-five million dollar construction program, and the means for financing it. In depression days, he had served in the local leadership of the National Recovery Administration. In more recent years, he has been vice chairman of the Connecticut Commission on the Fiftieth Anniversary of Powered Flight; a member of the New England Council; member of the Armed Forces Advisory Committee, First Army; and member of the executive committee of the Connecticut Development Credit Corporation, a statewide banking and insurance credit pool for industrial development.

His term in the mayoralty during difficult World War II years was distinguished by his improvement of public services, his lowering of the tax rate and his uncompromising insistence that wrongdoers be swept out of positions of public trust. Refusing to run for reelection, Mr. Mortensen, following his term as mayor, organized the Citizens Charter Committee, a civic-minded group which, under his inspired leadership, and against the bitter opposition of both major political machine organizations, finally was able to vote into effect the new Council-Manager Charter under which Hartford has been administered since 1947.

Mr. Mortensen's business connections at the present time include

membership on the boards of directors of the Connecticut Bank and Trust Company, the National Fire Insurance Company, and Heublein, Inc., and he is a corporator of the Institute for Living and of Hartford Hospital. He is director and honorary vice president of the Connecticut Opera Association, director of the Hartford Symphony Orchestra, and a member of the Metropolitan District Commission. He is vice president of the Civic Music Association of Hartford and serves as trustee of the Hartford Public Library, the Children's Museum of Hartford, Hartford College, and of the Ella Burr McManus Fund. He is a director of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce and the Knollwood Beach Association, and his present memberships include The Hartford Club, Hartford Golf Club, the University Club, Twentieth Century Club, and Dauntless Yacht Club.

Mr. Mortensen has written a number of articles for newspapers and magazines. He is fond of travel, book-collecting and music. He is a Protestant in religious faith.

On June 9, 1930, William Henry Mortensen married Alice Dorcas Carroll of Burlington, Vermont, daughter of John and Ann (Bolger) Carroll. Mrs. Mortensen is a director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and of the Connecticut Opera Guild. The couple have a summer home at Old Saybrook.

Gerald Godfrey Hotchkiss

Vice president and general manager of Miner, Read and Tullock, Incorporated, New Haven, Connecticut, wholesalers of frozen foods, since 1950, Mr. Hotchkiss is active in professional organizations and is a director of the New England Frozen Food Distributors Association, director of The National Association of Frozen Food Distributors and he also holds the post of director of Miner, Read and Tullock.

He was born in Plainville, on November 29, 1900, the son of George Lewis Hotchkiss and of Anna Mathilda (Gustaveson) Hotchkiss. His father, born in Watkins Glen, New York, followed the carpenter's trade and died in 1941. Mr. Hotchkiss's mother was born in Dalsland, Sweden, and died in 1936. Mr. Hotchkiss graduated from New Haven High School in 1918.

An electrican's helper in 1918, learning the trade, Mr. Hotchkiss went into the wholesale hardware business in 1920 as a warehouseman for Bronson and Townsend of New Haven, becoming a salesman later that year, and remaining in this post until 1930. Sales manager

for Bradley-Smith Company, manufacturers and wholesalers of candy, from 1930 to 1935, he was a wholesale hardware salesman for the firm of Page, Steele and Flagg of New Haven from 1935 to 1945. It was in 1945 that he became associated with Miner, Read and Tullock, Incorporated, wholesalers of groceries and frozen foods. Beginning as assistant to the president, he became vice president in 1950. He was made vice president and general manager in 1950 and is also a director of the firm.

Mr. Hotchkiss has been active in community organizations and in 1958 served as president and a director of the Greater New Haven Chamber of Commerce. A director and past president of the Kiwanis, he is also a member of the executive committee of the New Haven Taxpayers Research Council and is also a member of the Board of Control of the New Haven Safety Council. He is a director of the Better Business Bureau and is a member of the executive committee of the Citizens Action Committee of New Haven, and a director of the Quinnipiac Valley Development Corporation. He is an independent in politics. Mr. Hotchkiss attends religious services at the Edgewood Congregational Church and is a member of the church's board of trustees.

He was married at Smethport, Pennsylvania, on October 7, 1924, to Anne MacGowan, born at Smethport on March 25, 1902, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James MacGowan. Her father was born in Canada and came to the United States as a boy. Both of her parents are deceased. Mrs. Hotchkiss graduated from Hillhouse High School, New Haven, in 1920, she is chairman of the maintenance committee of the Young Women's Christian Association, is active in church work and is a member of the New Haven Badminton Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Hotchkiss have three sons, all born in New Haven: 1. Welles Thompson, born on February 22, 1927, graduated from Hillhouse High School in 1944 and obtained the degree of Bachelor of Engineering from Yale University in 1949. During World War II, he served eighteen months, in 1945 and 1946, in the United States Navy. Now an electrical engineer for the Combustion Engineering Corporation of Windsor, Connecticut, he is married to Elizabeth Maffe and they have three children: Mark, Wendy and Dorra-Lee. 2. Gerald Godfrey, Jr., born on September 22, 1930, graduated from Hillhouse High School in 1948 and obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Yale University in 1952. He served with the United States Marines eighteen months in 1953 and 1954, and is a captain in the Marine Reserves. He is associated with Time,

Johnson Brooks

Incorporated. He is married to Patricia Jane Vollner. 3. Stephen MacGowan, born on January 25, 1939, graduated from Hillhouse High School in 1956 and is now a student at Bates College.

Whitney Lawton Brooks

Whitney Lawton Brooks began his career with The Brooks Bank and Trust Company of Torrington in the early 1940s, and, in the intervening years, he has progressed steadily to the position of secretary-treasurer. He is an official of another bank and of an insurance agency; is interested in welfare and community causes; and takes a special interest in the study of regional history, holding office in several groups having this common point of interest.

A native of Torrington, he was born on December 13, 1918, son of Charles Kenneth and Laura Marana Brooks. His father was with the American Brass Company in that city, and at Toronto, Ontario, during most of his career. Entering the United States Marine Corps at the time of World War I, he served in France. His death occurred in 1955. His wife survived him, and is now remarried, to Kenneth B. Meurer of Litchfield. She was for some years treasurer of The Brooks Bank and Trust Company, until her retirement in 1945.

Completing his secondary studies at The Kent School, Whitney L. Brooks graduated there in 1937, and in 1941 he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts at Williams College. In that year he began his career in banking as a teller with The Brooks Bank and Trust Company at Torrington. He left in 1943 to serve in the Army of the United States, and was a sergeant in the Finance Department. He spent two years in Greenland, and received his honorable discharge in February, 1946.

Resuming his connection with the bank at that time, he was appointed note teller, and was promoted to office manager in 1950. In 1952, he completed professional courses at the Graduate School of Banking of Rutgers University, and the same year joined the management staff of the Brooks Bank and Trust Company as treasurer. He has been secretary as well as treasurer since 1955.

Mr. Brooks is also a corporator and trustee of The Torrington Savings Bank, and is secretary and a director of Burns, Brooks, and McNeil, Inc., an insurance agency. Welfare and community causes in Torrington, and the cause of culture and public education as well, have benefited from the bank executive's interest and devoted service. He is secretary-treasurer and a trustee of The Torrington Library, and assistant treasurer of The Hillside Cemetery. He is secretary-

treasurer and a trustee of The John Brown Association, and treasurer of the Litchfield Public Health Nursing Association.

His profound interest in history has brought him a number of other organizational responsibilities. He is currently vice president of The Torrington Historical Society; president of The Connecticut League of Historical Societies; and a director of the North American Association of Historic Sites Public Officials. In 1956 he was appointed to a four-year term as chairman of the Connecticut Historical Commission. His memberships include the Litchfield Historical Society, the Connecticut Historical Society, the Antiquarian and Landmarks Society, the American Association of State and Local History, the New England Numismatic Association, and the American Numismatic Association. Coin-collecting is one of his hobbies. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, having applied for membership by virtue of descent from Joseph Brooks of Goshen; and his membership in the Society of Colonial Wars is predicated upon descent from Governor William Leete, Colonial Governor of Connecticut in 1676.

As a veteran of World War II, Mr. Brooks is a member of Post No. 38 of the American Legion. He is also a member of the Torrington Club and Litchfield Country Club. An Episcopalian, he attends St. Michael's Church in Litchfield.

At Grace Church in New York City, on May 7, 1945, Whitney Lawton Brooks married Nancy Pierson Hirosé. She was born there, the daughter of Arthur Pierson and Marguerite (Byrnes) Hirosé. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks make their home on Goshen Road in Litchfield, and they are the parents of two children, both of whom were born in Torrington: 1. Marguerite Laura, born on September 10, 1946. 2. Marana Lawton, born July 18, 1949.

Barnard Flaxman

At an early age, Mr. Flaxman came to this country from Russia, where he was born on October 5, 1899, son of Harry and Ida (Aber) Flaxman, who are now deceased. The family settled in Hartford, and Barnard Flaxman attended the city's public schools and graduated from Hartford Public High School. He went to Syracuse University for his advanced studies, and graduated there in 1922 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. While at Syracuse during the World War I period, he was a member of the Students' Army Training Corps.

In the year of his graduation, he began his career in the field of business research with the Standard Statistics Company. In 1924 he left that connection to join the investment staff of the Hartford

Fire Insurance Company, and, in 1937, he was elected assistant secretary of that firm. In 1938 he became assistant secretary of the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company. He became secretary of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company in 1944, and secretary of the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company in 1947. The following year he was elected assistant vice president of both the above companies. In 1952 he was promoted to vice president of both firms, at the same time becoming financial vice president of New York Underwriters Insurance Company and the Hartford Live Stock Insurance Company. Mr. Flaxman was elected vice president of Citizens Insurance Company of New Jersey and Twin City Fire Insurance Company and financial vice president of London-Canada Insurance Company in 1956. He is a director of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company, New York Underwriters Insurance Company, the Hartford Live Stock Insurance Company, the Citizens Insurance Company of New Jersey, Twin City Insurance Company of Minneapolis and Columbian National Life Insurance Company. He is also a director of the Hartford National Bank and Trust Company, and a trustee of the Mechanics Savings Bank of Hartford.

Mr. Flaxman is a member of the Hartford Investment Group, the New York Society of Security Analysts, and the National Federation of Financial Analysts Societies. Interested in promoting the educational facilities and the cultural life of his community, he serves as a trustee of his alma mater, Syracuse University, and on the finance committee of the Hartford Art School, and he is a corporator for the Institute of Living and a member of the advisory cabinet of the University of Hartford.

He is a member of Phi Epsilon Pi fraternity, and of Tumble Brook Country Club at Bloomfield, and his religious affiliation is with Temple Beth Israel at West Hartford.

In New Haven, on June 24, 1928, Barnard Flaxman married Bessie Aaron, daughter of Jacob and Dora (Rudolph) Aaron. The couple are the parents of three children: 1. Robert A., who was born on August 22, 1930. He attended Syracuse University and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Hillyer College of the University of Hartford in 1952. Married to Barbara, daughter of Irving Friedenn of West Hartford, he has a son, Jon, born March 22, 1957. 2. Donald H., born May 27, 1934, who was graduated from Harvard College in 1956 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. 3. Doris, who was born November 2, 1940, is attending Syracuse University.

William P. Conklin

Since the beginning of his career in industry, William P. Conklin has been with The J. M. Ney Company of Hartford, and is now president of this firm, which manufactures precious-metal alloys for dental and industrial uses.

Mr. Conklin is a native of Hartford, and was born on August 14, 1907, son of William P., Sr., and Edith I. (Ney) Conklin. His father too had been identified with The J. M. Ney Company for many years, and was its treasurer for some years before his death, in August, 1940. Mrs. Conklin died in 1934. Attending Kingswood Academy in West Hartford until 1922, the younger William P. Conklin then entered Hotchkiss School at Lakeville to complete his preparatory studies, and graduated there in 1924. In 1928 he took his degree of Bachelor of Philosophy at Yale University.

In that year he began his connection with The J. M. Ney Company, starting in the capacity of shipping clerk in the Chicago branch office. He returned to Hartford in 1932 as advertising manager, and at the same time was made a member of the board of directors. He was elected secretary of the corporation in 1934; became vice president and treasurer in 1941; and having had valuable experience in these other executive offices, assumed his duties as president in February, 1947, succeeding his uncle, Harry C. Ney. Mr. Ney had been president of the company from the time of its incorporation in 1909. Its history goes back much farther than that, however. It was founded by Marcus Bull, at Hartford, in February, 1812. For many years it has specialized in making various alloys of precious metal.

In addition to serving as president of this long-established firm over the past decade, William P. Conklin is a director of the Hartford National Bank and Trust Company, the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, the Middlesex Mutual Assurance Company of Middletown, Connecticut Printers, Inc., the Arrow-Hart and Hegeman Company and the Spencer Turbine Company of Hartford. He serves on the board of trustees of the Kingswood School of West Hartford, and is also a member of the board and of the executive committee of Hartford Hospital.

Mr. Conklin is a veteran of service in the United States Navy during World War II. He served as a storekeeper, third class. He is a member of the Farmington Country Club and the Norfolk Curling Club. He and his family attend the First Church of Christ, Congregational, in Farmington.

At Walpole, Massachusetts, on June 1, 1935, William P. Conklin

married Anne L. Allen, daughter of Philip R. and Anne L. (Kirkham) Allen. For many years her father was president and chairman of the board of Bird and Son, manufacturers of roofing materials, linoleum, and other building materials. Mrs. Conklin attended Beaver Country Day School at Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, and also attended Smith College at Northampton, Massachusetts. The couple are the parents of three children: 1. John M., who was born in Hartford on June 22, 1937. He graduated from Kingswood School in 1955 and from Yale University in 1959. 2. Edward K., born in Hartford on September 25, 1941; a graduate of Kingswood School in 1959. 3. Anne L., born September 6, 1946; a student at Oxford School in West Hartford.

Honorable Edwin H. May, Jr.

The former United States Representative in Congress from the First District of Connecticut is a Hartford insurance man, Edwin H. May, Jr. He is one of the younger business and political leaders of his state, and was elected to his present office in 1956. Mr. May's home is in Wethersfield. On December 9, 1958 he became Connecticut State Republican Chairman.

A native of Hartford, he was born on May 28, 1924, son of Edwin H., Sr., and Dorothy Wells (Hannum) May. He is a descendant of Thomas Welles, the fourth governor of Connecticut, who held office from 1655 to 1658. Living in Wethersfield from his boyhood years, the younger Edwin H. May graduated from high school there in 1942. As a high school student, he was president of his class, and won letters in soccer, basketball and baseball. He took his advanced courses at Wesleyan University, where he majored in government, and received his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1948. He was secretary-treasurer of the student government there, and continued to play soccer, basketball and baseball. He received the Olin Scholarship, the highest all-around student award.

From 1943 to 1945, Mr. May served in the United States Army Air Force, being a pilot and instructor with the rank of second lieutenant. He is currently a captain in the Air Force Reserve.

Entering the insurance business at the beginning of his career, Mr. May joined in forming the firm of May, Potter and Murphy, Inc., in 1956, and is now its president. The agency's address is 129 Trumbull Street, Hartford.

Mr. May has to his credit an exceptional record of civic service. He has served as president of the Greater Hartford Junior Chamber

of Commerce; as president of the Connecticut Junior Chamber of Commerce, and as vice president and national director of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce. He has been division chairman of the Hartford Community Chest, and vice chairman of the local chapter of the American Red Cross, as well as captain in its campaigns. He responsibly carried out important flood-relief work as a member of the executive committee of the United Service Clubs of the Connecticut Flood Relief Fund. He is currently on the boards of directors of the Goodwill Boys' Clubs, the Volunteer Bureau of Greater Hartford, the Junior Republic, and Charter Oak Council of Boy Scouts of America; he is an Eagle Scout and he formerly served as a director of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce and the Symphony Society of Greater Hartford. Mr. May was co-founder, and first co-chairman, of the Insurance City Open Golf Championship. On several occasions, he has received recognition for his role in civic affairs. He was voted Outstanding Young Man for Greater Hartford in 1954; Outstanding Young Man in Connecticut in 1955; and in 1954 was chosen outstanding state president of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.

In his home community of Wethersfield he also has a record of useful activities. He has been justice of the peace there, and active in political affairs, being a member of the Young Republican Club and the Republican Committee of District 2. He has taken a full part in the programs of the Lodge for Governor Club, of which he was vice chairman, and in the Ike for President Club. He is a member and past president of the Wethersfield Veterans Association, and a member of the Businessmen's and Civic Association of Wethersfield. His church affiliation, with the First Church of Christ, Congregational, is also in that city.

Mr. May was elected to represent the people of the First District of Connecticut in the Congress of the United States in 1956.

On July 19, 1947, Edwin H. May, Jr., married Jean Blease, who is the daughter of Douglas A. and Dorothy (Smith) Blease, natives of Wethersfield. Mrs. May completed her secondary studies at the high school there, after which she attended the University of Connecticut. The couple are the parents of three children: 1. Edwin H., 3rd, born August 12, 1948. 2. Laura, born May 25, 1951. 3. Lisa, born January 31, 1955.

Herman Robert Giese

Herman Robert Giese has to his credit a varied career in in-

dustry, which has taken him to various parts of the country, and to responsible posts with well-known manufacturers. His present connection with Sargent and Company of New Haven began in 1942, and he is now executive vice president of this company. He is director of several other local organizations.

Born at Denver, Colorado, on October 13, 1904, he is a son of Herman A. and Louise Annette (Schlacks) Giese. His father was a native Easterner, born at Newark, New York, in 1875. For many years he was western sales manager for a leather goods company, Charles A. Schieren Company of New York, and during that time the family made their home in Denver. They later moved to Chicago, and Herman A. Giese died at New Haven in March, 1954. His wife, the former Louise Schlacks, was born in Chicago in 1872. She passed away May 4, 1959.

Herman R. Giese completed his public school education in his native area and graduated from East Denver High School in 1921. He then entered the University of Colorado at Boulder, and there graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering in 1925. In 1927 he completed courses at Harvard University leading to the degree of Master in Business Administration.

He went to Buffalo, New York, that same year to begin his career with the Barber Asphalt Company, remaining with that organization until 1929. Thereafter until 1931 he was with Nash Motors Company in Milwaukee. From 1932 to 1936 he held a position with Stewart-Warner Corporation in Chicago, Illinois, which he left to join the musical manufacturing firm of Rudolph Wurlitzer Company at DeKalb in the same state. He remained there until 1938, when he went to Evansville, Indiana. Until 1942 he was with the Hoosier Lamp and Stamping Corporation in that city.

Mr. Giese returned to the East in 1942 to accept a position as works manager with Sargent and Company at New Haven. This firm engages in the manufacture of builders hardware and hand tools. He was promoted to vice president in 1948, while continuing his duties as works manager until 1955, when he was made vice president and general manager. He was made executive vice president in 1959. He also serves on the corporation's board of directors.

Mr. Giese is an associate director of the First New Haven National Bank, a trustee of the Connecticut Savings Bank, and a director of Ball and Socket Manufacturing Company of Cheshire. He also serves on the board of the Grace-New Haven Community Hospital. He was formerly a director of the Manufacturers Association of

Connecticut and of the New Haven County Manufacturers' Association.

Active in the Greater New Haven Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Giese formerly served as its president. He is also a member of the New Haven Lawn Club Association, the New Haven Country Club, the Harvard Club of New York, and The Madison Beach Club. His fraternities are Sigma Tau, honorary engineering, and Phi Delta Theta, social. In politics he is a Republican.

In Chicago, Illinois, on October 3, 1936, Herman Robert Giese married Margaret Alene (Reimers) Griffin. Her first husband, Donald C. Griffin, is deceased. Her father, Theodore Reimers, was born at Grand Island, Nebraska, in 1872. A rancher, he died in 1950. Alta Mae Bake, whom he married, was a native of Philadelphia, and died in 1940. Mrs. Giese was born at Fullerton, Nebraska, on September 14, 1908, and attended Miss Wolcott's School in Denver, Colorado, Kemper Hall, Kenosha, Wisconsin, and The University of Colorado, where she was a member of Delta Gamma sorority. Before moving to Madison Mrs. Giese was on the boards of the Grace-New Haven Hospital Auxiliary, and the New Haven Symphony. She was active in the Spring Glen Garden Club and St. Thomas Episcopal Church. She is now on the board of the Yale Art Gallery and a member of the Madison Garden Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Giese raised her daughter by her first marriage, Joan Margaret Griffin, who was born April 25, 1930, at Hartford, Connecticut. She was legally adopted by Mr. Giese. She graduated from Prospect Hill School in 1948, and from Smith College in 1952. She is a member of the New Haven Junior League. She is married to Frank Kenna, Jr., and they live in Woodbridge. Their children are: Margaret Alene, Cynthia Verti, Frank Kenna, 3rd, and Herman Robert Kenna. Mr. and Mrs. Giese live on Green Hill Road, Madison.

Charles Foster McNeil

Dean of New Haven's insurance men, Charles Foster McNeil retired in recent years after more than six decades in the successful management of an agency. He remains active in community life and as an official of the Pine Orchard Association.

A native of Cornwall Bridge, Connecticut, he was born on April 1, 1871, son of Virgil Foster and Alice (Curtis) McNeil. His father, born at Sheffield, Massachusetts, enlisted for Union service in the Civil War from Salisbury, which is also in the Berkshires area of that state. His first position in industry was as salesman for an iron

mine at Warren, Connecticut, and he was the first salesman to call upon the Malleable Iron Fittings Company at Branford. Later he entered the insurance business, founding the Virgil F. McNeil Agency in New Haven, which still carries his name. It has been in existence since 1886. His death occurred in 1933. Alice Curtis, whom he married, was a native of Warren, Connecticut. She too is deceased.

Charles F. McNeil completed his formal education at Gunnery Academy in Washington, Connecticut. For one year he worked in a florist's shop in New York City, and then, in 1892, he came to New Haven to take over the insurance office which had been founded by his father. This he operated until his retirement in 1955. He became its president in 1925, and held that office as long as he remained active in the organization. Its management has gone to the third generation of the family in the person of his son, Virgil Johnston McNeil.

Although now living in retirement in New Haven, Charles F. McNeil has remained active in the post of treasurer of the Pine Orchard Association, a position he has held for the past fifty years. He was formerly a director of the Young Men's Christian Association at New Haven. He was a member of the Quinnipiac Club and the New Haven Country Club, and is a member of the Pine Orchard Club and the New Haven Colony Historical Society. In politics he is a Republican, and he attends the Congregational Church.

At the time of the Spanish-American War, Mr. McNeil was commissioned an officer in the New Haven Grays, but he was not in active service.

At the First Congregational Church of New Haven, on April 19, 1897, Charles Foster McNeil married Louise Telford Johnston. Born in that city on November 18, 1870, she was the daughter of James and Emma Jane (Elliott) Johnston, and descendant of Thomas Telford who built the bridge across the Firth of Forth in Scotland. He is buried in Westminster Abbey. Mrs. McNeil's father was born at Hamilton, Ontario, and for many years he was general manager of the Candee Rubber Company, now a part of the U. S. Rubber Company. Emma Jane Elliott, whom he married, was a native of New Haven. Mrs. McNeil attended Hillhouse High School in New Haven, and was a member of the Garden Club and other women's organizations. She died in 1954.

Mr. and Mrs. McNeil became the parents of three children: Ruth, who died in infancy, Alice, and Virgil Johnston McNeil. Alice was born on March 5, 1898, in New Haven. She attended Dana Hall and

Pine Manor, and is married to Thomas A. Sturgess, who is now president of Virgil F. McNeil and Company, Inc. Their children: i. Charles T. Sturgess, who married Jane Jockmus. They have two children: Jeffrey and Leslie. ii. Macneil Sturgess, who is associated with the McNeil firm. He is married to the former Miss Barbara Duke, and they have four children: Thomas Estel, Elizabeth Ann, and twins Douglas Campbell and David Elliott. Virgil Johnston McNeil, only son of Charles Foster and Louise Telford (Johnston) McNeil was born on December 12, 1904 in New Haven. He attended Choate School and graduated from Dartmouth College in the Class of 1928. As an undergraduate he was a member of Kappa Kappa Kappa fraternity. For four years he was building manager of the Liberty Building in Bridgeport, and in 1932 he joined Virgil F. McNeil and Company. Since that time he has held office as its vice president. Since 1956 he has been president of the Pine Orchard Association. He is a member of the Pine Orchard Club and of Hiram Lodge No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons. On June 13, 1929, in West Haven, he married Edith Virginia Marshall, who was born October 31, 1905 in West Haven. She attended Gateway School in New Haven, Walnut Hill School at Wellesley, Massachusetts, and Smith College, where she took her degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1928. She is active in Red Cross work, is a member of the Garden Club, and is vice president of the Class of 1928 of her college. Mr. and Mrs. Virgil J. McNeil have three children: i. James Marshall, born September 18, 1931, in New Haven. He attended Hamden Hall and Berkshire Academy, and took his degree of Bachelor of Arts at Hobart College in 1954. He has also attended the University of Connecticut Graduate School. He married Barbara Jean Cole, and they have two children: Jean Diane, and James, Jr. James M. McNeil is with Travelers Insurance Company. ii. Mary Louise, born June 12, 1933, in New Haven. She attended Hamden Hall and Walnut Hill School. She married Donald R. Welch of Branford, and they have three children: Virginia Victoria, Linda Louise, and Susan. iii. Margaret Ann, born July 11, 1936, in New Haven. She attended Hamden Hall and Walnut Hill School, and in 1958 received her degree of Bachelor of Arts from Smith College, and is now working for the Polaroid Company in Boston, Massachusetts.

Ciro Paolella

Many an outstanding and distinctively American career has had

Ciro Paolella

its beginning when a young immigrant lad, arriving in this country, has found that, in fact, its streets are not paved with gold—that much hard work stands between him and the realization of his dream, and that this country always stands in need of the services of those who arrive bringing determination, faith, and vision. This tacit understanding, this partnership between the immigrant and his chosen country has immeasurably enriched both. Connecticut has in the Paolella family an excellent example of the meaning of such a relationship.

Ciro Paolella was born in Italy in 1892. His father died three months before his birth, and when he was quite young, his mother also died. The early years of his life were very precarious and difficult. He managed to complete three grades in the local schools, but beyond that point he was self-educated, and, as the saying runs, "a credit to his teacher."

He also had an apprenticeship in the mason's trade in his native land, and when he arrived in the United States at the age of sixteen, he first went to Hackensack, New Jersey. He was there only a short time, and later the same year came to New Haven. There he followed the trade of stone and brickmasonry from 1908 until 1920. He had learned his business well, and when in 1920 he started working under his own name, he made rapid strides as a home-builder. Through individual study, he had learned enough about design to provide architectural services as well. As contractor, architect and builder, he became head of a thriving organization.

It was in 1922 that he first started making concrete blocks for his own use. Other contractors, persuaded of the quality of his product, began to place orders for the blocks, and he soon had a second business venture on his hands. But on his path to success he was to encounter at least one more serious roadblock. In 1925 he took a contract to remodel a small hotel. To complete this, his biggest job to date, he incurred financial obligations, and was to receive first mortgage on the completion of the work. He went ahead in full confidence that the transaction would be authorized, but the mortgage never came through and he lost over sixty thousand dollars—his life earnings. The beginning of the year 1926 found him with a few pieces of equipment, which were not fully paid for. These he offered to return, but the company from which he had purchased them proved to be a more reliable friend than the erstwhile mortgagor, and asked him to keep the equipment and pay when he could. With this encouragement, he borrowed three hundred dollars to make a down payment on the four and one-half acres on which the main plant and office of Plasti-

crete Corporation now stand. On Christmas Eve, 1926, using a horse and wagon which he had borrowed, and an aged truck which he owned, and with his sons helping him, he moved all of his equipment to the vacant lot. From the time this move was made, he concentrated his attention on the manufacture of concrete blocks, for which he had developed a substantial demand.

Starting out afresh, he faced a lack of adequate plant and production facilities. For three years he worked in the open, making blocks with hand machinery, without even a roof against the weather. His boys helped him, getting up at six in the morning, working until school hours, then returning after classes were over. Philip, who is now executive vice president of the company had secured an excellent position with Rockbestos in New Haven as soon as he graduated from high school; but the urge to be a part of the family working team was stronger and he left the job to join his father. It was his assignment, at that time, to go on the road building sales for the blocks which were being produced in increasing quantity. The first big break came when the Paolellas received the contract to provide the blocks for the Hamden High School. It was a moral victory as well, for it indicated that concrete block had become "socially acceptable" for major public construction projects. Since that time the company's volume of business has grown steadily, doubling and redoubling. Plants have been established at Hartford, Waterbury, North Haven, and Willimantic as well as at Hamden, and in all there are more than three hundred employees on the payroll.

The company was incorporated in 1922, and its name was changed to Plasticrete Corporation in 1945. Its founder, Ciro Paolella, is still active in its management, although at the time of writing he is enjoying an extended trip to his native Italy. He is president of Plasticrete Corporation and of all its affiliates. The parent company has its headquarters at 1883 Dixwell Avenue in Hamden, and there also are located the facilities of Plasticrete Glazed Products, Plasticrete Aggregates, Inc., and Plasticrete Brick Corporation. The D. and R. Corporation, also in Hamden, is an affiliate, as are the following firms: Plasticrete-Waterbury, Inc., at Waterbury; Plasticrete-Hartford Concrete Units, Inc., in Hartford; and The Stiles Corporation in North Haven.

Ciro Paolella is a member of the Hamden Italian-American Independent Club. A communicant of St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church, he is a member of its Holy Name Society.

In New Haven, in 1914, Ciro Paolella married Mary Jennie

Cassella. She too is a native of Italy, born on June 23, 1898, and came to this country with her mother when she was seven years old. They settled in New Haven, and she attended Ivy Street School in that city. The couple became the parents of the following children: 1. Philip, who was born in New Haven, on April 3, 1915. He attended Hillhouse High School, and New Haven Junior College. He began work for Rockbestos, and was given a good position in its office, but left to do sales work for his father, and his efforts helped the company expand its volume of trade and attain its present proportions. Since 1950 he has held the office of executive vice president. He is active in the Knights of Columbus, in which he holds the Fourth degree. He has received honors from the Pope (the late Pius XII), having been appointed a Knight of St. Gregory in recognition of outstanding work on behalf of Catholic charitable programs. Philip Paolella married Angelina Gagliardi, and they have six children: i. Mary Jane. ii. Philip, Jr. iii. Joseph Richard. iv. Ann Marie. v. Ciro Michael. vi. John Paul. 2. Alfred, who was born August 28, 1916, at New Haven. He attended Hillhouse High School for two years, and completed his secondary studies with two years of evening courses at Commercial High School. He is now treasurer of Plasticrete Corporation. Alfred Paolella married Mildred Gambardella, and their children are: i. Ciro Gerald. ii. Joanne Marie. ii. Leonard Alfred. iv. Alfred, Jr. 3. Ralph, born on July 15, 1918. He attended Hillhouse High School for two years and Hamden High for two years, graduating in 1937. From 1942 to 1945, he served in the United States Army, and was in the European Theater and Iceland. He is now vice president of Plasticrete Corporation. In 1941, Ralph Paolella married Eleanor Ruwet. Their children: i. Jean Louise. ii. Ciro Ralph. iii. Robert Philip. iv. Ronald Alfred. 4. Rose, born July 31, 1920. She attended Commercial High School and transferred from there to Hamden High School, where she graduated in 1937. She is now secretary of Plasticrete Aggregates Corporation. She is the wife of Arnold Caputo, who is director of Promotion and Product Research at Plasticrete. They have seven children: i. Patricia Ann. ii. Thomas Gerald. iii. Pamela Mary. iv. Rosanne Rita. v. Arnold Peter. vi. Paula Marie. vii. Elizabeth Ann. 5. Helen, who was born on August 24, 1924. She is a graduate of Hamden High School, and is the wife of Frank DeToro, who is sales manager for the parent firm, Plasticrete Corporation. They have five children: i. Frances Ann. ii. Dolores Mary. iii. Jennifer Helen. iv. Mary Ann v. Armand. 6. Mary Jane, born on April 18, 1929; a graduate of Hamden High School. She is secretary of Plasti-

crete Corporation. The wife of Paul Morello, personnel manager of Plasticrete Corporation, she is the mother of six children: i. Louis Rocco. ii. Rosemary. iii. Paul John. iv. Roberta Ann. v. William Ciro. vi. Sally Ann.

Austin Dunham Barney

Austin Dunham Barney, of Farmington, chairman of the board of directors of The Hartford Electric Light Company, was born in Hartford on November 7, 1896, his birthplace being the old home of Mark Twain. For three generations his family has been associated with The Hartford Electric Light Company and among its pioneers.

He is the son of the late Danford Newton Barney and Laura (Dunham) Barney, daughter of the late Austin C. Dunham, who was the first president of the Hartford utility and an early leader in the power industry in the East. Mr. Barney's father, also, was for many years an officer of the company. The family has long resided in Farmington.

His career has been one of distinguished public service in state and municipal office and community, civic and welfare activities. In utility, legal, financial and insurance circles, his interests have been widespread.

Mr. Barney was appointed president of the Connecticut Public Welfare Council in 1937, having been first appointed to the Council by Governor Cross in 1933, and was reappointed by successive governors and continued as such until the Council was abolished in 1956.

He represented the Fifth District in the State Senate in 1933 and 1935, serving on the finance, fish and game and other committees.

As a member of the Connecticut Special Tax Commission of 1933, appointed by Governor Cross, Mr. Barney took part in the inquiry into the State's tax structure which culminated in the 1935 report by that commission and the subsequent adoption by the General Assembly of many of its recommendations for improvement in Connecticut's tax laws.

He has been chairman of the Farmington board of finance, first chairman of the town council, served as judge of the borough court there for four years and was first selectman for eight years. In 1958 he was honored with the Book of Golden Deeds award of the Farmington Exchange Club in recognition of his civic leadership and service to the town.

In the field of business, finance and law, Mr. Barney has long

been active. In addition to being chairman of the board of directors of The Hartford Electric Light Company, he is a past president and director of the National Association of Electric Companies. He is a member of the executive committee of the Association of Edison Illuminating Companies and served as president for two years 1955-1957, and a former director of the Edison Electric Institute.

He is a director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, representing Region 1, New England, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands in that organization. Since 1952 he has been a member of the board of trustees of the National Industrial Conference Board.

Mr. Barney is also a director of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, Hartford National Bank and Trust Company, Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, Automatic Refrigerating Company, and Veeder Root, Inc., The Farmington Water Company, and a director of the Farmington Savings Bank. He is also a trustee of the Western Massachusetts Companies.

He attended Thatcher School, Ojai, California, and Taft School, Watertown. He was graduated from Yale University, class of 1918, his studies being interrupted by war service, and from Yale Law School in 1922, where he was an editor of the Yale Law Journal. He was admitted to the bar in that year and became associated with Day, Berry and Reynolds, later Day, Berry and Howard.

In 1924 he became counsel for The Hartford Electric Light Company. He was made general counsel in 1928, vice president in 1936 and a director in 1944. He was elected president in October 1946 and became chairman of the board of directors July 1, 1951. He was elected president of The Connecticut Power Company in February 1950, and continued in that office until the company was merged with and into The Hartford Electric Light Company on January 1, 1958. He was formerly general counsel of The Connecticut Power Company.

Mr. Barney has held membership in the American, State, and Hartford County bar associations. He was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering by Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1951.

A corporator and director of Hartford Hospital since 1936, he was named its president in 1958. He is a member of the Committee of Founders of the University of Hartford, the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A., and a director and former president of the Hartford Y.M.C.A.

He is president of the Farmington Village Green and Library Association, a director of the Farmington Community Chest, and a

director of Gaylord Farm Sanatorium and the Farmington Cemetery Association.

He is a former director of the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce, the Hartford Chamber of Commerce, the Hartford Institute of Living, and the Hartford Community Chest.

In 1958 he was appointed general chairman of the University of Hartford Founders' Fund, and was named a member of the University's Board of Regents. He served as general chairman of the East Hartford and West Hartford Y.M.C.A.-Y.W.C.A. Building Fund Drive, in 1957-1958, was Hartford regional chairman of the 1945 fund-raising campaign for the Gaylord Farm Building and Endowment Fund, and in 1951 he was New England regional chairman of the United Defense Fund.

He was first chairman of the Re-employment and Re-adjustment Committee of Greater Hartford, appointed by Mayor Mortensen in 1944 to assist returning war veterans, and in that capacity was a prime mover in the formation of the Veterans' Service Center for Hartford.

He was a member of the Republican State Central Committee, representing the Fifth District for several years. He served as chairman of the Connecticut Republican State Finance Committee from 1940 through 1943.

He saw service in the first World War at the 1917 Plattsburg Officers Training Camp, and with the A.E.F. in France as first lieutenant of the 303rd Field Artillery, 76th Division. Previous to World War I, he was a member of the Yale R.O.T.C. and trained with that unit at Tobyhanna, Pennsylvania.

He is a member of the Hartford Club, University Club of Hartford, Yale Club of New York City, Farmington Country Club, Elihu Club (Yale), Beta Theta Pi, Yale Alumni Association, Farmington Exchange Club, American Legion and Evening Star Lodge No. 101, A.F. & A.M., Unionville.

He is a fish and game enthusiast and has long been active in support of measures for the conservation of wild life. He is secretary-treasurer of the Nictau Fish and Game Club of New Brunswick, a member of the Camp Harmony Angling Club of Matapedia, P. Q., Canada, and owner of the former Pine Island Club, Currituck Sound, North Carolina, a duck shooting property.

Mr. Barney was married in June, 1924, to Miss Katharine Derr of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and they have two daughters, Mrs. John P. (Harriet) King, and Mrs. Wyatt (Katharine) Garfield and

nine grandchildren. He has two sisters, Mrs. H. Bissell Carey of Farmington, and Mrs. Halleck Lefferts of South Royalton, Vermont; and a brother, Philip Cushman Barney of Farmington.

William Ross McCain

For seventeen years, William Ross McCain served as president of the AEtna Group of Insurance Companies, and for eight years as chairman of the board. He has served as official of a number of national insurance men's groups, and also of several corporations, in his home city of Hartford and in New York.

Mr. McCain is a native of Monticello, Arkansas, and was born on October 15, 1878, son of William Simonton and Eliza Catherine (Chesnutt) McCain. He began his advanced studies at Washington and Lee University in 1894, but in his senior year transferred to the University of Arkansas, where he graduated in 1898, receiving the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts at the same time. The University of Arkansas also conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, in 1944. Mr. McCain went to Europe in 1898. He studied at the University of Bonn, in Germany, and at the Sorbonne in Paris, in addition to traveling, and returned to this country in 1900.

He was admitted to the bar of the state of Arkansas, in 1903, began his career in law practice, and acquired his first experience in the insurance field with the firm of A. B. Banks and Company at Fordyce, Arkansas, with which he was identified from 1907 to 1909. In the latter year he joined the Phoenix Insurance Company as a special agent, and left to become special agent with AEtna Insurance Company in 1911.

After eight years in that capacity, Mr. McCain came to Hartford in 1919 to assume duties as assistant secretary of the AEtna Insurance Company. He was promoted to secretary in 1923, and four years later became vice president and secretary of AEtna Insurance Company and two related firms, the World Fire and Marine Insurance Company and Century Indemnity Company. He was promoted to the presidency of the same companies in 1933. These were the predecessors of the firms at present known as the AEtna Insurance Group. When Mr. McCain retired from the presidency of the Group in 1950, he became chairman of its board.

From 1927 to 1929, he held office as president of the Southeastern Underwriters Association, and he was president of the Eastern Underwriters Association from 1937 to 1939 and was also pres-

ident of the Inland Marine Association. In 1949 he was elected president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and held office until 1951.

He is a director of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Hartford National Bank and Trust Company, Chemical Bank and Trust Company of New York, and is a trustee of the Mechanics Savings Bank in his home city.

Public improvement and welfare activities of his state have attracted Mr. McCain's interest. He was a member of the Hartford Bridge Commission from 1939 to 1950, and was chairman of the commission from 1944 to 1950. He is a member of the Hartford Flood Commission.

Mr. McCain is a member of Phi Beta Kappa national scholastic honor society, and of St. Andrews Society of New York. His local memberships include The Hartford Club and Hartford Golf Club. He attends the Congregational Church and is a Democrat in his politics.

On April 11, 1927, William Ross McCain married Dorothy May Foster, daughter of Harry Howard Foster and Elisabeth (Wallin) Foster. They are the parents of two children: 1: Elisabeth, who was born on December 16, 1918. 2. William Ross, born on July 21, 1924. The McCain home is at 33 Sycamore Road, West Hartford.

Allen Hoyt Pease

As an attorney, Allen Hoyt Pease practices at New Britain, and is a member of the bar associations of both his own state and New York. He is a veteran of World War II, and is now rendering valuable service to the Civil Defense program.

He is a native of New Britain, and was born on June 25, 1925, son of Maurice Hoyt and Barbara (Moore) Pease. His father holds an executive position with the Stanley Works, and is a veteran of World War I, in the course of which he served as a major in the 301st Engineers. Allen H. Pease received his early education in local schools, including New Britain High School, and went to the University of Chicago for his advanced academic studies following completion of his military service in World War II. He was with the Headquarters and Service Company of the 245th Combat Engineer Battalion in the European Theater of Operations.

After he had completed his courses at the University of Chicago and graduated there with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1948, Mr. Pease

went to the University of Virginia at Charlottesville for his professional studies. There he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1953. He was admitted to the New York, Connecticut and local bar associations, and has since practiced as an attorney in New Britain, having his offices at 73 Cedar Street.

Mr. Pease was named Civil Defense Director of the Town of Berlin in 1956, and has served capably in that office since. He belongs to Phi Alpha Delta legal fraternity and to Phi Delta Epsilon honorary society. His other memberships include the New Britain Club, Shuttle Meadow Country Club, and the University Club of Hartford. He is a communicant of the First Church of Christ, Congregational, of New Britain.

At Brockton, Massachusetts, on December 21, 1947, Allen Hoyt Pease married Beverly Knight, daughter of Chesterton S. and Marion E. Knight. The couple are the parents of the following children: 1. Allen Hoyt, Jr., who was born on January 26, 1949. 2. Randall Stewart, born January 2, 1953. 3. Marion Elizabeth, born April 20, 1955. 4. Carol Lewis, born August 27, 1957.

Henry Frederick Hall

A man with lifelong experience in the dairy industry, Henry Frederick Hall was a founder and for many years head of the Brock-Hall Dairy, one of the largest in New England. Although now retired, he still takes an interest in this organization. He has to his credit a distinguished record in public life, having served as State Representative and State Senator, and in other offices.

A native of Hamden, where he now lives, Mr. Hall was born on November 24, 1875, his birthplace being the spot where the Hamden grade school now stands. His father, Charles Edward Hall, was a native of Guilford. He had a farm, but for twenty years worked in Hamden. Then, in 1890, he entered the dairy business on a small scale, serving individual customers on a route from his own dairy farm. He was a veteran of service with the Ninth Connecticut Infantry Band in the Civil War. He married Ellen Hemingway, a native of New Haven whose father had organized the city's fire department and was its first chief. She died in 1905, and Charles E. Hall died two years later.

Receiving his early education in his native place, Henry F. Hall attended the little one-room schoolhouse on Skiff Street in Hamden, which was the city's first public school. He later entered Mrs. Sanford's Private School, which was located where the Meadowbrook

Country Club now stands. He was also a student at Cargill's Business College in New Haven.

When his education was completed, Mr. Hall immediately began his career in the dairy industry. He joined his father, with whom he remained until the latter's death in 1907, and he then went into business independently, under the name of the Hall Dairy. This concern he headed until 1925. In that year he joined forces with a man who had been his friendly competitor for many years, Mr. Charles W. Brock. Their merged organizations became the present Brock-Hall Dairy, which has become a leader in its field. Initially, Mr. Hall was vice president of this organization, but he later became president, and held that office until 1944, when he became chairman of the board. He resigned from that office on July 1, 1958. However, he remains a member of the corporation's board of directors. He is a member of the International Association of Milk and Ice Cream Dealers.

Mr. Hall began his career in public life in 1917, when he was elected second selectman of Hamden on the Republican ticket. He was later elected State Representative for the sessions beginning in 1921, 1923, and 1925. In 1927 he took his seat as State Senator from the Thirteenth District. From 1931 to 1935 he was county commissioner. For a period of sixteen years he was captain of the Whitneyville Volunteer Fire Company. He was a member of the Home Guard in Hamden for some years.

Since his retirement, Mr. Hall has been able to devote more time to his avocation of many years, floriculture. He is especially interested in developing fine varieties of zinnias. He is a life member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; a member of Adelphi Lodge No. 63, Free and Accepted Masons; Order of the Eastern Star Chapter No. 76; Pulaski Chapter No. 26, Royal Arch Masons; Hejaz Grotto, Mystic Order of Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm; Crawford Council No. 19, Royal and Select Masters; and Masonic Veterans Association of Connecticut. He is a member of his city's Chamber of Commerce, the Lions Club, Hamden Historical Society, Milford Club, and the Union League.

On June 24, 1902, in New Haven, Henry Frederick Hall married Augusta Wuestefeld, daughter of Andrew and Dorothea Nuelsen Wuestefeld. Her father was a cabinetmaker. Mrs. Hall attended Fair Haven schools. She was a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, a charter member and for many years a director of the Hamden Visiting Nurse Association. Her death occurred on March 7,

Alfred V. Bodine

1954. Mr. and Mrs. Hall were the parents of two sons: 1. Donald Andrew, who was born on December 6, 1903, in Hamden. He was active in the management of the Brock-Hall Dairy until his death in 1955. He leaves one son, Donald Andrew, Jr., who is now associate professor of English at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. He is married to the former Miss Kirby Thompson, and they have two children, Donald Andrew, 3rd, and Philippa Kirby. 2. Arthur Edward, born on December 8, 1906, in Hamden. He is executive vice president and general manager of the Brock-Hall Dairy. He married Norma Andrew, and they have an adopted son, Bennett Andrew Hall.

Henry F. Hall resides at 24 Norris Street in Hamden.

Alfred VanSant Bodine

President and treasurer of the Bodine Corporation of Bridgeport, Connecticut, which he founded in 1933, Mr. Bodine retired in 1958 as president of the National Machine Tool Builders Association. He twice served four consecutive terms as president of the Bridgeport Chamber of Commerce, and he served two terms as president of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut. He is a former director of the National Association of Manufacturers, and in 1953 the Lehigh Club of New York presented him the honor cup award "in recognition of leadership in education, community betterment and industry."

Mr. Bodine was born in Lambertville, New Jersey, on October 15, 1894, the son of Lewis P. Bodine and of Eva (Parker) Bodine. His father was born in Stockton, New Jersey, on September 18, 1872, and was a banker all his life in Lambertville. He was a Mason, was superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School, and was active in all community enterprises. He died in 1919. Mr. Bodine's mother was born in Lambertville in 1873 and died in 1917. Mr. Bodine graduated from Lambertville High School in 1911, and obtained the degree of Mechanical Engineer from Lehigh University in 1915. In 1946, Lehigh University conferred on Mr. Bodine the honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering "in recognition of his outstanding leadership in his professional work and in the civic life of his community."

Mr. Bodine worked his way through college, and at the time of his graduation was a journeyman machinist. He became associated with the Winchester Repeating Arms Company of New Haven in 1915, and in 1917 he became a superintendent at the United States Arsenal at Watervliet, New York, supervising the tool rooms and the production of breech mechanisms for artillery. He left the arsenal

in 1918 to become a consultant for Hunter Arms Company of Fulton, New York, and in 1919 he came to Bridgeport, Connecticut, as works manager of the Columbia Graphophone Company.

Vice president of the Dictaphone Corporation in 1923, Mr. Bodine joined Raybestos-Manhattan, Incorporated, as assistant to the president in 1928, and it was in 1933 that he bought the assets, plant and equipment of the defunct Anderson Die Machine Company, and formed the Bodine Corporation, with himself as president and treasurer. In 1936, seeing the need for expansion, he purchased the plant of the Springfield Manufacturing Company, and the plant was further expanded in 1942. Principal products of the company are automatic dial type multiple spindle drilling, tapping, milling, screw inserting and/or assembly machines.

In 1953 Mr. Bodine was a member of the first "Top Management" teams to be invited to Germany by the Berlin Chamber of Commerce to help with Germany's economic problems and to teach "Democracy in action." In 1958 he went on another invitation trip to Europe to confer with the European Council of Machine Tool Builders, whose problem is competition with Russia's cheap-labor products.

Mr. Bodine has played an active role in the community; he is chairman of the board of trustees of the University of Bridgeport; is president of the Connecticut Motor Club, a past president of the Rotary Club and of the Algonquin Club, and a past vice president of the Connecticut State Chamber of Commerce. He is a director of the Black Rock Bank and Trust Company, of the Bridgeport Young Men's Christian Association, the International Young Men's Christian Association, the Boys Clubs of America, the Bridgeport Boys Club, and the National Industrial Conference Board. Named a member of the Connecticut State Development Commission in 1953, and recently elected vice president of the Connecticut Development Credit Corporation, Mr. Bodine is a member of Tau Beta Pi and Pi Tau Sigma fraternities, and he enjoys social connections as a member of the Masons. A member of all York Rite bodies and a Thirty-second Degree member of the Scottish Rite, he holds membership in Pyramid Shrine Temple in Bridgeport and is a member of the local Masonic fun organization, the Twilight Club, whose membership is always restricted to thirty. A Republican in politics, he attends religious worship as a member of the Presbyterian Church, is a past elder of the church, and has been a teacher of one of Bridgeport's largest non-sectarian Men's Bible Classes since 1926. Hunting and fishing are his favorite sports.

Mr. Bodine was married in Lambertville, New Jersey, on May 30, 1917, to Ethel May Phillips, born in Lambertville on July 24, 1892, the daughter of Joseph Phillips and of Carolyn (Prall) Phillips. Her father was born near Lambertville on February 28, 1872, and was a farmer all his life. He died in 1953. Mrs. Bodine's mother was born in Lambertville in 1872 and died in 1954. Mrs. Bodine graduated from Lambertville High School in 1910, and received a business education at Rider College. She died on May 19, 1958.

Mr. and Mrs. Bodine had four children: 1. Alfred V., Jr., born in Troy, New York, on October 27, 1918, obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science in engineering at Lehigh University in 1940. He served in the Army Air Forces during World War II, and was killed in action on April 8, 1944, while flying a B-17. 2. Edward F., born in Bridgeport on April 23, 1921, graduated from Fairfield High School and obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science in engineering at Lehigh University in 1942. During World War II, he served as a pilot with the rank of lieutenant in the Army Air Forces, and was stationed in the European Theater. He is married to Ruth O'Brien, and they have four children: Susan, Carol, William, and Elizabeth. He holds the post of vice president of the Bodine Corporation. 3. Betty, born in Bridgeport on September 18, 1924, graduated from Fairfield High School and obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Mount Holyoke College in 1948. She is married to O. Kenneth Swain, and they reside in Stratford, Connecticut, with her father, Alfred V. Bodine. They have one son, Kenneth Victor, and one daughter, Susan. 4. Richard P., born in Bridgeport on November 2, 1926, graduated from Fairfield High School, and obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science in engineering at Lehigh University in 1948. A vice president of the Bodine Corporation, he served with the Army Air Forces during World War II. He is married to Barbara A. Butterfield, and they reside in Easton, Connecticut. They have three children: Richard P., Jr., David Butterfield, and Nancy.

Atwood Collins, II

Hartford lawyer Atwood Collins, II has to his credit a record of service of considerable importance in the field of international affairs. He is a veteran of service in the Military Intelligence in World War II. In his home city, he has been an effective worker in welfare causes.

A native of West Hartford, Mr. Collins was born on October 27, 1917, and is a son of F. Starr and Edith (Gibson) Collins. His father is a retired electrical engineer and inventor. His mother, who is also

living, was born in Salem, Massachusetts. Through his father, Mr. Collins is descended from Richard Lyman, one of the founders of Hartford. He attended Kingswood School in West Hartford, Yale University, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1939, and Yale Law School, where he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1942. In June of that year, he was admitted to practice before the Connecticut Bar.

Shortly afterwards, Mr. Collins entered the foreign service of the United States. After attending a school in the Department of State in economic welfare, he was assigned as vice consul to Puntarenas, Costa Rica. He later served as vice consul in the United States Embassy, in San Jose, Costa Rica. Thereafter, Mr. Collins entered the United States Army, and was assigned to Military Intelligence, in which he received a first lieutenant's commission. He served in both the American and European theaters. Following the war, he was able to put his legal training to effective use in one of the trials of the century—the hearings of high-ranking Nazi war criminals, held at Nuremberg. He himself interrogated former German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop in connection with the preparation of United States Blue Book charges against Argentina for complicity with the Axis countries.

Between the end of the war and the time of the trials, Mr. Collins was back in this country as liaison officer to the United States delegation at the San Francisco Conference, which drafted the charter for the United Nations Organization.

Following his return to Hartford, Mr. Collins resumed his practice of law, and has since had his offices at 36 Pearl Street. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Bar Association of the State of Connecticut, the Hartford Bar Association, and is admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Interested in the cause of higher education, he is a member of the boards of the University of Hartford, Hillyer College, and Hartford Seminary Foundation. He also serves on the executive committee of the board of Hillyer College and Hartford Seminary Foundation. He is a corporator of the Institute of Living, the Hartford Hospital, the American School for the Deaf, and the Connecticut Institute for the Blind. He is past president of the Mark Twain Memorial and of the Civitan Club of Hartford.

At New Orleans, Louisiana, on March 23, 1946, Atwood Collins, II, married Catherine Burns, daughter of Dr. Edgar and Helen (Whitacre) Burns. Mrs. Collins attended Sophie Newcomb College

in New Orleans, following the completion of her preparatory studies at McGee's School for Girls, in that same city. She was Queen of the New Orleans Harlequins Club Ball of 1945. Mr. and Mrs. Collins have a son, Atwood, III, who was born in Hartford on January 10, 1947.

Peter MacGregor Fraser

Coming to executive posts with The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company following an exceptional record in agency building, Peter MacGregor Fraser advanced to the presidency of the organization, and he is now chairman of its executive and finance committees. He has long been known and respected in insurance men's circles, in which he has held office, and he has also been an official of a number of local organizations.

Mr. Fraser was born in East Orange, New Jersey, on March 10, 1891, the son of Scottish parents, Peter MacGregor and Martha (Morrison) Fraser. At an early age he accompanied his parents to Scotland when they made a return trip there. He received his early schooling in that country, attending Queen's Park School, but when his family again came to the United States, they settled in Brooklyn, New York, and it was there that he completed his education.

It was also in Brooklyn that Mr. Fraser received his first taste of the life insurance business when, at fifteen, he took a summer job with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. He became so enthusiastic about his work that he never returned to formal schooling. Although he was only an office boy, his interest in life insurance prompted him to try selling. Frequently, after hours, he set out after prospects armed only with a rate book and determination that more than offset his lack of experience.

In 1913 he entered field work full-time as an agent and agency supervisor for Mutual Life. Five years later, while still in his twenties, he formed a partnership with Paul Abry and won appointment as general agent for The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company in Brooklyn. In nine months the partnership produced a four hundred percent increase in business in its area. So began what the company's board of directors later cited as "the most exceptional record of agency building in the history of the company." Mr. Abry died in 1922, two years after the agency had moved to New York City. In the next five years the Fraser organization became by far the largest agency in the company, and in 1927 produced more than one-fifth of Connecticut Mutual's new business for the year. This record was surpassed

in 1929 when the agency had in excess of one hundred and fifty million dollars' worth of insurance in force, or approximately fifteen percent of the company's total.

The following year Mr. Fraser was called to the home office at Hartford as vice president. Assuming duties on July 1 of that year, he brought to his new position the same enthusiasm which he had exercised so successfully in the field, contributing greatly to expansion of the Agency Department, with new offices in promising territories. In 1931, Mr. Fraser was elected to the board of directors, and in 1945 was elected president of the company. The year prior to his becoming president the company's total annual production was one hundred and eight million dollars and ten years later the new business totalled three hundred and twenty-seven million dollars annually.

While vice president, Mr. Fraser directed his energies into expanding company activities in the field of city, farm and ranch mortgage loans. He spent much time in the field, and played a vital role in establishing an outstanding group of mortgage loan correspondents in key areas throughout the country. From 1933 to 1955 the Connecticut Mutual's portfolio increased from sixty million to four hundred and sixteen million dollars.

It is in the field of investments that Mr. Fraser's leadership has been felt most strongly. The 3.60 percent earned by the Connecticut Mutual, after taxes, in 1954 was among the highest interest rates in the life insurance industry, and a direct result of his progressive investment policies. The fifty-three percent increase in the dividend scale between 1943 and 1955 is due in no small part to Mr. Fraser's careful attention to investment policyholders' funds.

By 1955, investment operations had grown to such an extent that Mr. Fraser told the board of directors he felt he should devote more of his time and energies to this vital phase of company business. On February 25, 1955, he was elected chairman of the company, and upon his retirement as an officer of the company on May 17, 1957, was elected chairman of the executive and finance committees of the board.

Concurrent with his duties with The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Mr. Fraser has found time to fill positions of leadership in many other connections. These include insurance men's groups, business corporations, and civic and welfare connections, and are here listed chronologically. In 1928 he was elected president of the Life Underwriters Association of New York City. A twenty-five percent increase in membership was shown by the association during his term of office. In 1933 he was elected a member of the board of

trustees of Hartford-Connecticut Trust Company, now the Connecticut Bank and Trust Company. The following year he became a trustee of the Dime Savings Bank, and remained on the board until 1957, when he resigned. It was also in 1934 that he was elected a director of United Aircraft Corporation; and he was elected a director of Phoenix Fire and Connecticut Fire Insurance Companies in 1935. In the late 1930s he became increasingly active in welfare causes. Elected a director of the Newington Home for Crippled Children in 1938, he was named president of the home the following year. In 1941, he became chairman of the Community Chest War Fund, and also chairman of British War Relief. He was later awarded the King's Medal for Service, in recognition of his work in this connection. He was chosen chairman of Hartford's Red Cross War Fund campaign in 1943.

Also in that year, he began service to his state as trustee of the Connecticut Public Expenditures Council, whose function was to render unbiased information to the public, help newly elected officials do their jobs, and offer nonpartisan and nonpolitical assistance. He also served on the Finance Committee of the State of Connecticut in 1943; and in 1945 he was appointed to the Connecticut State Prison Parole Board, a post from which he resigned in 1950.

Mr. Fraser was named to the board of directors of the Connecticut Light and Power Company in 1945, and in 1948 he became a member of the board of Plume and Atwood Manufacturing Company. From the latter post he has since resigned. He became a director of the Institute of Life Insurance in 1948, and his term extended through 1952. Also in 1948, he became chairman of the advisory council of that year's Red Cross fund campaign in Hartford. He was named a director of the Life Insurance Association of America in 1949, and the same year joined the executive committee of the Institute of Life Insurance. In 1951, he was named to two boards of directors, those of the Arma Corporation of Brooklyn, New York, and American Bosch Corporation of Springfield, Massachusetts. He has since resigned from both of these directorates. He became a director of the Hartford Hospital in 1952. In 1953 he became a director of Alexander Smith, Inc., which became Mohasco Industries in 1956.

Clarkson College of Technology at Potsdam, New York, conferred on Peter M. Fraser the degree of Doctor of Science in Business Administration in 1946; and in 1955 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Trinity College in Hartford.

His memberships include The Hartford Club, Hartford Golf

Club, St. Andrews Society of New York, Links Club of New York City, Clove Valley Rod and Gun Club of LaGrangeville, New York, The Island Club of Hobe Sound, Florida, Seminole Golf Club of Palm Beach, Florida, and the Twentieth Century Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Fraser make their home at 1161 Prospect Avenue, West Hartford, and also have a home at Isle Ridge, Hobe Sound, Florida. She is the former Miss Mable Wark, daughter of Thomas A. and Emily (Graham) Wark, and she was married to Peter M. Fraser on May 3, 1915. They are the parents of two children: 1. Aileen, who was born on February 26, 1916. She married Frank Balbirnie Alberts, and they have one child, Andrea Fraser Alberts. 2. Peter MacGregor, born on January 28, 1922.

Arthur Francis Haury

President and general manager of the Harloc Products Corporation of West Haven, Connecticut, which he founded in 1949, and also active in the investment field, Mr. Haury is a former vice president and treasurer of the Wire Rope Corporation of America.

He was born in New Haven, on June 13, 1903, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Haury of New Haven. His father was born in New Haven on December 29, 1869 and died in 1948 after many years of retirement. Mr. Haury graduated from New Haven High School and then took night school courses in engineering at Sheffield School in New Haven. Until 1931, he was in the employ of the American Chain and Cable Company of New Jersey, and then of the American Steel and Wire Company in New Haven. It was in 1931 that, with a partner, he formed the Wire Rope Corporation of America, and he served as vice president and treasurer until 1948 when he sold his interest. In 1949, he started the Harloc Products Corporation in New Haven, specializing in residential door locks; the firm moved to West Haven in 1956. The company is a family corporation and now employs fifty full-time employees. Mr. Haury holds the office of president and general manager.

A Mason and a member of the New Haven Country Club, Mr. Haury is an independent Republican in politics, and he attends religious services as a member of the Episcopal Church.

He was married in New Haven on September 11, 1926, to Gertrude Louise Stiles, born in New Haven on February 24, 1904; she is now secretary of the Harloc Products Corporation.

Mr. and Mrs. Haury have one son, Arthur Richard, born in Passaic, New Jersey, on December 29, 1929. He graduated from Hop-

James E. Burt

kins Grammar School, New Haven, in 1947, obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Princeton University in 1951, and then became associated with the Harloc Products Corporation as assistant treasurer and assistant to the president. He became vice president in 1953. He is a member of the New Haven Country Club and of the Woodbridge Club. He is married to Frances Ann Wanagel, who was born on March 9, 1929. Mr. and Mrs. Haury have four children: 1. Gretchen, born on December 18, 1952. 2. David Hopkins, born on August 16, 1954. 3. Sally Ann, born on August 17, 1956. 4. Katherine, born December 30, 1958.

James E. Bent

When, more than two decades ago, the Hartford Federal Savings and Loan Association was reorganized, James E. Bent took a conspicuous part in the program of reorganization. He has been an official of the bank ever since—most of the time its president. He has also been an official of bankers' groups, and of local cultural and welfare institutions.

A native of Lee, Massachusetts, he was born on August 15, 1905, son of James F. and Elizabeth (Collins) Bent. This couple had one other son, George C. Bent. After completing his public elementary and high school education in local schools, James E. Bent came to Hartford to attend Trinity College. There he graduated in the Class of 1928. As an undergraduate he was pledged to Psi Upsilon fraternity.

He began his business career in 1929 as an assistant foreman with the United States Rubber Company, and left the following year to join the Page Steel and Wire Company as manager of its Hartford office. In 1932 he entered business for himself, founding the firm of Bent and Bent, Inc., an insurance and real estate agency.

In 1934 he was called to reorganize the Hartford Federal Savings and Loan Association, and assumed office as director and secretary-treasurer of the bank once reorganization was completed. He became president of the bank in 1936. He remains chairman of the board of Bent and Bent, Inc., and is also chairman of Bent and Bent Real Estate, Inc., and a director of Bent Construction Company and of Bent Realty, Inc. He likewise serves on the board of directors of Security Insurance Company of New Haven.

As a banker, he is a former director of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston, a member of the Federal Savings and Loan Advisory Council, Washington, D. C., and a member of the Advisory Council on Banking of the State of Connecticut. He is vice president and

director of the Savings and Loan League of Connecticut; past president of the New England Conference of Savings and Loan Associations and Co-operative Banks; director and past president of the Federal Savings League of New England; and vice president of the National Savings and Loan League. As a real estate agency official, he is a member of the Society of Residential Appraisers. Mr. Bent is a member of the Savings and Loan Advisory Committee to the Treasurer of the United States. He was elected president of the National League of Insured Savings Association in October 1958.

He has been a constructive worker in civic causes. In 1955 he served as chairman of the United Service Club Flood Relief Committee. He is a trustee of the Hartford School for the Blind, trustee of Hillyer College and of the Hartford School of Music; regent of the University of Hartford, and past director of the Symphony Society. Mr. Bent is a director of the Retail Trade Board of Hartford. He is a member and past president of the Hartford Rotary Club, and is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of the higher bodies of the order and holding the Thirty-second degree. His other memberships include The Hartford Club, City Club, University Club, Hartford Golf Club, Tunxis Club, Oasis Club, Colt Trust Association, and the Newcomen Society. As a veteran of World War II, he also belongs to the Officers Club of Connecticut, the Air Force Association, and the Officers Reserve.

His wartime experience was with the United States Army Air Corps, in which he was commissioned a first lieutenant in August, 1942. He served in the United States, South America, Africa and Europe. In 1945 he received a Commendation Ribbon. When he went into inactive service in December, 1946, he held the rank of major.

On September 26, 1936, James E. Bent married Frances P. Williams. Born at Billings, Montana, she is the daughter of Frank and Elizabeth (Vallely) Williams. She is a graduate of Godard Junior College, and of the School of Financial Public Relations of Northwestern University. During the World War II years from 1942 to 1946, she was acting manager of the Hartford Federal Savings and Loan Association. She was elected secretary of the Association in 1950, vice president and secretary in 1955, and director in 1958.

Mrs. Bent is also active in community affairs. She is a director of the Young Women's Christian Association of Greater Hartford and a member of its finance committee; a director and secretary of the board of the Symphony Society of Greater Hartford; vice president of the Women's Auxiliary of the Symphony Society of Greater

Hartford; and a member of the Women's Auxiliary of Hartford Hospital. She has served as treasurer and as member of the board of directors of Soroptomist International of Hartford, a service club for executive women; and she is also a member of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce, the Advertising Club of Hartford, and the League of Women Voters of West Hartford. Mr. and Mrs. Bent make their home at 343 North Steele Road, West Hartford.

Milton Hugh Glover

A banker in Hartford since the early 1930s, Milton Hugh Glover is now senior vice president of the Hartford National Bank and Trust Company, and he serves on the boards of a number of corporations.

He is a native of Providence, Rhode Island, and was born on October 10, 1899, son of Cornelius L. and Mary C. (Fraser) Glover. After completing his public elementary and high school education in local schools, Milton H. Glover entered Brown University, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1922. The following year he began his business career with J. G. White and Company of New York City, continuing with that organization until 1930.

He came to Hartford in 1931 with Edward B. Smith and Company and in 1932 joined the staff of the Hartford National Bank and Trust Company as investment officer. He became vice president of the bank in 1939, and senior vice president in 1947. He serves on its board of directors, and is also a director of Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, Capewell Manufacturing Company, Cuno Engineering Corporation, Ensign-Bickford Company, Holo-Krome Screw Corporation, National Fire Insurance Company, Chemical Coating Corporation, Kaman Aircorporation, and Veeder-Root, Inc.

In addition to his business interests, Mr. Glover has taken a useful part in welfare and educational groups. He serves on the boards of trustees of the W. T. Grant Foundation and the Edward W. Hazen Foundation, and he is also a trustee of Brown University and The University of Hartford. A member of Community Research Associates, he has served as its president, and he is chairman of the board of the National Health and Welfare Foundation. As a bank official, he belongs to the Connecticut Bankers Association.

Mr. and Mrs. Glover make their home at Simsbury. She is the former Miss Susan Ellsworth, daughter of Henry E. and Susan (Starr) Ellsworth, and she became the wife of Milton Hugh Glover

on December 26, 1934. They have three children: 1. Joan. 2. Gordon Gray. 3. Henry Ellsworth.

John S. Garvan, Jr.

The Hartford paper firm of P. Garvan, Inc., has been the focal point of the business career of John S. Garvan, Jr., since he returned from wartime service in the Army Air Corps. He is now president of the corporation, which is one of the city's oldest, having been founded nearly a century ago.

Mr. Garvan is a native of Hartford, and was born on December 23, 1919, son of John S. and Louise B. (Rend) Garvan. His father, who was president of P. Garvan, Inc., died in 1954. Mrs. Garvan survives him and makes her home in Hartford. The younger John S. Garvan attended Kingswood School in West Hartford, and completed his preparatory studies at Andover Academy in Massachusetts. He then enrolled at Yale University.

In 1943, Mr. Garvan entered the United States Army Air Corps, in which he was commissioned a captain. He served with the Eighth Air Force in Europe, and in recognition of his performance of his combat duties, received the Air Medal, two oak-leaf clusters, and the European-African-Middle Eastern campaign ribbon. He received his honorable discharge in 1946.

Immediately on returning to civilian life, Mr. Garvan joined the family firm, P. Garvan, Inc., an old Hartford paper firm which was established by Patrick Garvan in 1864. At the time John S., Jr., joined the organization, his father was president, and under his capable direction the young man familiarized himself through practical experience with the various phases of the work and the manufacturing processes. He held various positions, and had had sufficient executive experience at the time of his father's death in 1954 to succeed him in the presidency. He has headed the corporation since that time.

Besides his connection with P. Garvan, Inc., Mr. Garvan is a director of the Riverside Trust Company of Hartford. He is a member of the Hartford Golf Club, Madison Beach Club and Hartford Gun Club, and he is a communicant of Asylum Hill Congregational Church.

On May 8, 1943, at Quanah, Texas, John S. Garvan, Jr., married Virginia H. Jones of New Britain, Connecticut, daughter of Louis S. and Jessie (Whiteman) Jones. Mrs. Garvan attended Abbott Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, and Bryn Mawr College. The couple are the parents of three children, all of whom were born in Hart-

ford: 1. John S., 3rd, born on March 27, 1945. He is now attending Kingswood School. 2. Michael, born on March 1, 1948. 3. Laura Lee, born April 4, 1952. The family lives at 236 Girard Avenue, Hartford.

Ernest T. Brainard

Ernest T. Brainard has had nearly four decades' experience in the investment field at Hartford, and he now heads the firm of Brainard-Judd Company, of which he is sole owner. He has been active in a considerable variety of civic connections and welfare programs, both in Hartford and at New Britain where he makes his home.

Born at Danvers, Massachusetts, on January 27, 1890, he is a son of John C. and Mary H. (Treworgy) Brainard. His mother was a native of Ellsworth, Maine. Ernest T. Brainard received his public school education in his native city and graduated from Danvers High School and from Burdette Business College at Lynn, Massachusetts. Before completing his education, he had learned the watchmaker's trade, and prior to World War I, had worked as chief inspector in the Boston office of the Boston and Maine Railroad. At the time this country was engaged in the war, he entered the army, and served in Europe with the 301st Field Artillery. Entering the armed forces as a private, he advanced to the rank of captain, receiving training at the Saumur Artillery School in France. While there, he made the acquaintance of E. Wells Eddy of Hartford, who first interested him in devoting his career to the investment business.

Accordingly, after he had returned to civilian life, he came to Hartford and joined the investment firm of Richter and Company. He remained with that organization when it became Fuller, Richter and Aldrich in 1925. In 1927 he became a partner in Shaw and Company, and from 1932 to 1937, was a partner in Sweeney, Brainard and Company. In 1937 he became a partner in the firm of Brainard-Judd Company, of which he has been sole owner since 1954.

In New Britain, where he makes his home, Mr. Brainard has been particularly active in community affairs. Since 1942, he has served on that city's board of education, and he is now chairman of its finance committee. He is a director of the Children's Home of New Britain, a director of the Boys' Club of New Britain, and was formerly a member of the city's Recreation Commission. A member of the Chamber of Commerce there, he formerly served on that body's board of directors. His memberships include the New Britain Club, the Shuttle Meadow Club, and the Kego Park Club, a hunting organi-

zation, the Coon Club of Norfolk, and the Bigelow Howard Valley Game Club at Hampton. He and Mrs. Brainard attend the South Congregational Church and St. Mark's Episcopal Church in New Britain.

She is the former Eileen Todhunter, and was married to Ernest T. Brainard in September, 1955. His first wife, the former Virginia H. Hurlbut, is deceased. To the first marriage his three children were born: 1. John C., on February 6, 1930. He is a graduate of the University of Kentucky. He married Mildred Correll of Somerset, Kentucky, and they reside in Glasgow, Kentucky. They have two children: i. Ted Ernest, born March 9, 1957. ii. Diann Gail, born April 21, 1958. 2. Mary H., born on December 6, 1931. She graduated from Vermont Junior College, and is now the wife of Clifton Cargill. They have one daughter, Deborah Lynn Cargill, who was born on May 13, 1956, and one son, Michael Ernest Cargill, born March 24, 1958. 3. Virginia A., born December 19, 1936. She was a student at Simmons College School of Nursing in Boston, and graduated in June 1959, after five years of study.

John Richard Cook

Most of John Richard Cook's career has been with one of Hartford's well-known industrial firms, Arrow-Hart and Hegeman Electric Company. He is a native of Centerville, Maryland, and was born on July 9, 1887, son of John R. and Emma (Perry) Cook. He received his early education at Charlotte Hall Military Academy and in the public schools of Centerville, graduating from the military academy in 1906. In 1910 he took the degree of Bachelor of Science at Trinity College, Hartford.

The following year he joined Travelers Insurance Company as cashier, serving in that office through part of 1912. He then became a sales representative with the firm of Levering and Garrigues, remaining with that structural company until 1914. From that time until 1918 he was an underwriter for the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Cook joined Hart and Hegeman in 1918. This firm merged in 1928 with the Arrow Electric Company, and became known as the Arrow-Hart and Hegeman Electric Company. He entered the organization as service manager, and in the years which followed, was successively sales executive, general manager, and vice president. He filled the vice presidency at the time he was elected president of the corporation in 1932. In 1957, he became chairman of the board.

Besides this major business connection, John Richard Cook serves on the boards of directors of Hartford Steam Boiler Inpection and Insurance Company, the Society for Savings, National Fire Insurance Company, Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, and United National Indemnity Company. He was formerly a director of Niles-Bement-Pond Company and Potter and Johnson Company.

As an industrialist, Mr. Cook formerly served on the board of directors of the Manufacturers Association of Hartford County. He is a former vice president and is now a director of the American School for the Deaf, also serving on its board of directors, and he is a trustee of Trinity College. Mr. Cook's memberships include Delta Psi fraternity, the Electrical Manufacturers Club, The Hartford Club, and Hartford Golf Club.

On October 25, 1916, John Richard Cook married Mildred C. Corson (deceased 1958), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Corson, and they made their home on North Beacon Street in Hartford.

Patrick J. Sullivan

Hartford industrialist Patrick J. Sullivan has been with the Arrow-Hart and Hegeman Electric Company, and its predecessor, since the beginning of his career, and for over two years has held office as its president. He is a native of Derby, and was born on November 8, 1902, son of Patrick J., Sr., and Josephine (Flynn) Sullivan. Both of his parents were born in Ireland, and came to this country in childhood, their families settling in Derby. The elder Patrick Sullivan died in 1932, but Mrs. Sullivan is still living at the age of ninety-seven.

Attending the public schools of Derby, the younger Patrick J. Sullivan graduated from high school there, and entered Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. There he took his degree of Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering in 1925.

In the same year he joined Hart and Hegeman Manufacturing Company, and shortly afterwards was advanced to the position of assistant superintendent of its plant. In 1928, the firm merged with the Arrow Electric Company to form the present Arrow-Hart and Hegeman Electric Company. After a short absence from Hartford, Mr. Sullivan returned to the city in 1933, and the following year was made assistant superintendent under the new management. In 1945 he was appointed general superintendent in charge of all Arrow-Hart factories in Hartford and Danielson, Connecticut, and Washington, New Jersey. In 1951 he was appointed vice president in charge of

plant operations and production, and in 1955 was elected to the corporation's board of directors. He was elected executive vice president in March, 1956, and was promoted to the presidency in March, 1957.

Mr. Sullivan serves on the boards of directors of the Riverside Bank and Trust Company of Hartford and the Manufacturers Association of Hartford County. He is also a director of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce, the Farmington Club and Junior Achievement of Hartford His memberships include The Hartford Club, Hartford Golf Club and the Country Club at Farmington. He is a Roman Catholic, attending St. Thomas' Church.

On July 28, 1938, in Hartford, Patrick J. Sullivan married Alice Welles of West Hartford, daughter of Edgar and Ellen Welles. Mrs. Sullivan received her education in the Hartford public schools. The couple are the parents of one son, Robert W., who was born in West Hartford on July 14, 1944. He is now attending Kingswood School, West Hartford.

Arthur Carl Laske

Secretary-treasurer and a director of American Chain and Cable Company of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and associated with the company since 1925, Mr. Laske is a vice president and a director of the William T. Morris Foundation of New York City, a director and secretary of the Maryland Nut and Bolt Company of Baltimore, Maryland, and a director of the Bristol Company of Waterbury.

Mr. Laske was born in Bridgeport on October 3, 1899, the son of August Laske and of Mary (Miller) Laske. His father was born in Germany in 1870 and came to the United States around 1884, where two of his sisters were living. He learned the trade of a carriage-maker, and then became active as a grocer and as a real estate operator, owning both businesses for many years. He died in 1948. Mr. Laske's mother was born in Germany in 1872, and now resides in Bridgeport. Mr. Laske graduated from Bridgeport High School in 1917, and prior to his association with the American Chain and Cable Company, was a salesman for Remington Arms, was secretary of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company in its Bureau of Construction and Repair, and was later in the employ of the Bridgeport Brass Company.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Laske is a member of the National Republican Club of New York, is active in the Bridgeport Chamber of Commerce, and enjoys social connections as a member of the

Frederick Brink

Algonquin Club of Bridgeport. He attends religious worship at Saint Theresa's Roman Catholic Church in Long Hill, Connecticut.

He was married in Bridgeport on October 12, 1921, to Evelyn R. Strasburger, born in Bridgeport on August 22, 1899, the daughter of Frank Strasburger and of Emma (Callahan) Strasburger. Her father was born in Germany in 1868 and came to the United States as a young boy. He followed the trade of a barber and died in 1954. Mrs. Laske's mother was born in Bridgeport in 1870, and died in 1926. Mrs. Laske graduated from Bridgeport High School in 1917.

Mr. and Mrs. Laske have two children: 1. Marilyn F., born in Bridgeport on October 9, 1924, graduated from Laurelton Hall in Milford, Connecticut, in 1942. She is married to David Chisnall and resides in Monroe, Connecticut. She is the mother of three children: Sharon, Lawrence and Diane. 2. Arthur Carl, Jr., born in Bridgeport on October 31, 1928, attended Fairfield Preparatory School and obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science at Fairfield University in 1952. A lieutenant in the National Guard, he is a salesman for the American Chain and Cable Company.

Frederick Brink

President and treasurer of Brink and Cotton Manufacturing Company of Bridgeport, which he helped found in 1925, Mr. Brink has financial interests in other manufacturing concerns. He is a member of the Connecticut Manufacturers Association and of the Bridgeport Chamber of Commerce.

He was born in the Rhineland, Germany, on December 19, 1883, the son of Edward Brink and of Caroline (Kreshmar) Brink. His father was born in the Rhineland in 1832, and he came to the United States in 1886 with his family, settling in Connecticut. He lived first in Manchester, and was a gunsmith for Pratt and Whitney of Hartford. When the company ceased the manufacture of firearms, he remained with them as a mechanic, and he was later mechanical engineer for Cheney Brothers of Manchester, and then with the Eddy Electric Company of Windsor. He died in 1900. Mr. Brink's mother was born in the Rhineland in 1842 and died in 1912.

Mr. Brink attended the Manchester grammar schools, and he then took night school courses and correspondence courses. An apprentice mechanic with Eddy Electric in Windsor, until 1902, he held various employments until 1914 when he became an equipment engineer with the Remington Arms Company in Bridgeport. He went into business for himself in 1920, and it was in 1925 that he founded

the firm of Brink and Cotton with John Cotton, manufacturers of tools which are shipped throughout the United States and Canada and to foreign countries. Mr. Brink holds the post of president and treasurer.

He is active in professional organizations and is a member of the Connecticut State Salesmen and Purchasing Agents Club and of the National Salesmen and Purchasing Agents Club. A Mason, he also enjoys social connections as a member of the Algonquin Club of Bridgeport, and he is an independent in politics. He attends religious worship as a member of the Congregational Church.

He was married in New Britain, on May 6, 1922, to Evelyn Haigis, born in New Britain on May 6, 1895, the daughter of Louis Haigis who married Miss Hyde. Her father was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, in 1866, was a mechanic for many years and is now living in New Britain. Mrs. Brink's mother was born in Hartford, and she is now deceased. Mrs. Brink is a graduate of business college and she is active in the Stratford Garden Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Brink have two children: 1. Frederick, Jr., born in Bridgeport on August 18, 1924, graduated from Stratford High School and then from Admiral Ballard Academy in 1943. He obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science at the University of Connecticut in 1950. He served in the Army Air Corps during World War II from 1943 to 1945 and was stationed in the European Theater of Operations. He is sales manager of the Brink and Cotton Manufacturing Company of Bridgeport, and he is active in Masonry. 2. Caroline, born in Bridgeport on June 11, 1926, graduated from Stratford High School in 1945 and obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Tufts College. She is married to William Hughes, owner of a hardware store in Newton, and they have four children: David, Cynthia, William and Gail.

Arthur Leftingwell Shipman, Jr.

An attorney practicing in Hartford since the beginning of his career, Arthur L. Shipman, Jr., has a creditable record of service in public office as judge of the city court and assistant corporation counsel. He serves on a number of boards of directors, and is interested in educational and welfare causes.

He is a native of Hartford, and was born on July 3, 1906, son of Arthur Leftingwell, Sr., and Melvina (Vankleeck) Shipman. After completing his primary and secondary education in local schools, he entered Yale University, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts

in 1928. He continued with his professional training at Yale Law School, where in 1931 he took his degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Admitted to the bar of the state of Connecticut in that year, he joined the firm of Shipman and Goodwin, of which he has since been a member. The partnership, which has its offices at 15 Lewis Street, engages in a general practice, including corporation, probate, real estate, insurance and tax law and labor law. Among the nationally known corporations which it represents are AEtna Insurance Company, Century Indemnity Company, and Standard Insurance Company of New York, and it is also counsel for Connecticut Bank and Trust Company, Wiremold Company, Hart Manufacturing Company, Peter Paul, Inc., Connecticut Milk Producers Association, Connecticut Printers, Inc., and the Hartford Hospital. It is a large organization, with ten full partners and two associates.

Mr. Shipman assumed his duties as judge of the city court of Hartford in 1947 and served through 1949. He was assistant corporation counsel of the city of Hartford from 1950 to 1954. He is a veteran of World War II, having served actively in the United States Naval Reserve from 1943 to 1946, with a commission as lieutenant commander.

He serves on the boards of directors of Travelers Insurance Company, the Society for Savings, the Collins Company, and Libby and Blinn. Interested in the cause of culture and the promotion of educational facilities, he has served as president of the Wadsworth Atheneum and of Kingswood School. He is a trustee of Hartford Hospital. His memberships include The Hartford Club and Hartford Golf Club.

On February 8, 1941, Arthur Leftingwell Shipman, Jr., married Mary P. Dana, daughter of the late Richard H. Dana and Ethel (Smith) Dana. The couple are the parents of two children: 1. Henry Longfellow, born on February 20, 1948, a student at Kingswood. 2. Anne, born on February 24, 1950, a student at Renbrook School. The family lives at 120 Seanborough Street, Hartford.

J. Doyle DeWitt

J. Doyle DeWitt has served as president and a director of The Travelers Insurance Company, The Travelers Indemnity Company and The Charter Oak Fire Insurance Company since 1952. He joined The Travelers as claim investigator at the Des Moines office in 1925, was transferred to the life, accident and group claim department of the home office in 1927 and appointed claim examiner, home office, in 1929. He became assistant manager of the life, accident and group

claim department in 1933; supervising adjuster in charge of all life, accident and group claims in the New York metropolitan area in 1937; assistant manager of the home office life, accident and group claim department in 1939; secretary in charge of all claim departments of The Travelers Companies, 1943; assistant to the president, 1945; vice president and assistant to the president, 1950; president, 1952.

Mr. DeWitt was born in Sully, Iowa, on June 25, 1902, and is a son of Henry and Lola Belle (Forsyth) DeWitt. He was educated at Colfax High School and Drake University. The university conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1955.

Widely known in insurance circles, Mr. DeWitt was president of the Eastern Life Claim Conference in 1939 and 1940, and chairman of the executive committee of the International Claim Association in 1942 and 1943, the period during which the War Claims Liaison Committee was established. In 1943 and 1944, he was president of the association.

Mr. DeWitt has achieved wide renown as a collector of Americana, particularly that pertaining to American presidential campaigns. He is active in the American Numismatic Association, and a member of the American Numismatic Society and the Hartford Numismatic Society. He is the author of numerous articles on numismatics, with special emphasis on American coinage. In 1950 he was the recipient of a Freedoms Foundation Honor Medal Award for a story extolling private enterprise, and in 1951 a Certificate of Merit from the Hartford Chamber of Commerce. He is a founder of the University of Hartford, a member of the Advisory Committee of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute's Hartford Graduate Center, and in 1958 was given a citation as "Man of the Year" by the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters.

Mr. DeWitt is a director of the three Travelers Companies, The Travelers Broadcasting Service Corporation, Hartford National Bank and Trust Company, Veeder-Root, Inc., Holo-Krome Screw Corporation, Greater Hartford Community Chest, Hartford Better Business Bureau, Hartford Hospital Association, Hartford Chapter of the American Red Cross, Charter Oak Council of the Boy Scouts of America, Inc., The Chase Manhattan Bank, The Southern New England Telephone Company, Chase Manhattan Realty Corporation, Hartford Hospital, Hartford Electric Light Company, and United Aircraft Corporation. He is a trustee of the Mechanics Savings Bank, Connecticut Public Expenditure Council, Inc., Herbert Hoover Foundation, YMCA of Greater Hartford, and the National Safety Council.

Mr. DeWitt is a member of the Hartford Club, Hartford Golf Club, Ekwanok Country Club, The Links, Augusta National Golf Club of Augusta, Georgia, Accident and Health Club of New York, American Legion, Twentieth Century Club, Economic Club of New York, Newcomen Society in North America, Advisory Board of The Connecticut Circle Magazine, and the Steering Committee of The Committee for Hartford.

Raymond C. Dimon

Raymond C. Dimon, vice president of The Travelers Insurance Company, has headed the life department of the company since 1948. He joined The Travelers in 1921 as a claim examiner in the life, accident and health claim department and later became supervisor of the change division of the life department. He was promoted to assistant secretary of the life department in 1926. In 1946 he was appointed secretary of the department and two years later was named vice president. In 1955 he assumed responsibility for both the life and accident departments. Prior to his association with The Travelers, Mr. Dimon began his business career with the Heminway Silk Company of Putnam.

Born in Hartford on January 10, 1895, he is a son of John Jay and Henrietta (Barrett) Dimon. He was graduated from Yale University in 1917 and is an alumnus of the Hartford College of Law. He served with the 302nd Field Artillery in World War I and was released with the rank of first lieutenant.

Mr. Dimon has been active in insurance men's organizations, having been a director of the Life Office Management Association from 1949 to 1952. From 1946 to 1949, and again from 1954 to 1956, he served as a member of the council of the Home Office Life Underwriters Association. He is a member of the executive committee of the Canadian Life Officers Association, a member of the Institute of Life Insurance, the Life Insurance Association and the American Life Convention.

Apart from his professional connections, Mr. Dimon is a member of the Yale Alumni Association of Hartford, the Wadsworth Atheneum, the Hartford Club, University Club and Twentieth Century Club, all of Hartford. He is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons and attends the Congregational Church.

Mr. Dimon is married to the former Eleather Marcella Mowry

of North Smithfield, Rhode Island. The couple have one daughter, Joanne, who is married to Russell B. Lowe, Jr., of Hartford. Mr. and Mrs. Dimon reside at 129 Elizabeth Street, Hartford.

Millard Bartels

Millard Bartels has served as chairman of the insurance executive committee of The Travelers Insurance Companies since 1955. He joined the compensation and liability department of The Travelers in 1929 and was named attorney in the law department in 1933. He was appointed general counsel in 1945, vice president and general counsel in 1948, and was elected to the board of directors in 1952.

Mr. Bartels was born in Syracuse, New York, on February 24, 1905, the son of Herman and Jane Agnes (Millard) Bartels. He was graduated from Cornell University in 1927, from Cornell Law School in 1929, and was admitted to the Connecticut bar in 1930. He is a member of the American Bar Association and the Connecticut and Hartford County Bar associations.

As an insurance executive, he has been active in the program of the American Life Convention and served as chairman of its legal section in 1952 and 1953. He was elected president of the Association of Life Insurance Counsel in 1957 and is a member of the committee on laws of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

He has been active in public service and was elected to the town council of West Hartford in 1939, 1941 and 1943 and served as president from 1943 to 1945. From 1953 to 1955, he served as a director of the Connecticut State Prison and a member of the state's parole board.

Mr. Bartels is a director of The Travelers Insurance Company, The Travelers Indemnity Company, The Charter Oak Fire Insurance Company, The Travelers Broadcasting Service Corporation, The Connecticut Bank and Trust Company, Connecticut Chamber of Commerce, Health Insurance Association of America and Institute of Living. He is a trustee of the Society for Savings, Kingswood Academy, Wadsworth Atheneum, Bushnell Memorial Hall Corporation, Bishop's Fund, Diocese of Connecticut, a regent of the University of Hartford, and a member of the Hartford Club (president, 1956-57), the Hartford Golf Club and the Tunxis Club.

He is married to the former Eulalia Stevens and the couple have three children, Millard S., Chester B. and Jane Lee. Mr. and Mrs. Bartels reside at 29 Westwood Road, West Hartford.

Harold A. McKay

Harold A. McKay has been a vice president of The Travelers Insurance Company since 1949 and as head of the casualty, fidelity and surety agency department is in charge of the production of these lines by representatives of The Travelers throughout the United States and Canada.

He became associated with the insurance firm as a field underwriter of casualty lines in 1919 and attended the home office training school. He served as field underwriter and assistant manager at The Travelers branch office in Minneapolis and in 1924 was named manager, casualty, fidelity and surety lines, at St. Paul. Later he served as manager at Montreal, Rochester and New York City. Between periods of field service, he was stationed in the home office as an agency assistant and assistant superintendent of agencies. He was appointed superintendent of agencies in 1940 and placed in charge of the New York metropolitan area. He returned to the home office staff in 1945.

Born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, Mr. McKay served in World War I in the Field Artillery. In 1918 he was graduated from Brown University, where he played on the varsity baseball team. He is a member of the Hartford Club, the Hartford Golf Club and the Brown Club of Hartford.

Mr. McKay is married to the former Prudence Vergote of Marshall, Minnesota, and the couple have two children, Mrs. Theodore D. Taubeneck and Paul H. McKay. The McKays reside at 11 Newport Avenue, West Hartford.

Perry True Carter

Vice president Perry T. Carter heads the life, accident and health agency department of The Travelers Insurance Companies. He joined the sales organization of The Travelers in 1925 as a field supervisor of life, accident and group insurance lines in Charlotte, North Carolina, and was promoted to assistant manager of these lines the following year. In 1928 he was transferred to the Chicago branch office as assistant manager in charge of the group sales division. Three years later he became district group supervisor of the Chicago office and in 1936 was promoted to regional group supervisor in charge of group sales for the entire area. In 1938 he was transferred to The Travelers New York City branch office as regional group supervisor for the Companies' most important sales area. As a result of his outstanding work in the field, Mr. Carter was brought to the home office in Hart-

ford as assistant superintendent of agencies in 1946. The following year he was promoted to superintendent of agencies and assumed responsibility for the group sales division. He was promoted to vice president in 1949.

A native of Chester, South Carolina, he attended Wofford Preparatory School and Wofford College in Spartanburg, South Carolina. He served in the Coast Artillery in World War I and was released with the rank of lieutenant. Before he joined The Travelers, Mr. Carter was an agent for the Life Insurance Company of Virginia.

Mr. Carter is a member of the Hartford Club and the Hartford Golf Club and is active in insurance men's organizations. He has served as chairman of the agency section of the American Life Convention and the human relations committee of the Life Insurance Agency Management Association, and is a member of the Association's executive committee of the Research Advisory Committee, its Life Underwriter Training Council and a former member of its Agency Officers Round Table Committee. He is also a member of the official board of the First Methodist Church of Hartford.

Mr. Carter is married to the former Sara Kirkpatrick of Chester, South Carolina. The couple have one daughter, Carol, and reside at 43 Cliffmore Road, West Hartford.

Millard T. Wilson

Millard T. Wilson has served as vice president of The Travelers Insurance Company and The Travelers Indemnity Company since 1954 and as vice president of The Charter Oak Fire Insurance Company since 1950. He started his insurance career as a fire protection engineer with the Southeastern Underwriters Association in 1925. In 1929 he joined The Travelers in the same capacity at the Charlotte, North Carolina, branch office. He subsequently served as special agent and in 1935 was made manager of fire and marine insurance lines for the Carolinas territory, with headquarters in the Charlotte office.

He came to The Travelers home office in Hartford in 1940 as superintendent of agencies, and was named secretary of the southern department in 1943. He was appointed secretary of The Travelers Fire and The Charter Oak Fire Insurance companies in 1947 and three years later was promoted to vice president of those companies. He was made vice president of all Travelers Companies in 1954.

A native of Marion, North Carolina, he was born on March 9, 1902 and is a son of Thomas W. and Gertrude (Tate) Wilson. He was graduated from North Carolina State College.

Mr. Wilson is a director of the Greater Hartford Young Men's Christian Association and is a member of the Hartford Club and the Hartford Golf Club. He is an active member of St. John's Church in West Hartford and is treasurer of the Episcopal Diocese of Connecticut.

Mr. Wilson is married to the former Catharine Tucker of Charlotte, North Carolina, and the couple have two children, Millard T., Jr., and John H. T. Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson reside at 27 Norwood Road, West Hartford.

William Osborne Keene

An attorney practicing law in Norwalk for the past decade and a half, William Osborne Keene has rendered distinguished service on the bench as judge of the district probate court. He is a veteran of military service in World War II, and active in veterans' and civic groups.

Born at East Norwalk on July 9, 1915, he is a son of Charles Waters and Mary Agnes (Bloomquist) Keene. Both of his parents were natives of Norwalk. His father, born April 3, 1886, lived in the city all of his life, and he was for many years superintendent of the County Court House at Bridgeport. A Republican, he served for a time as chairman of his party in the Town of Norwalk. He died September 13, 1957. Mrs. Keene survives him and makes her home in Norwalk, where she was born on August 11, 1889.

In the public schools of that city, William O. Keene received his public school education, and graduated from Norwalk High School in 1932. He later entered New York University, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1940, and the Bachelor of Laws degree in 1942. Admitted to the bar of his state in that year, he began his practice in Norwalk. A short time afterwards, he entered active service in the army. In the European Theater of Operations, he participated in the military action against the Nazi forces, and he received his honorable discharge at the end of hostilities.

Resuming his law practice in Norwalk after the war, he is now a partner of John Lyons in the firm of Keene and Lyons. Offices are at 50 North Street, South Norwalk. Mr. Keene is a member of the Norwalk-Westport-Wilton Bar Association and the Connecticut Bar Association.

William O. Keene became judge of the district probate court in 1947 and served on the bench until 1954. He is a Republican. As

a veteran of World War II, he is a member of the posts of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and he belongs to the Rotary Club and the lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. He is a communicant of the East Avenue Methodist Church of Norwalk.

In that city, on June 21, 1941, William O. Keene married Susan Virgulak, daughter of John and Susan (Thomas) Virgulak. Both of her parents were born in Hungary, her father in 1887 and her mother in 1895. Her father, who arrived on these shores in 1905, was a hatter by trade. He immediately settled in Norwalk, where he made his home until his death in 1951. Mrs. Virgulak survives him and makes her home there. Mrs. Keene's birth date was October 15, 1914. She graduated from Norwalk High School in 1932. The couple make their home on Pine Hill Road, East Norwalk, and they are the parents of two children: 1. Stewart, born on July 20, 1948. He is attending Marvin School. 2. Priscilla, born August 12, 1952. She is also attending Marvin School. Both children were born in Norwalk.

Louis Angelo Sidoli

More than a decade ago, Louis Angelo Sidoli founded the Sterling Beverage Company at New Haven. Its plant is now located at Mount Carmel, and Mr. Sidoli is its general manager, and president of the corporation. He also heads the Atlas Beverage Company at New London, is an executive of the Valentine Realty Company, and has rendered valuable service in welfare causes.

A native of New York City, he was born on September 30, 1909, son of Bartholomew and Erminia (Conti) Sidoli. Both of his parents came from northern Italy. His father, born there in 1877, worked on steamships from 1890 to 1898, and in the latter year settled permanently in the United States. For many years he was in the hotel and restaurant business. He died in 1956. His wife, the former Erminia Conti, was born in 1883. She survives her husband, and makes her home with her son.

Following World War I, Louis A. Sidoli went to his parents' native region of northern Italy to attend the Seminary of Bedonia, in the Province of Parma. Following his graduation there in 1925, he returned to the United States, and spent a year and a half in further studies in New York City. He then commenced his business career in the wholesaling of groceries and provisions, and in 1928 entered this field in his own name at Hamden, as owner of the Standard Provision Company. On May 7, 1933, after the repeal of Prohibition had once again established the legality of beer, he became a distribu-

Louis A. Sidoli

tor, opening a wholesale distributorship under the name of Imperial Beverage Company. On December 5, 1933, he began stocking and delivering wines as well.

In 1938, Mr. Sidoli sold the Imperial Beverage Company to the Hull Brewery of New Haven, and became associated with the latter firm, with which he continued his connection until 1945. At that time he founded the Sterling Beverage Company, opening a plant on Commerce Street in New Haven. He moved the company to a location on Dixwell Avenue in Hamden in 1948, occupying a building which he had erected in 1933. In 1950 he purchased a branch of the Trommer Brewery in Mount Carmel, and moved to that place. He has been president as well as general manager of Sterling Beverage Company since it was founded. He is also president and treasurer of the Atlas Beverage Company of New London, and vice president and treasurer of the Valentine Realty Company of New Haven.

Participating fully in the programs of trade organizations, Mr. Sidoli is currently a member of the advisory board of the National Wholesale Beer Association. He has taken a constructive interest in municipal affairs, and serves on the finance board of the Town of Hamden. In his politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the advisory boards of Blessed Martin's Center and of St. Anthony Orphans' Asylum, both of New Haven, and also of Sacred Heart Academy. One of his major civic interests is Italian-American affairs. In 1951, he started an orphan asylum and home for the underprivileged children at Bedonia, Italy, where he attended seminary. He was recently honored by the Italian government, receiving the Star of Solidarity. In 1955 he was knighted by Pope Pius XII, receiving the insignia of Knight Commander of San Silvester. He is state chairman of the American Committee on Italian Migration, and also a member of that organization's board of directors. He was a charter member of the New Haven Chapter of Serra International, and belongs to several other Italian-American organizations.

In his home city of Hamden, Mr. Sidoli is active in the Chamber of Commerce. He is currently president of the Columbus Club. A charter member of Carmel Council No. 3605 of the Knights of Columbus, he formerly served as trustee and was treasurer, and is now Grand Knight He received the Charles Carroll of Carrollton Award from the members of the Fourth Degree, John Barry Assembly February 22, 1959. He has been honored by the council for his outstanding work in the past years. He holds the Fourth Degree in the Knights of Columbus. A Roman Catholic and a parishioner of Our

Lady of Mount Carmel Church in Hamden, he is a member of its Holy Name Society.

In Hamden, on December 11, 1933, Louis Angelo Sidoli married Edna Panzani. A native of that city, she was born on September 28, 1907, and is a daughter of Ernest and Carmella (Morselli) Panzani. Both of her parents were born in Italy, in 1885. They are now living in New Haven. Her father was a textile worker for many years. Mrs. Sidoli received her education in local schools. She is now active in societies of Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church and Sacred Heart Academy.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidoli make their home at 2638 Dixwell Avenue, Hamden. They are the parents of two children, both of whom were born in New Haven: 1. Louise, who was born on July 27, 1936. She graduated from Hamden High School in 1954, attended St. Joseph's College and took her degree of Bachelor of Arts there in 1958. She is now a teacher in the Hamden public schools. 2. Jean, born July 7, 1940. In 1958 she graduated from Sacred Heart Academy, where she was the outstanding senior in her class. She is now a student at Marymount College in New York.

Cornelius B. Prior

A Hartford lawyer who has been a partner in the firm of Gilman and Marks for about three decades, Cornelius B. Prior has also rendered valuable service to the people of his area as town counsel, and as prosecutor and municipal judge in the Town of Plainville.

He is a native of Plainville, and was born on July 3, 1901, son of Peter and Catherine (Skinner) Prior. Both parents are deceased. Peter Prior was with the Sessions Clock Company at Forestville until his death. Judge Prior completed his public school studies at New Britain High School, then entered Holy Cross College, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1923. For his professional training he entered Yale Law School, and there he graduated in 1926, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to practice in the State of Connecticut the same year.

Judge Prior came directly with the firm of Gilman and Marks as soon as he had graduated from law school. He became a partner in 1928. Throughout his years of practice with this firm, which has its offices at 49 Pearl Street, Hartford, he has specialized in real estate law. He is a member of the board of directors of the Plainville Trust Company, and his public service has been centered in that town.

As a lawyer, he is a member of the American Bar Association, the Connecticut State Bar Association and the Hartford County Bar Association. His nonprofessional memberships include the Plainville Lions Club and the lodges of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and Knights of Columbus at Hartford. He is a Roman Catholic, a member of St. Thomas the Apostle parish in West Hartford.

At St. Joseph's Cathedral in Hartford, on June 24, 1931, Cornelius B. Prior took as his wife Miss Katherine M. Daly of that city, daughter of Michael and Mary (Long) Daly. The couple are the parents of two children: 1. Cornelius B., Jr., who was born in Plainville on February 26, 1934. He graduated from William Hall High School in West Hartford and Holy Cross College in Worcester, and he is now a lieutenant (j.g.) in the United States Navy. 2. Katherine M., born at Plainville on August 1, 1936. She is a graduate of Oxford School at West Hartford, and is also a graduate of the Class of 1958 at Georgetown University School of Nursing.

Louis B. Stoner

Identified with The Jacobs Manufacturing Company in various capacities over the past two decades, Louis B. Stoner has advanced to the position of its president. Besides heading this prominent West Hartford industrial organization, he is a director of other companies, and takes an active interest in local groups.

Mr. Stoner is a native of Hartford, and was born on March 21, 1913, son of Louis E. and Clara (Jacobs) Stoner. After attending Kingswood School in West Hartford, Louis B. Stoner enrolled at Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. There he graduated in 1935 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He took courses in business administration at Columbia University during 1935-1936.

On April 1, 1936, he began his connection with The Jacobs Manufacturing Company, at whose Elmwood, West Hartford, plant the widely known Jacobs Drill Chucks are produced. He was named treasurer of the corporation on December 13, 1937, and the duties of general manager were added to the treasurership on February 7, 1944. Mr. Stoner was elected president and treasurer in February 1947. When the corporation became a wholly owned subsidiary of Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company in 1953 he resigned from the office of treasurer but has remained president and a director of the corporation.

Mr. Stoner also serves as a director of Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, The Hartford Investment Company, The Hartford Com-

pany, The Jacobs Manufacturing Company, Ltd. of Sheffield, England, and Frank Guylee and Son, Ltd. also of Sheffield. His memberships include The Yale Club of New York, The Hartford Club, and The Hartford Golf Club. His favorite sport is golf.

At Greenwich, Connecticut, on November 5, 1956, Louis B. Stoner married his second wife, Mrs. Jean T. Beane. She is the daughter of Carl and Mary (Pansing) Tedger of Orlando, Florida. She is an alumna of Florida State College at Tallahassee. By his first marriage Mr. Stoner is the father of four daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Stoner make their home on Stoner Drive in West Hartford.

Wilbur Carl Stauble

Wilbur Carl Stauble's career in industry has brought him responsible posts in several Connecticut manufacturing firms. He was recently named president of Veeder-Root Incorporated, of Hartford.

A native of New Haven, he was born on June 22, 1899, and is a son of Arnold J. and Sophie (Shenkel) Stauble. The public schools of his home city provided Wilbur C. Stauble with his entire education, and he attended New Haven High School.

In 1929, Mr. Stauble was one of founders of The Holo-Krome Screw Corporation of Hartford, and he continued with this organization for more than two decades in executive capacities, becoming president of the corporation in 1952. That position he still holds. In 1958, he was given additional executive duties with his election to the office of president of Veeder-Root Incorporated, of Hartford. This is the parent company of Holo-Krome Screw Corporation.

Mr. Stauble serves on the board of directors of Veeder-Root Incorporated, and he is also a director of Russell Manufacturing Company of Middletown, and of Hartford Gas Company.

A director of the Hartford County Manufacturers Association, he formerly served as its president, and he is interested in welfare and civic work, being a director of the Hartford Chapter of the American Red Cross and of the Young Men's Christian Association of Hartford. His memberships include the Hartford Club, Hartford Golf Club of West Hartford, Wampanoag Country Club also of West Hartford, the Metropolitan Club of New York and the New York Athletic Club. A member of the lodge of Free and Accepted Masons and of the higher bodies of the order, he belongs to the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In politics, Mr. Stauble is a registered Republican.

At Bridgeport, on July 1, 1922, Wilbur Carl Stauble married Alice Thelin. Born in Bridgeport on March 16, 1899, she is the daughter of John Adolph and Eugenia E. (Landberg) Thelin.

George H. Gilman, Jr.

Partner in the Hartford law firm of Gilman and Marks, George H. Gilman, Jr., has practiced law in the Capitol city for the past quarter of a century. He has taken a constructive part in civic affairs there.

A native of Hartford, he was born on September 20, 1906, son of George H. and Mabel E. (Goodrich) Gilman, both natives of Hartford. His father, a Yale graduate of 1890, and a well-known attorney, practiced in Hartford, and was the senior partner of the firm of Gilman and Marks, until his death in 1928. Mrs. Gilman survives him, and makes her home in Hartford.

Completing his preparatory studies at Taft School, George H. Gilman, Jr., graduated there in 1925. He then entered Yale College, where he received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1929. He attended Yale Law School for his professional training, and graduated there in 1932 with his Bachelor of Laws degree. In 1933 he was admitted to practice in the state of Connecticut.

He became associated with the firm of Gilman and Marks, and was admitted to partnership in 1935. Its offices are at 49 Pearl Street in Hartford. He is a member of the Connecticut Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

He served on the Board of Park Commissioners of the city of Hartford, and is currently a director of the Hartford Dispensary. Another of his interests is the Connecticut Humane Society, of which he is a director. He is a member of the Hartford Golf Club and The Hartford Club.

David Atkinson Solly, Jr.

For the past two decades, David Atkinson Solly, Jr., has been identified with the AEtna Insurance Company of Hartford in management posts, and now holds the office of treasurer, also serving on its board of directors. He is an official of other companies as well, and takes a full part in welfare, civic, and organizational programs.

A native of Richmond, Virginia, he was born on January 6, 1903, son of David A., Sr., D.D., and Mary (Kreamer) Solly. His father, a Baptist minister, died January 15, 1940, being at the time of his

retirement, three years previously, the pastor of the First Baptist Church of Passaic, New Jersey. A native of Philadelphia, Dr. Solly was a graduate of Bucknell University and Southern Baptist Seminary in Louisville, Kentucky. He had begun his career in the ministry at Harrisonburg, Virginia, and later served Baptist churches at Roanoke and Richmond, Virginia, Wayne and Greensburg, Pennsylvania, and at Glens Falls, New York.

Dr. Solly was preaching at Glens Falls at the time his son was attending public school, and David A. Solly, Jr., graduated from high school there. He then entered Dartmouth College at Hanover, New Hampshire, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1924. The following year he joined the staff of the Fitch Publishing Company of New York, and remained with that organization until 1932. He then entered the New York stock brokerage firm of Estabrook and Company, working in its statistical department for five years.

In 1937, he came to Hartford to accept a position in the treasurer's office of the AEtna Insurance Company; and he served as assistant treasurer of the organization until 1953, when he was promoted to treasurer, and appointed to the board of directors. His office is at the company's headquarters at 55 Elm Street. Mr. Solly is also a director of The World Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Standard Insurance Company of New York, The Century Indemnity Company, and the State Savings Bank of Hartford.

Among the welfare organizations in which he takes a vital interest is the Connecticut Institute for the Blind, which he serves as a director. He is also a director of the Governmental Research Institute. His fraternity is Phi Kappa Psi, and in his own city he belongs to the Hartford Golf Club and the Dartmouth Club of Hartford. He and his family attend the Asylum Hill Congregational Church, which Mr. Solly is now serving as treasurer.

At Gainesville, Georgia, on April 30, 1934, David Atkinson Solly, Jr., married Rosalyn Asbury of that city, daughter of Rufus W. and Ida Rosalyn (West) Asbury. Mrs. Solly graduated from Brenan College at Gainesville in 1930. The couple are the parents of one daughter, Sandra Asbury Solly, who was born January 13, 1937, at Montclair, New Jersey. A graduate of Oxford School for Girls at Hartford, she attended Mount Holyoke College at South Hadley, Massachusetts, where she graduated with the Class of 1958. She was married on August 30, 1958, at Hartford, to Leonard Meservey Utz, son of Albert Utz of Port Washington, Long Island, New York. He is a

graduate of Amherst College, Class of 1958, and is now attending Harvard School of Business Administration.

The family's residence is at 85 Mohawk Drive, West Hartford.

MARVIN KIRBY PETERSON

President of New Haven College since 1954, and part-time lecturer in the Department of Economics at Yale University, Mr. Peterson has been associated with New Haven College since 1946 and has been a leader in the educational field since that time. Born in Millville, New Jersey, on September 26, 1909, he is the son of William Reeves and of Edna (Kirby) Peterson. He graduated from Millville High School in 1927, obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science in Economics at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1931, and received the degree of Master in Education at Rutgers University in 1937. During World War II, Mr. Peterson served in the Army Air Corps from 1941 to 1945. A staff officer with various duties for the Ninety-sixth Bomb Group of the Eighth Air Force, he served in the European Theater of Operations.

Active in the banking field in 1931 and 1932, Mr. Peterson was a teacher and head of the commercial department in the high school of Ocean City, New Jersey from 1933 to 1941, and after a period of military service became chairman of the business department of New Haven College in 1946. Director of instruction in 1947, he served as dean from 1950 to 1953, and he has been president of New Haven College since 1954.

He is active in the community and is a member of the Rotary Club and of the New Haven Young Men's Christian Association. At the present time Mr. Peterson is active professionally as president of the New England Junior College Council, president of the Y.M.C.A. school and college, and chairman of the Standing Committee on Accreditation of the Connecticut Council on Higher Education. A member of Alpha Sigma Phi fraternity, he enjoys social connections as a member of the Yale Club of New Haven, the Faculty Club of Yale, the Graduates Club of New Haven, and the Branford Yacht Club. He attends religious worship at Saint John's Episcopal Church of North Haven.

Mr. Peterson was married in New Haven on July 22, 1946, to Maureen Margaret Murray, the daughter of James Patrick Murray and of Hilda (Rook) Murray. They have two children: 1. Elizabeth Anne, born on February 9, 1948. 2. David Murray, born on February 5, 1951.

Edward McCrady Gaillard

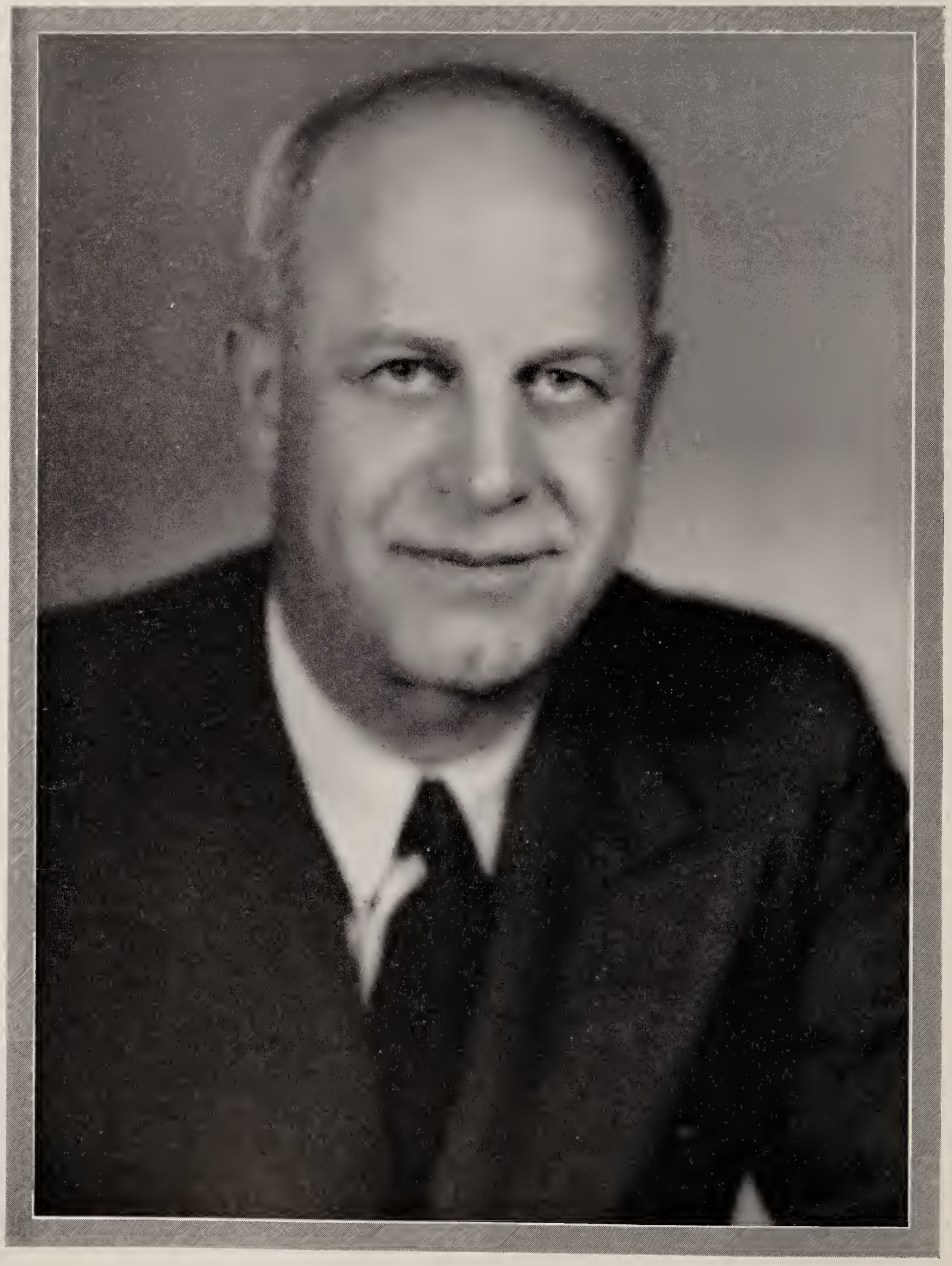
New Haven banker Edward McCrady Gaillard has been the president of the Union and New Haven Trust Company since 1943. He has held office in state and national bankers' associations and other professional groups, and has served on the board of directors of other business firms: the United Illuminating Company of New Haven and the Wallace Silversmiths in Wallingford. In the latter company he has been a member of the executive committee and chairman of the finance committee.

Mr. Gaillard was born in Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on June 12, 1896, the son of Samuel Gourdin and Esther Lynch (McCrady) Gaillard. His father was an engineer by profession. Edward M. Gaillard graduated from Chestnut Hill Academy in 1915 and obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Yale University in 1919. During World War I, he was on active duty from 1917 to 1919. Commissioned a second lieutenant in the Field Artillery in 1917, he served with the 312th Field Artillery of the Seventy-ninth Division at Camp Mead, and went overseas to France in 1918. In September of that year he won his promotion to first lieutenant.

From 1920 to 1923, he was in New York City with Bankers Trust Company, where he laid the foundation of his banking experience. He came to New Haven in 1923 to assume duties as assistant to the president of the Union and New Haven Trust Company, of which he was made a vice president in 1928. Elected to its board of directors in 1940, he was promoted to executive vice president in 1942, and he has held the office of president since 1943.

He is a trustee of the Connecticut Savings Bank and was a member of the stockholders' advisory committee of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston from 1950 to 1953, serving as its chairman in the latter year. During 1948-1949, he was president of the New Haven Clearing House and is now serving again in that capacity. During World War II he was a member of the Connecticut Bankers Association War Committee, and he is currently serving on the association's legislative committee. He was president of the state group in 1936-1937. He was a member of the executive council of the American Bankers Association from 1937 to 1940. From 1938 to 1948, he served on the bank management committee of the New England Council; and he was a member of the State of Connecticut Advisory Council on Banking from 1945 to 1949.

Mr. Gaillard served in past years as a director of the New Haven Taxpayers Research Council, and he is a past director, vice president,



Chas. Oppe

and member of the executive committee of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce. He was for several years a member of the finance board of the Town of Guilford. Among his business interests, he has served for many years as a director of Gaylord Farms Association, and was its president from 1947 through 1949.

Retaining a vital interest in his alma mater, Yale University, Edward M. Gaillard has been a member of the Yale Development Committee since 1956. Since 1925 he has served continuously as treasurer of the Class of 1919, and is also a member of the class reunion committee. He was treasurer of the Yale Baseball Association in 1955, 1956 and 1957. He is a member of the Yale Club of New Haven and the Yale Club of New York, and of Zeta Psi fraternity and Skull and Bones senior society, which he joined as a Yale undergraduate. For several years in the late 1940s and early 1950s, Mr. Gaillard was a trustee of Pomfret School. He has been a member of the Armed Forces Advisory Committee since 1948.

Following World War I, he was a member of Squadron A of New York City, and he is still affiliated with the Association of Ex-Members of Squadron A. He is a member of the Sachem's Head Yacht Club, a member of the governing board of Sachem's Head Association, and the New Haven Lawn Club, of which he was formerly president and a member of the board. He also holds membership in the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, the Connecticut Historical Society, and the Historical Society of South Carolina. An Episcopalian, Mr. Gaillard served as a member of the vestry at St. Thomas' Church at New Haven for many years. He now attends services at Christ Church in Guilford.

At Great Barrington, Massachusetts, on October 14, 1922, Edward McCrady Gaillard married Virginia Ticknor, daughter of Benjamin Durant and Constance (Parker) Ticknor. Mr. and Mrs. Gaillard became the parents of three children: 1. Edward McCrady, Jr., born on October 20, 1923. Graduating from Yale University, he entered the United States Marine Corps with a lieutenant's commission at the time of World War II, and lost his life in action in the battle for Okinawa, on May 25, 1945. 2. Benjamin Ticknor, born on June 3, 1926. 3. Virginia, who was born on December 27, 1930. She is now the wife of Mr. Peter Thompson Chew.

Charles Oppe

A founder of the G and O Manufacturing Company of New Haven more than forty years ago, Charles Oppe has been active in its

management since that time. He holds the office of treasurer, but is also chief executive officer of the organization. He serves on several local boards of directors, and has also held public office.

Born in New York City on August 24, 1885, he is a son of Frederick and Louise (Teichmuller) Oppe. His father, a wallpaper manufacturer most of his life, developed a number of practices and processes still followed in the printing of wallpaper. His death occurred in 1918. Mrs. Oppe survived him until 1930.

Attending the public schools of New York City, Charles Oppe graduated from high school there, and in 1907 received his degree of Bachelor of Science from the Cooper Union, an old educational institution in the metropolis.

In that year he came to New Haven where he took a position as inspector with a manufacturing firm, later advancing to chief engineer and superintendent. He left in 1915 to join Frederick Gargiulo in establishing their own firm for the manufacture of radiators. This was incorporated as the G and O Manufacturing Company. Mr. Gargiulo sold his interest in 1921. Until that time, Mr. Oppe had served in the capacity of secretary. He has since been treasurer and chief executive officer. He has been a member of the board of directors of the corporation since its founding, and is also one of the major stockholders.

The company has grown steadily and its manufacturing divisions now occupy a plant with more than one hundred and twenty thousand square feet of floor space. Its productive capacity is devoted chiefly to manufacturing engine cooling radiators for cars, trucks, tractors and diesel locomotives; also heat exchangers and finned radiation. Its Service Division manufactures replacement radiator cores for passenger cars as well as for trucks and industrial equipment of all kinds. During World War II more than twenty percent of all heavy-duty United States military vehicles were equipped with G and O radiators.

During World War I, Mr. Oppe was called to Washington to take charge of the national program for the production of airplane radiators, under the Bureau of Aircraft Production. Incidentally, the first airplane to cross the Atlantic ocean, now in a Washington museum, was equipped with G and O radiators. They were also used to cool the lighting plants taken by Admiral Byrd on his trips to the Antarctic.

In his home city he serves on the boards of directors of the New Haven Gas Company, the National Savings Bank and the Second

National Bank. He has also served on the board of finance and the board of education, both of New Haven. He is a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers, the New Haven Chamber of Commerce, the Kiwanis Club, Quinnipiac Club, New Haven Country Club, the lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and the Marine Historical Association of Mystic, Connecticut. In politics he identifies himself as an independent Republican, and he attends the Congregational Church.

In New Haven, on September 15, 1909, Charles Oppe married Anna Julia Thoellden. Mrs. Oppe attended New Haven schools and Hillhouse High School. She was a member of the New Haven Women's Club and the Edgewood Club. For some time previous to her death, March 1, 1950, she was an invalid.

The couple were the parents of two children: 1. Edith, who was born November 21, 1911, in New Haven. She attended Hillhouse High School and Simmons College in Boston. She is the wife of Harry Richardson Haynes, who is now executive vice president of the G and O Manufacturing Company. They live in Orange, and have one child, Nancy Carolyn. 2. Howard Charles, born February 3, 1914, in New Haven. He too attended Hillhouse High School, and was graduated from Cornell University with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Administrative Engineering. He is secretary and assistant treasurer of G and O Manufacturing Company.

Edward Normand Allen

For more than a decade and a half, Edward Normand Allen has headed Hartford's well-known department store, Sage-Allen and Company, Inc. (founded in 1889). He has become still more widely known as a public official, who has served as state senator, mayor of Hartford, and lieutenant governor of his state.

He is a native of Hartford, and was born on April 18, 1891, son of Normand F. Allen, one of the founders of the present business, and Carrie (Olmsted) Allen. Both parents were descended from old New England families. Mrs. Allen succeeded her husband as president of Sage-Allen and Company; and was in turn succeeded by her son, Edward N., in 1941.

Edward N. Allen received his early education in the public schools of Hartford, attending Hartford High School for two years. He began his advanced studies at Norwich University, but transferred from there to Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1914. In

the same year he joined Sage-Allen and Company in the capacity of clerk. He became vice president in 1920, and president in 1941.

In the early years of his connection with the organization, his career was interrupted by service in World War I. He had previously enlisted in Troop B, Cavalry, Connecticut National Guard, and in 1916 saw active service on the Mexican border as first lieutenant in the Connecticut Field Signal Corps. When the United States entered World War I, he was commissioned second lieutenant in the 25th Field Artillery, serving with that unit until after the armistice.

A well-known figure in the dry goods industry, Mr. Allen has served as director and president of the National Retail Dry Goods Association. He is a member and past president of the Connecticut Retail Merchants Association, and after serving as vice president and director of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce, was its president from 1937 to 1940. More recent offices have been chairmanship of the board of directors of the American Retail Federation in Washington, which he held in 1947; and membership on the board of directors and the executive committee of the National Retail Dry Goods Association. He is a former member of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the New England Council. He was chairman of the Interracial Commission, State of Connecticut in 1948, chairman of the Metropolitan District of Hartford, and is at present a member of the board.

Mr. Allen held his first public office in Hartford as a member of the Police Board, on which he served from 1920 to 1924. In the late 1930s he was chairman of the Mayor's Charter Revision Commission, and a member of the Connecticut River Bridge Commission. He was elected to the Connecticut State Senate for the term extending from 1927 to 1929. In 1947, he served as mayor of Hartford. With this excellent record of public service to his credit, Mr. Allen was elected lieutenant governor of the State of Connecticut, and served from 1951 to 1955.

Mr. Allen is active in the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce, and in his home city he serves on the board of directors of the Hartford Public Library, and as a trustee of the Wadsworth Atheneum. He is a director of the Hartford Chapter of the American Red Cross, and former president, and over the years has been prominent in support of the Community Chest. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Mayflower Society, the Founders of Hartford, and the lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Free and Accepted Masons. In Masonry he is affiliated with St. John's

Lodge No. 4, Hartford, and all the higher bodies of both the York and Scottish Rites, including the Commandery of the Knights Templar and the Consistory, Thirty-second degree. He is a member of Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Jesters. He is also a member of The Hartford Club, Hartford Golf Club, the University Club of Hartford, the Lambs Club and Yale Club, both of New York and an artist member of the Salmagundi Club of New York. A Congregationalist, he is a member of Center Church, Hartford.

Twice married, Edward Normand Allen chose as his first wife Miss Ruby Tuttle, and they were married on December 13, 1916. They became the parents of three children: 1. Jane. 2. Caroline. 3. Frances. Mr. Allen married, second, Mildred Pomeranz, and they have two children: Normand F. II, and Mary. In January, 1955, she became Connecticut's Secretary of State. Her biographical sketch accompanies. The couple make their home at 1200 Prospect Avenue in Hartford.

Mildred (Pomeranz) Allen

Mildred (Pomeranz) Allen, (Mrs. Edward N. Allen) is Connecticut's sixty-first Secretary of State, and one of six women holding similar posts in the United States. Born Mildred Pomeranz, she is a native of Hartford, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Pomeranz. She completed her formal education in the city's public schools and is a graduate of Hartford High School. She continued her studies in music under Joseph and Rosina Lhevine in New York and Europe, becoming a concert pianist and teacher. On November 7, 1935, she became the wife of Edward N. Allen, department store executive and former lieutenant governor, whose biographical sketch is to be found in this work.

A Republican in her politics, Mrs. Allen was elected Secretary of State of Connecticut for a term beginning January 5, 1955. She has been active in many civic and educational organizations. Among them are the Connecticut Child Welfare Association; the Greater Hartford Girl Scouts; Woman's Republican Club of Hartford; the Hartford County Woman's Republican Association; Mitchell House of Hartford; the Mark Twain Association; the Symphony Society of Greater Hartford; the Connecticut Opera Association; the Instrumental Music Foundation; and the Metropolitan Opera Guild. She is honorary chairman of the Children's Cystic Fibrosis Association

of Connecticut, and the Connecticut Chapter of National Multiple Sclerosis Society. She is a former president of the Musical Club of Hartford and a former director of the North End Community Center and the Hartford Chapter, American Red Cross.

Mrs. Allen's other affiliations include the League of Women Voters, the Young Women's Christian Association, B'nai B'rith, the Hartford Rehabilitation Association and the Wadsworth Atheneum Auxiliary.

John B. Carvalho

With experience in the insurance field dating from the beginning of his career, John B. Carvalho has advanced from agent to the presidency of two of Hartford's firms, the Metropolitan Fire Assurance Company and Transatlantic Securities Company.

He is a native of Huntington, Massachusetts, and was born on April 30, 1904, son of Bertram N. and Jesselyn E. (Pierce) Carvalho. His father, prior to his death in 1946, was president of the Northeastern Insurance Company of Hartford. Mrs. Carvalho died in 1938. On completing his preparatory studies at the Pawling School, Pawling, New York, and graduating there in 1922, John B. Carvalho entered Yale University as a member of the class of 1926. He began his career in insurance as a special agent with the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford.

From 1928 to 1930, he was associated with the New York Fire Insurance Rating Organization which he left, to join the American Reserve Insurance Company, also in New York, in an executive capacity. He left the American Reserve Insurance Company in 1934 to become manager of the New York office of the Rossia Insurance Company and Metropolitan Fire Assurance Company. In 1936 he was transferred to the Pacific Coast Department of both of these companies as assistant manager, serving there till he was transferred to the home office of these companies in Hartford in 1938. In that year he became vice president and a director of Metropolitan Fire Assurance Company and was elected to the presidency of the company in 1946. Since 1946, Mr. Carvalho has been president and director of the Transatlantic Securities Company of Hartford, and he is a director of the Standard Holding Corporation of New York City.

His memberships include the University Club of Hartford, Hartford Golf Club, the Yale Club of New York, the Drug and Chemical Club of New York, and also India House of that city.

Mr. Carvalho served in the New York State unit of the National Guard from 1931 to 1936, and during the World War II years 1942-1946 he held the rank of lieutenant in Troop A, Connecticut State Guard. At present a member of the First Company of Governor's Foot Guard, he was formerly commander of that unit. His favorite outdoor sport is golf.

At Essex, on August 20, 1932, John B. Carvalho married Augusta A. Miner, daughter of Thomas W. and Antonie Miner. Mrs. Carvalho is a graduate of the American Academy of Dramatic Art. The couple make their home in West Hartford, and they are the parents of the following children: 1. Susan M., who was born on January 5, 1936. She is a graduate of Oxford School for Girls at West Hartford, and Connecticut College for Women, class of 1958. 2. Tonia P., born on September 24, 1940. She graduated from the Oxford School for Girls in 1958 and is attending State University of Iowa, Iowa City. 3. Wendy C., born on June 14, 1943; attending Oxford School for Girls. 4. Leslie, born on January 20, 1945; also at Oxford School for Girls.

Henry Palmer Bakewell

Practicing law in Hartford since he was admitted to the bar in 1932, Henry Palmer Bakewell is a member of the law firm of Alcorn, Bakewell and Smith. Mr. Bakewell is vitally interested in the promotion of the city's cultural facilities, and is active in the work of the Episcopal Church.

A native of New Haven, he was born on June 1, 1907, son of Charles Montague and Madeline (Palmer) Bakewell. He received his advanced academic education at Yale College, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1929. For his professional studies, he went to Harvard and there, in 1932, he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the same year he was admitted to the Connecticut bar.

Since the beginning of his professional career, Mr. Bakewell has been with the law firm now known as Alcorn, Bakewell and Smith. His partners are H. Meade Alcorn, Jr., and R. Graeme Smith. Engaging in a general practice, the partnership has its office at 750 Main Street.

Mr. Bakewell is a member of the Hartford County Bar Association, the American Bar Association and the State Bar Association of Connecticut. He also belongs to the American Society of International Law. His fraternity is Beta Theta Pi. In his own city, he has been active in promoting musical facilities. He serves on the board

of trustees of Hartford College, on the board of directors of the Hartford School of Music, and has been president of the Symphony Society of Greater Hartford.

His nonprofessional memberships include the American Legion, the Hartford Club and the University Club. Active in the Episcopal Church, he is chancellor of Christ Church Cathedral, and a member of the Executive Council of the Diocese of Connecticut. He was lay deputy to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1949 and again in 1952 and 1958.

Mr. Bakewell is a veteran of active service in the United States Naval Reserve in World War II. He advanced in rank from lieutenant, junior grade, to commander, and retired in 1952.

On November 16, 1934, Henry Palmer Bakewell married Hester Livingstone Adams, and they are the parents of the following children: 1. Henry Palmer, born on May 25, 1937. 2. Charles Adams, born on April 12, 1940. 3. Hester Livingstone, who was born on November 23, 1945. 4. Sarah Ferris, born on May 5, 1947. The family lives on Foxcroft Road in West Hartford.

Harry E. Sloan, Jr.

Member of a family which has been contributing to the development of Connecticut for over three centuries, Harry E. Sloan, Jr., is now president of the Cushman Chuck Company of Hartford. He has been in the machinery manufacturing business since the beginning of his career. He has also taken a constructive interest in civic and social welfare programs in his city.

A native of Hartford, Mr. Sloan was born on May 28, 1915, son of Harry E., Sr., and Anna (Egan) Sloan. After attending Kingswood School in West Hartford and completing his preparatory studies there, the younger Harry E. Sloan entered Yale University's Sheffield Scientific School, and graduated there in 1936, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. For a year following his graduation, he was with the Hartford Special Machinery Company as an apprentice machinist. In 1937 he joined the Cushman Chuck Company, and worked in various capacities, familiarizing himself with all aspects of operations, over the next two years. In 1939 he was promoted to vice president and secretary, and he was elected president of the corporation in 1952.

Mr. Sloan is an incorporator of the Hartford Hospital, and a member of the Hartford Hospital Association. Vitally interested in activities on behalf of youth, he is vice president and trustee of the

Boys' Club of Hartford, and serves on the advisory board of the Hartford Association for Retarded Children.

He is a member of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce, the Hartford Golf Club, the Hartford Gun Club, and the Yale Club of Hartford. He was president of The Hartford Club from 1957 to 1959. He is also a member of the Kingdom Game Club, and his fraternity is Theta Xi. He is a communicant of St. John's Episcopal Church in West Hartford. Fond of the out-of-doors, his favorite sports are hunting, fishing, and golf.

Mr. Harry E. Sloan, Jr., married Jean Spencer, daughter of Henry M. and Jessie (Gorham) Spencer of West Hartford. Mrs. Sloan attended National Park Seminary in Washington, D. C. The couple are the parents of three children: 1. Nancy, who was born in Hartford, on November 20, 1940. 2. Harry, 3rd, born in that city on June 6, 1955. 3. Spencer Adrian, born February 6, 1957.

Charles T. Kingston, Jr.

Since the beginning of his career, Charles T. Kingston, Jr., has been in the insurance business, and for some years past he has headed his own agency in Hartford—Charles T. Kington and Associates. The firm sells life, accident, and group insurance policies, and represents Union Mutual Life Insurance Company.

He is a native of Detroit, Michigan, and was born on June 5, 1912, son of Charles T., Sr., and Estella (Hatt) Kingston. His father, who died in February, 1953, was identified with a drop forge plant in Detroit. Mrs. Kingston died in 1943. Completing his preparatory studies at Howe Military Academy in Indiana, the younger Charles T. Kingston came to Hartford to attend Trinity College. There he took his degree of Bachelor of Science in 1934. He began his career in insurance in that year with the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company at Bloomfield, and remained with that firm until he established his own agency in 1952. From April, 1942, to February, 1946, Mr. Kingston was absent, serving in the United States Army. He attained the rank of lieutenant colonel in Military Intelligence, and served in the Pacific Theater. In his connection with Connecticut General, he worked in its Chicago, New York and Philadelphia offices.

Active in civic affairs at Hartford, Mr. Kingston is past vice chairman of the Greater Hartford Community Chest and became general chairman in October, 1958, following more than a decade of

valuable service to the Red Feather program. He was president of the Greater Hartford Community Council, advisory group to the Chest and its agencies, from 1950 to 1952. In 1949 he served as chairman of Greater Hartford's first Heart Fund campaign. He was president of the Hartford Hospital Association from 1952 to 1956. He is currently a trustee of the Goodwill Boys' Club.

With an excellent record in insurance sales to his credit, Mr. Kingston is a life member of the Million Dollar Round Table, which draws its membership from the upper one per cent of insurance agents who sell at least one million dollars' worth of insurance in a year. He was speaker at the Round Table's convention at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, in 1957.

Mr. Kingston is now president of the Trinity Alumni Association, having been elected in June, 1958. He is a member of the University Club of Hartford, Hartford Golf Club, Pinehurst Country Club in North Carolina, and the Mid-Ocean Club of Bermuda. He is a communicant of St. John's Episcopal Church.

In Trinity College Chapel, Hartford, on September 12, 1936, Charles T. Kingston married Helen Sloan, daughter of Harry E. and Anna (Egan) Sloan of Hartford. Mrs. Kingston attended Bennett Junior College at Millbrook, New York. The couple are the parents of two children: 1. Carolynn, born at Evanston, Illinois, on January 20, 1939. She is a graduate of Conard High School in West Hartford and is now modelling in New York City. 2. Pamela, born August 14, 1940, also at Evanston. She attented Emma Willard School in Troy, New York, and is now a student at Mary Washington College of the University of Virginia, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Julius G. Day, Jr.

Practicing law in Hartford since his admittance to the state bar, Julius G. Day, Jr., is a member of the firm of Day, Berry and Howard. He has important corporate connections as well, and takes a full part in his city's social life.

Born at Shelton, on July 23, 1906, he is a son of Julius G. Day, Sr., who, in his ninety-second year at the time of writing, is still active, and makes his home at New Haven. He has spent most of his life in the manufacturing and investment business, and has served on the boards of directors of several companies in the New Haven area.

Completing his preparatory studies at Taft School, Julius G. Day, Jr., entered Yale University, where he took his degree of Bache-

lor of Arts in 1927. He received his professional training at Yale Law School, where in 1930 he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws. Admitted to the bar of the state of Connecticut, he began practice with the firm of Day, Berry and Reynolds. He has been with that firm, now Day, Berry and Howard since, although from 1942 to 1945 he was on leave of absence, doing volunteer work as assistant counsel and acting general counsel for The American National Red Cross in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Day is also a director, secretary, and general counsel of the Farrel-Birmingham Company, Inc., of Ansonia, and a director of H. P. and E. Day Company of New Haven. At this writing he is secretary of his Yale Class of 1927.

As a lawyer, he belongs to the Hartford County Bar Association, the Connecticut State Bar Association, and the American Bar Association. His other memberships include the Yale Club of New York, Yale and University clubs of Hartford, Hartford Golf Club, and the Chevy Chase Club of Maryland. He attends St. John's Episcopal Church of West Hartford. Mr. Day's hobbies are gardening and woodworking, and his favorite outdoor sport is golf.

At Richmond, Virginia, on December 9, 1937, Julius G. Day, Jr., married Alice Hotchkiss of Richmond, daughter of Henry S. and Lillian (Atkins) Hotchkiss, who reside in that city. Mrs. Day is a member of the Junior League. The couple are the parents of two children: 1. Cynthia Hotchkiss, born in Hartford on August 11, 1947. 2. John Gilbert, who was born in that city on June 21, 1950.

Charles E. Rauch

Vice president of the Connecticut Saving Bank of New Haven since July, 1952, Mr. Rauch is active in the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks. He has been engaged in the investment bank field since 1930, and is widely known in banking circles.

Born in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, on January 26, 1907, he is the son of Charles Elwood Rauch and of Elizabeth (Thompson) Rauch. His father was a merchant and humanitarian, who died in Lebanon in 1906. Mr. Rauch graduated from Lebanon High School in 1924 and from Mercersburg Academy in 1926, and he obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Dartmouth College in 1930. During World War II, he received a direct commission as first lieutenant in the Army Air Forces on May 11, 1942, and he was stationed at Keesler Field, Mississippi from May, 1942 to September, 1944, as supply officer and then adjutant, and he was commanding officer from Janu-

ary, 1943 to September, 1944 of a basic training group of the Air Technical Training Command. He served in the Procurement Division of the Air Technical Service Command at Wright Field, Ohio, from December, 1944 to February, 1946, being appointed Chief of the Company Pricing Section at Wright Field and coordinator for Company Pricing at all Air Force installations in the United States in July, 1945. He also served as alternate on the Contract Review Committee of the Procurement Division and as an alternate on the Federal Rubber Allocation Board. He attended Officers Training School at Miami, Florida, from November, 1942 to January, 1943; the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from June to August, 1944; and the War Adjustment Course at the Graduate School of Business, Harvard University, from October to November, 1944. He received his honorable discharge with the rank of major on February 11, 1946.

Entering the firm of Wood, Struthers and Company of New York, members of the New York Stock Exchange, upon his graduation from college in 1930, Mr. Rauch did statistical and analytical work, and in 1934 became junior salesman in the New England territory. In 1936, he took over all bank, insurance and endowment fund accounts for the firm in Boston, Hartford and New Haven, and in October, 1936, opened a branch office in Hartford to service these accounts. On February 1, 1941, he was elected an assistant treasurer of the New Haven Savings Bank, of New Haven, his office handling all purchases and sales of securities. In 1947, Mr. Rauch joined the New York office of Drexel and Company as their New England institutional representative.

A member of the Association of Ex-Members of Squadron A of New York and of the Sons of the American Revolution, Mr. Rauch is a member of the Huguenot Society and of Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. His social connections include membership in the Union Club of New York, the Hartford Club of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Graduates Club Association of New Haven. A Republican in politics, he attends religious services at Saint James Episcopal Church in Farmington, where he has served as a vestryman, junior warden and a member of the Finance Committee.

Mr. Rauch was married in New York City on December 28, 1940 to Mildred Nicoll, the daughter of Courtland Nicoll and of Ione (Mitchell) Nicoll. Mr. and Mrs. Rauch have two children: 1. Katrina, born on March 15, 1943. 2. Charles E., Jr., born on June 14, 1949.

Robert J. Hodge

Robert Jesse Hodge

West Haven industrialist Robert Jesse Hodge has a record of service going back farther than almost any of his colleagues in manufacturing. He went to work in factories at the age of thirteen, and now, although eighty years old, remains active as president of the American Buckle Company, Inc. He has held other executive posts as well; has been active in engineers' and industrialists' groups; and has served three terms in the Connecticut State Legislature.

Born on October 14, 1879, in East Hampton, he is a son of David and Eliza T. (Beebe) Hodge. His father, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, came to this country in 1852 and first settled in New York. He perfected a furnace for recovering wasted metal, built these furnaces in New York, then moved to East Hampton, continuing their manufacture there. For a time he was called to Cincinnati, Ohio, to engage in the same work, but later returned to East Hampton, where he died in 1895. Miss Beebe, whom he married, was born at East Hampton.

Robert J. Hodge's formal education in the public schools terminated at the seventh grade, when he left to go to work. He later took courses at Middletown Business College. At the age of thirteen he took a position with the Gong Bell Manufacturing Company in East Hampton, and by the time he was sixteen, he was supervisor over four men at the factory. When he was twenty-one, he left the company and went to work for a year at the H. B. Brown Machine Shop in East Hampton.

In the course of the next fifteen years, Mr. Hodge was employed by various companies in Middletown, Meriden, and Hartford, starting with the Douglas Pump Shop at Middletown. After working for the Whitlock Pipe Company in Hartford, he joined the M. S. Little Manufacturing Company in the same city. There he rendered such valuable service that when he left in 1916, the company kept him on half-salary for another year.

In 1916, Mr. Hodge joined the American Buckle Company at West Haven, and his talents, in the years since that time, have placed the company in an enviable position in its industry. It owns between thirty and forty patents on buckles and fasteners which he has developed. He has been president of the company for the past decade. His son, Hubert C. Hodge, has been secretary of the company for the past twenty years.

Mr. Hodge is also vice president and a director of the McLagon Foundry, and is president of Eastern Sales Company. Last year he

resigned as vice president of Eastern Machine Tool Company, but he remains on its board of directors. He is also a director of the Tradesmen's Bank of New Haven.

A Republican, Mr. Hodge was first elected to the Connecticut State Legislature for the 1925-1926 term. He has since served during the 1941-1942 and the 1945-1946 sessions. He also served sixteen years on the Board of Finance of West Haven. As a civic worker, he takes the most pride in his achievement in establishing and continuing the Eli Whitney Technical School at Hamden. In 1925, during his first term in the state legislature, he fought with vigor and determination to secure passage of a bill locating a technical school in the New Haven area. His successful efforts brought the Eli Whitney Technical School into existence. Its continued growth and progress has been due, in large measure, to the untiring work of "Uncle Bob" Hodge, as he is known among its student body and faculty. In the school library hangs a large portrait of him, together with one of Eli Whitney.

Mr. Hodge is a member of the board of trustees of Connecticut Junior Republic, at Litchfield. He is a member of his city's Chamber of Commerce, a member of the New Haven County Manufacturers Association, and a member and past vice president of the Kiwanis Club. He also belongs to the Quinnipiac Club, and for fifty years he has been a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. He is also a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, and of all Scottish Rite bodies. Holding the Thirty-second degree, he formerly held membership in Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in Bridgeport. While he has had no military experience, and is not a member of the American Legion, he served as chairman of the Citizens' Committee of the Legion for the building of their hall in West Haven, and worked tirelessly for seven years to see this project through. Mr. Hodge is an associate member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He is a Protestant in religious faith.

At Springfield, Connecticut, on August 9, 1905, Robert Jesse Hodge married Sadie Dodd, daughter of Charles and Henrietta (Carrier) Dodd. The couple are the parents of a son, Hubert C. Hodge, who was born in Hartford on June 17, 1908. He is secretary and assistant treasurer of the American Buckle Company, and with his father is stockholder in other corporations. Hubert C. Hodge married Grace Tinker. They have four children: i. Diane. ii. Joan. iii. Suzanne. iv. Hubert C., Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Hodge have one great-grandchild, Sally Madalyn Rice.

Lyndes B. Stone

Lyndes B. Stone, who is executive vice president and director of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, is a lawyer by training who joined the insurance firm early in his career. He holds official positions with several corporations, and is active on behalf of welfare and cultural organizations.

A native of Billings, Montana, he was born on June 27, 1905, son of David L. and Eva (Coffman) Stone. His parents are still living, and make their home at Tulsa, Oklahoma. At the time of writing, 1959, his father is eighty-six years of age and his mother eighty-one. The family moved from Montana to Oklahoma in 1907, the year in which that state was admitted to the Union. David L. Stone had first made the "run" there in 1889. Lyndes B. Stone completed his secondary studies at Tulsa Central High School, and went to the University of Kansas for his advanced academic studies, graduating there in 1928 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Two years later he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws at Yale Law School.

He was admitted to practice before the Oklahoma bar in 1930, and before the Connecticut bar in 1932. In 1930-1931, he practiced in Tulsa. In the latter year he joined the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, beginning in its legal department. He was later promoted to a more responsible position in its mortgage investment department, from which he was transferred to the general investment division. Following a two-year period as financial vice president of the firm, Mr. Stone was promoted to executive vice president in 1956, and was admitted to the board of directors at the same time.

He is also a trustee of the Mechanics Savings Bank of Hartford, and is a member of the board of advisors of the West Hartford Branch of Connecticut Bank and Trust Company and of the board of directors of Phoenix Insurance Company. He is a member of the board of the Greater Hartford Community Chest, and also serves on the board of Children's Service of Connecticut, the Hartford Rehabilitation Center, and Governmental Research Institute. He is a trustee of Kingswood School in West Hartford.

His fraternities are Phi Alpha Delta (law) and Beta Theta Pi (social), and he also holds membership in Phi Beta Kappa national scholastic honor society. He is a member of The Hartford Club and attends Asylum Hill Congregational Church.

In West Hartford, on June 28, 1934, Lyndes B. Stone married Alys Pierce of that community, daughter of Albert and Agnes (Hooper) Pierce. Mrs. Stone attended Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, the University of California at Los Angeles, and Yale Art School. She has studied art in Paris, France. The couple are the parents of two children: 1. David H., born in West Hartford on August 28, 1941; attending Kingswood School. 2. Debora Alys, born April 11, 1945; attending Oxford School for Girls.

Lester Courtland Smith

An engineer by training and experience, Lester C. Smith joined the Spencer Turbine Company of Hartford in that capacity over three decades ago, and has advanced by steady steps to the presidency of the firm. He has held prominent offices in engineers' groups, and in local organizations.

He is a native of Winsted, and was born on August 16, 1904, son of Edgar S. and Bertha E. (Lamb) Smith. His father died in 1951, but his mother is still living and makes her home at Winsted. The engineer and executive received his elementary school education in the public schools of that town. For his secondary studies he went to the Gilbert School, also in Winsted, where he graduated in 1921. Already planning on an engineering career, he entered Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he graduated in 1925 with the degree of Bachelor of Science.

In that year he began his connection with the Spencer Turbine Company in the capacity of junior engineer. He was promoted to sales engineer in 1928 and to assistant chief engineer in 1932. In 1944, Mr. Smith was named chief engineer of the company, and he joined its management ranks when, in 1947, he was named vice president. He continued his duties as chief engineer concurrently with the vice presidency through 1956, and from 1952 was a member of the corporation's board of directors. He was chosen president of the company in 1957.

Among the engineers' societies, Mr. Smith has been most active in the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. In the national organization, he was a member of the National Constitution and By-laws Committee from 1945 to 1950, and again from 1952 to 1954. He was its chairman in 1950. In 1948, he served on the National Nominating Committee; and he was a member of the National Organization Committee during 1949-1950. In 1955 he was renamed to that committee, his term to continue through 1959. He became chairman in 1959. He was a member of the Production Engineering Division of the

national body from 1947 to 1950. Among the regional activities of the society, Mr. Smith was a member of the Region I Sections Committee from 1947 to 1952, and chairman of that committee in 1951-1952. He was vice chairman of the Hartford Section from 1940 to 1942, and its chairman from 1942 to 1944. Also in 1942, he became delegate to the Connecticut General Committee of A.S.M.E. Sections, and was chairman in 1944. He was A.S.M.E. delegate to the Connecticut Technical Council from 1945 to 1949, and vice chairman of the council from 1947 to 1949.

Mr. Smith was elected an honorary member of Pi Tau Sigma, Connecticut Pi Psi Chapter, in 1951. In 1954 he was elected an honorary member of Tau Beta Pi, Connecticut Beta Chapter.

During the war years 1942-1944, he served as chairman of the War Production and Engineering Council for Northern Connecticut, and he was a member of the Hartford Engineering Committee of the Connecticut War Industries Commission during 1948-1949. From 1940 to 1946, he was a member of the Subcommittee on Equipment, Cupola Research Project, of the American Foundrymen's Association. He was a member of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's National Committee on Financing Development in 1950. Since 1931, he has continuously served on the Dust Explosion Hazards Committee of the National Fire Protection Association. He is an associate member of the American Institute of Management, and American Management Association, and an engineering associate of the University of Connecticut from 1951 to 1955.

His memberships include the Hartford Club, Hartford Engineers Club, the Technology Club of Hartford, the Industrial Management Club of Hartford, and the Old Newgate Coon Club. Since 1945 he has been treasurer of Hartland Pond Corporation.

Mr. Smith has written several articles for trade papers on the industrial and commercial applications of suction for good housekeeping (vacuum cleaning), removal of surplus material in production operations and the part that low-pressure air plays in serving industry generally. He holds fourteen patents on industrial vacuum cleaning, dust collecting, and airflow devices.

He is a communicant of St. James's Church in West Hartford. He served as senior warden of the congregation in 1951-1952; and since 1953 has been building fund treasurer.

In Hartford, on September 14, 1929, Lester Courtland Smith married Miss Nuala E. Rommel of Hartford, daughter of J. Wesley and Adelene (Pye) Rommel. To their marriage two children have

been born: 1. Susan D. Smith, at Hartford on April 22, 1932. She is a graduate of the William H. Hall High School in West Hartford, and of Wellesley College, where she took her degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1954. In August, 1955, she became the wife of Peter K. Windesheim of Urbana, Illinois. A graduate of Trinity College, Mr. Windesheim is now with Arrow-Hart and Hegeman. The couple have two sons, Kurtis and Eric Windesheim. 2. Courtland L., born in Hartford on November 8, 1939. He is attending Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York.

Lewis Henry Whitney

Lewis Henry Whitney was, until recently, president and director of the Whitney Chain Company of Hartford, a firm which he joined for a second time a decade ago. He is now senior vice president of The Hanson-Whitney Company of Hartford.

Born December 9, 1908, in Winchendon, Massachusetts, he is a son of Charles and Cora A. (Clough) Whitney. His father, who died in 1913, was a millwright by trade, and also a chair maker, who worked at Gardner, Massachusetts, well known as a chair manufacturing center. Mrs. Whitney survived him until 1948. Lewis H. Whitney graduated from high school at Acton, Massachusetts, in 1927, the family having moved there in 1909. For his advanced studies, he went to Northeastern University in Boston, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering in 1931.

He began his career in that year with the Firestone Footwear Company at Hudson, Massachusetts, in the capacity of machine designer. Leaving in 1935, he joined the Fitchburg Paper Company of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and was employed in mechanical maintenance at its plant. From 1936 to 1938, he was plant engineer with the Cambridge Rubber Company, in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Mr. Whitney first joined the Whitney Chain Company of Hartford in 1938, taking a position as chief draftsman. He left in 1941 to accept a position with the Grenby Manufacturing Company at Plainville, Connecticut, and worked for that firm as its chief engineer until 1947. At that time he returned to the Whitney Chain Company as assistant chief engineer. His progress thereafter was rapid. He was named chief engineer the following year, and became works manager in 1954. He was promoted to vice president in 1955, while retaining his title and duties as works manager. He was elected president of the corporation in 1956, and served in this capacity until 1959. He was also a member of its board of directors until 1959. Mr. Whitney

now holds the post of senior vice president of The Hanson-Whitney Company of Hartford.

As an industrialist, Mr. Whitney has joined the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, the American Petroleum Institute and the American Standards Association. He is also a member of the Farmington Country Club. He makes his home at Farmington, where he is a communicant of the First Church of Christ, Congregational. Fond of the out-of-doors, he enjoys golf and gardening.

At Hyde Park, New York, on May 6, 1933, Lewis Henry Whitney married Elizabeth Vose Howe, daughter of Oscar and Madeleine (Harvell) Howe. Mrs. Whitney graduated from Acton High School, in Massachusetts, and is also a graduate of Massachusetts State College at Amherst. The couple are the parents of two children: 1. Joanne B., who was born at Concord, Massachusetts on August 31, 1934. She graduated from Farmington High School, and holds the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Colby College, Waterville, Maine. She now teaches at Yarmouth, Massachusetts. 2. Charles A., born on September 27, 1935. He is a graduate of Farmington High School and of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and is now with the Royal-McBee Typewriter Company as an engineer. He married Marlene Dietz of Farmington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Durant, on June 23, 1957.

Walter B. Schatz

Member of the well-known Hartford law firm of Schatz and Schatz, Walter B. Schatz has practiced in that city since the beginning of his career. Born in Hartford on February 12, 1922, he is a son of the late Louis M. Schatz, a founder of the firm, who was born in 1894 and died in 1953, and his wife, the former Elizabeth Borden. Mrs. Schatz survives her husband and makes her home in West Hartford.

Completing his preparatory education at Loomis Institute in Windsor, Walter B. Schatz went to Cornell University for his advanced academic studies, and took his degree of Bachelor of Arts there in 1947. He then attended Cornell Law School, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1949. Admitted to the bar, he has since been identified with the law firm of Schatz and Schatz, in which he is now a partner. This is a large organization whose members include Arthur H. Schatz, S. Michael Schatz, Joseph Adinolfi, Jr., Ralph M. Shulansky, Daniel E. Holland, Jr., Richard T. O'Connell, and several associates. It engages in a general practice, including

corporation and probate law and the conduct of trials. Among the large organizations which are its representative clients are Dunham-Bush, Inc., Sage-Allen and Company, Albert Steiger, Inc., The Edward Balf Company, Standard Foundry Company, Outdoor Advertising Association of Connecticut, Tobacco Distributors of Connecticut, Connecticut Pharmaceutial Association, and Connecticut Retail Grocers and Marketmen's Association. Offices are at 750 Main Street, Hartford.

Before he had completed his education, Mr. Schatz entered military service at the time of World War II, serving as a sergeant in Military Intelligence from October, 1942, to November, 1945. He was in the Pacific Theater. As a lawyer he is a member of the American Bar Association, the State Bar Association of Connecticut, and the Hartford County Bar Association.

On November 29, 1953, Walter B. Schatz married Edith Bernstein, daughter of Abram and Mary (Diamond) Bernstein, and a graduate of Barnard College. The couple are the parents of the following children: 1. Louis Borden, born December 5, 1954. 2. Beverly Joan, born October 24, 1956.

Edgar Gartside Rhodes

With a record of three decades' experience in the public utilities field, Edgar Gartside Rhodes has been for some years president and general manager of New Britain Gas Light Company. He is active in a number of trade societies, and also in the commercial, organizational, and civic life of his own city.

Born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on September 22, 1900, he is a son of James Herbert and Alice Ann (Russell) Rhodes. His father had come to this country from England in 1890, being a native of Oldham in Lancashire. He returned on a number of visits to the country of his birth. He held a position as chief proof reader with the Curtis Publishing Company, publishers of The Saturday Evening Post and other magazines.

Edgar G. Rhodes received his early education in the public schools of his native city, and graduated from Northeast Manual Training High School in Philadelphia in February, 1917. He went on to advanced studies at the University of Pennsylvania, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering in 1921.

In that year he began his professional career as a construction

Edgar L. Rhodes

engineer with United Engineers and Constructors, Inc., in Philadelphia, an organization with which he remained until 1929. At that time he came to Connecticut, and joined the staff of the Housatonic Public Service Company at Derby as superintendent of its gas department. He was with that utilities firm until 1940, when he came to New Britain; he became president and general manager of the New Britain Gas Light Company in 1950.

Mr. Rhodes was president of the New England Gas Association, and he is a member of the Guild of Gas Managers, The Society of Gas Operators and of the Society of Gas Lighting, this country's oldest trade organization in its field.

In his home city, Mr. Rhodes is a corporator of the New Britain Savings Bank. He is also a corporator of the New Britain General Hospital, and he is active in the program of the Boy Scouts of America, having served in past years as president of the Keemosahbee Council. A Rotarian, he is now also president of New Britain Chamber of Commerce, and he is a member of the New Britain Club and Shuttle Meadow Country Club. His fraternity is Sigma Tau, and he also belongs to Sigma Xi national scientific society.

Mr. Rhodes' church is St. Mark's Episcopal in New Britain, and he serves his congregation as senior warden.

At Goffstown, New Hampshire, on July 11, 1925, Edgar Gartside Rhodes married Mary Shirley, daughter of Robert Lawrence and Bertha (Shields) Shirley. In her family, for five consecutive generations the oldest daughter has been named Mary Shirley. Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes have two children: 1. Edward Carleton, born July 23, 1929. 2. Russell Lawrence, born October 27, 1931.

E. Stephen Cowles, 3rd

The firm of E. S. Cowles and Son of Hartford has a record of over sixty-five years in the insurance business. With headquarters at 99 Pratt Street, the organization acts as Managing General Insurance Agents for the New England States, representing several insurance companies. Representing the third generation in its management is E. Stephen Cowles, 3rd, who joined the agency on his return from wartime service with the Army Air Corps.

Son of Edwin S. Cowles, Jr., and grandson of the agency's founder, Edwin S. Cowles, E. Stephen, 3rd, was born January 31, 1923. His mother is the former Florence Lee Ledger. He completed his preparatory studies at Admiral Farragut Academy, Toms River,

New Jersey, after which he attended the University of Connecticut for one year. In 1942 he enlisted in the United States Army Air Corps as an air cadet, and became a bomber pilot with the rank of first lieutenant, serving in the Eighth Air Force in England. His unit, the 44th Bomb Group, received the Presidential Unit Citation for leading the Eighth Air Force on the Famous Pulaski Mission. Lieutenant Cowles received the Air Medal with three oak leaf clusters. He received his honorable discharge in 1945.

Immediately on his return to civilian life, he joined the firm of E. S. Cowles and Son. Its founder died in 1942. At the present time, E. Stephen, 3rd, is a partner in the firm, and his father, Edwin S., Jr., is senior partner.

Mr. Cowles is currently serving as executive secretary and treasurer of the Insurance Board of Hartford, which is the second oldest Insurance Agents' Association in the United States, having been founded in 1864. He is a member of the board of directors of the Connecticut Association of Insurance Agents, and is currently senior member of its Executive Committee. He also is an active member of the National Association of Insurance Agents Educational Committee.

His nonprofessional memberships include the City Club of Hartford and the Avon Country Club. He is fond of the active outdoor sports, skiing, swimming and boating. He and his family attend Grace Episcopal Church at Windsor, where they make their home.

At Westport, on June 18, 1945, E. Stephen Cowles, 3rd, married Sarah Ridgeway Hastings. Born in Hartford, she is a daughter of Ford Huntington and Edith (Corey) Hastings of that city. She is a graduate of Edgewood Park Junior College at Briarcliff, New York. She is a member of the Ridgeway Society of Philadelphia, as a descendant of the Ridgeway family. A forebear of this family, Benjamin Rush, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Mrs. Cowles is also a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The couple are the parents of two children: 1. Susan Ridgeway, who was born in Hartford on June 2, 1947. 2. Abigail Satterlee, born March 14, 1953.

John S. Murtha

Practicing law in Hartford since the beginning of his professional career, John S. Murtha is now a member of the firm of Shepherd, Murtha and Merritt, which has its offices at 97 Elm Street. He

formerly served as Assistant State's Attorney for Hartford County.

A native of Hartford, he was born on April 30, 1913, and is a son of John J. and Agnes (Hennessey) Murtha. His father, who was born in Hartford in 1887, and died on April 13, 1950, was a partner in the firm of Cooley and Company, investment brokers of Hartford. A graduate of Hartford Public High School, he entered the brokerage business as a young man, and was one of the first members of the above firm, with which he continued his connection until the end of his life. Agnes Hennessey, whom he married, was a native of Middletown, and survives her husband, making her home in West Hartford.

John S. Murtha completed his preparatory studies at The Loomis School in Windsor, then entered Yale College, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1935. He took his professional training at Yale Law School, which conferred on him the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1938. In that year he was admitted to the bar of his state, and began his connection with the firm with which he has since been identified, although it was at that time known as Hewes, Prettyman and Awalt. It subsequently became Shepherd, Murtha and Merritt, after considerable change in its membership.

Mr. Murtha was absent serving in the United States Navy from 1943 to 1946. He was discharged as lieutenant, senior grade, and was in the sea combat areas of both the Mediterranean and the Pacific. Following his return to civilian life, he assumed duties in public office as assistant state's attorney, in 1946, and served until 1951. He has since centered his attention in the practice of law, although he also has other duties in connection with business corporations. He is a director of the Kaman Aircraft Corporation of Bloomfield, the Riverside Trust Company of Hartford, and the Security Insurance Company of New Haven. He also serves on the board of trustees of The Loomis School, which he once attended, and the Ethel Walker School.

As a lawyer, Mr. Murtha belongs to the Hartford County Bar Association, the Connecticut State Bar Association, and the American Bar Association. His fraternity is Psi Upsilon, and he is a member of the Fence Club of New Haven, the Yale Club, The Hartford Club, the University Club and Hartford Golf Club. In politics he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of St. Thomas the Apostle Roman Catholic Church. Fond of the outdoors, Mr. Murtha enjoys golf and hunting.

At Madison, on July 7, 1939, John S. Murtha married Winifred Garvan, daughter of John F. and Emily (Trowbridge) Garvan. She is a graduate of Ethel Walker School for Girls. The couple have

three children: 1. John Garvan, born in Hartford on March 3, 1941, now attending Loomis Institute. 2. Leslie Alice, born June 26, 1945, also in Hartford. She is attending Oxford School in West Hartford. 3. Brenda Ann, born April 9, 1947; attending Bugbee School in West Hartford.

Ronald E. Young

In the course of approximately two decades with The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Ronald E. Young has advanced to the positions of vice president, secretary and treasurer of this and subsidiary firms. He served in the United States Army during World War II.

Born at Northeast Harbor, Maine, on October 19, 1910, Mr. Young is a son of Curtis S. and Florence (Smith) Young. Both parents are now deceased.. Attending the public schools of his native city, Ronald E. Young graduated from Gilman High School there, and entered the University of Maine, where he graduated in 1932 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in electrical engineering. He began his business career with the manufacturing firm of Landers, Frary and Clark in New Britain, working in its sales department, but the following year, 1933, left to join the Socony-Mobil Oil Company, working in various capacities at its Hartford office. His next connection, during 1935-1936, was with Christian Peterson and Company, a dairy supply and refrigerating firm.

He joined The Hartford Fire Insurance Company late in 1936, and until 1941 was special agent for the firm in New Jersey. He left for military service in 1941, and served until 1946, attaining the rank of major in the United States Army, with duty in both the American and Pacific Theaters.

Mr. Young rejoined the Hartford Fire Insurance Company in 1946, and became office manager at its Hartford headquarters. He was promoted to assistant secretary of the company in 1949, to secretary in 1953, and to the offices of vice president, secretary and treasurer in 1956. He has held the same offices in its subsidiary organizations since that time.

His fraternity is Alpha Tau Omega, and he is also a member of the following organizations: National Association of Corporate Secretaries; National Conference of Christians and Jews; American Management Association; Connecticut Chamber of Commerce; National Office Management Association. He and his family attend Horace Bushnell Congregational Church where he has served successively as a trustee, as chairman of the executive board, and as a deacon.

Mrs. Young is the former Miss Dorothy Roberts of Hartford, daughter of Dr. Charles W. and Lelia (Granger) Roberts. She was graduated from high school and business college in Hartford. She became the wife of Ronald E. Young in a ceremony in Hartford on October 6, 1934. The couple are the parents of two children: 1. Robert C., who was born in Newark, New Jersey, on August 4, 1939. He is now serving in the United States Navy in the Submarine Service. 2. Janet E., born in Hartford on February 24, 1945. She is attending Plant Junior High School in West Hartford. The family resides at 81 Ballard Drive, West Hartford.

Frederic E. Hudson

Early in his career, Frederic E. Hudson joined the staff of the Second National Bank of New Haven, and on his own merits, he advanced through various positions of responsibility to the presidency. He is an official of a number of other corporations, and is active in local civic groups, in welfare causes, and in banking circles.

Mr. Hudson is a native of New Haven, and was born on June 1, 1892, son of John and Louise (Reutter) Hudson. He received his entire education locally, attending Strong School and New Haven High School. He took his first position with Kilborn Brothers, with which he remained for two years.

In May, 1912, Mr. Hudson formed his connection with the Second National Bank in which he has continued ever since. He began as a clerk, and advanced steadily through intermediate positions to be elected president in January, 1956. He also serves on the bank's board of directors.

He is also a director of Bilco Company, New England Dredge and Dock Company, and the Carwin Company, and he serves his community as a director of the Grace New Haven Hospital, and the City Missionary Association. He is chairman of the board and a director of the Connecticut Development Credit Corporation, and is vice president of the National Bank Division of the Connecticut Bankers Association.

Mr. Hudson is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons. He also belongs to the New Haven Country Club and the Quinnipiac Club of New Haven. He and Mrs. Hudson attend Edgewood Congregational Church.

She is the former Miss Alice Williams, the daughter of John W. and Nellie (Worden) Williams. Married in New Haven on August 18, 1914, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson are the parents of the following

children: 1. Frederic E., Jr. He married Margaret Whitaker, and they have three children: Frederick Sheridan, William Lloyd and Patricia. 2. Donald W. He married Adrienne Sammet. Their children are Donald, Jr., Charles S., and Ann Elizabeth. 3. Elwood L. 4. John W.

Louis Lee Hemingway, Jr.

Beginning his banking career following his return from service as a naval officer in World War II, Louis Lee Hemingway, Jr., has been with The Second National Bank of New Haven since May 13, 1946. He advanced steadily to the position of manager of its Whitney Avenue Office, which he holds today. At the same time Mr. Hemingway has become very active in behalf of welfare and cultural causes in his region.

He is a native of New Haven, and was born on April 4, 1920, son of Louis Lee and Ruth Alicia (Porter) Hemingway. His father, a banker of many years' experience, is now chairman of the board of The Second National Bank of New Haven. The younger Louis Lee Hemingway attended Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Deerfield Academy at Deerfield, Massachusetts, and Yale University, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in June, 1942. Shortly afterwards, he went into active service with the United States Naval Reserve, in which he held a commission as lieutenant. In the course of his combat duty, he received a citation from the Commander-in-Chief, United States Atlantic Fleet. He was released to inactive duty in March, 1946.

On May 13 of that year, Mr. Hemingway began his connection with The Second National Bank of New Haven, beginning his duties as auditing clerk. He learned from experience the various aspects of the banking business on his way up, becoming auditor in 1948, and being promoted to assistant cashier the following year. In 1956 he was named assistant vice president of the bank, and he has been manager of the Whitney Avenue Office since 1952. He is a member of the following business organizations: New Haven Chapter, American Institute of Banking; New Haven Chapter, National Association of Accountants. Between 1951 and 1959, Mr. Hemingway served as treasurer of The New Haven Symphony Orchestra, Inc. In 1959 he was elected vice president of this organization. In 1957 he was named to the board of trustees of Quinnipiac College, on which he has since served. He has been a corporator of The American School for the Deaf at West Hartford since 1956, and chairman of the New Haven

Committee of The Connecticut Institute for the Blind since 1955, also honorary director since 1958.

At Yale University, Mr. Hemingway joined the Wolf's Head Society, the Elizabethan Club, Yale Glee Club Associates and the Whiffenpoofs. His other memberships include the University Glee Club of New Haven, of which he is a trustee, and the New Haven Lawn Club, New Haven Country Club, Graduates Club Association, and Madison Surf Club. He is a communicant of the Church of Christ in Yale University.

In Chicago, Illinois, on October 15, 1943, Louis Lee Hemingway, Jr., married Eleanor Peabody Cochran, daughter of John Lewis and Eleanor Peabody (Brush) Cochran. To their marriage the following children have been born: 1. James Cochran, on February 4, 1945. 2. Samuel, born on September 6, 1948. 3. Gerald Peabody, born on March 23, 1955.

Angelo G. Santaniello

Active in the practice of law in New London, since 1950, and a partner in the law firm of Santaniello and Satti since 1953, Mr. Santaniello was assistant prosecuting attorney of New London from 1951 to 1955 and he has been active as a Republican in politics. Secretary of the Republican Town Committee from 1952 to 1956, he is now chairman of the committee and he has been a member of the New London Young Republican organizations since 1952.

Mr. Santaniello was born in New London on May 28, 1924, the son of Samuel C. Santaniello and Katie (Guardacosta) Santaniello. His father was born on March 17, 1892, in Avellino Province, Italy, and came to the United States in 1906, settling in Paterson, New Jersey, where he learned the trade of baker. He came to New London around 1913, and he is now active in the real estate field. He was formerly owner of a hotel and restaurant. Mr. Santaniello's mother was born in Sicily on July 26, 1898, and came to the United States in 1907.

Mr. Santaniello graduated from New London High School in 1942, and obtained his Bachelor of Arts degree at Holy Cross College in 1945. He received his Bachelor of Laws degree from Georgetown University Law School in 1950. During World War II, he served in the United States Navy from July 1, 1943 to November 18, 1946, and he held the rank of lieutenant, junior grade. He saw action in the South Pacific. Before practicing law, he taught and coached at the Admiral Billard Academy, coaching basketball and soccer.

Mr. Santaniello began his law practice in New London in 1950 and it was in 1953 that he entered the law partnership of Santaniello and Satti. In 1955, with Mr. Satti, he purchased their present business building, where they have their own offices. They employ one other lawyer.

He has been active in community organizations and is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Elks and the American Legion. He also holds membership in the Disabled American Veterans, served two years as president of the Sons of Italy, and is a member of the F. L. Allen Hook and Ladder Company. He is a member of Saint Joseph's Men's Club, served two years as president of the Eastern Connecticut Holy Cross Club, which he helped organize, and he is a past president of Unity Club, Incorporated. His social connections include membership in the Submarine Base Officers Club, and he is interested in sports, particularly golf. He attends religious worship as a member of Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, in New London.

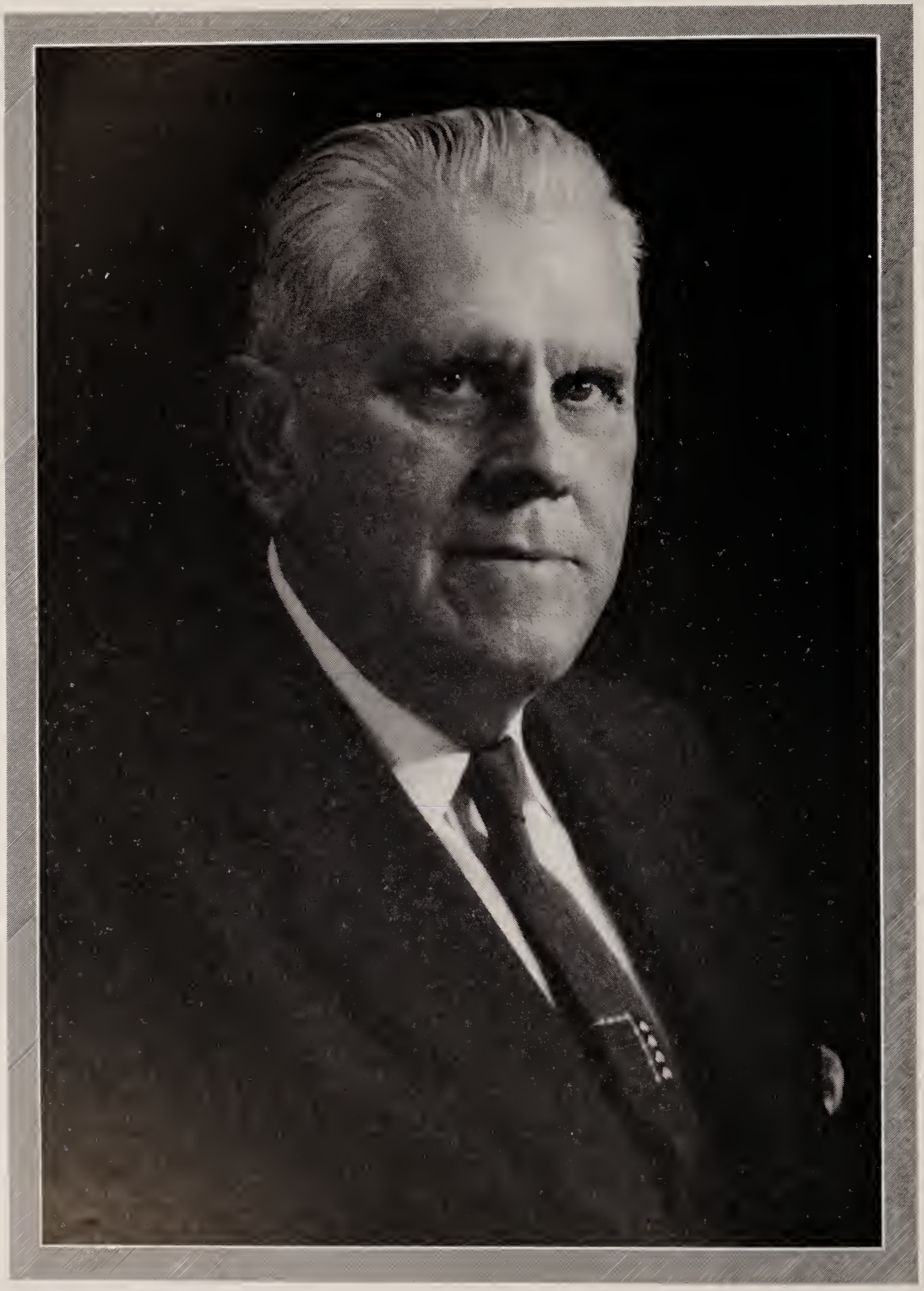
Mr. Santaniello was married on September 11, 1948, to Catherine Ann Driscoll, the daughter of Timothy E. Driscoll and of Nellie K. Driscoll. Her father was born in Norwich, Connecticut, and at the time of his death on November 6, 1954, had been associated with the Southern New England Telephone Company for forty-four years. Mrs. Santaniello's mother was born in New London, and died on November 12, 1952.

Mrs. Santaniello is active in the Girl Scouts as a troop leader, is a member of the New London Women's Republican Organization, and also holds membership in the Retreat League and Gloria Lodge of the Sons of Italy.

C. Robert Satti

A member of the law firm of Santaniello and Satti of New London, since 1953, and New London Prosecuting Attorney since 1955, Mr. Satti is active as a Democrat in politics, and while serving in the Marine Corps did extensive legal work.

He was born in New London, on April 15, 1928, the son of Dr. C. John Satti and of Dorothy (Heffernan) Satti. His father was born in New London, and he has practiced medicine there since 1925. He served as Secretary of State for Connecticut in 1934-1935 and 1936-1937 and was the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner from 1941 to 1945. Mr. Satti's mother was born in Brooklyn, New York. She was State Representative in 1945-1946, a member of the school



Eugene J. Devine

board in 1948-1949, City Council member in 1950-1951 and Democratic National Committeewoman from 1952 to 1956. At present, and until October 1960 she is serving as New London County Commissioner, the first woman to hold that position.

Mr. Satti attended the New London public schools and graduated from Bulkeley High School in 1945. He obtained his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Notre Dame in 1948, and received his Bachelor of Laws degree from Fordham University Law School in 1951. He had begun his law practice when he entered the United States Marine Corps in 1951 as a private. Released from active duty in November, 1953, with the rank of captain, he commanded the Third Special Infantry Company, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve, at the Submarine Base in Groton, Connecticut. It was in 1953 that he joined the law firm of Santaniello and Satti in New London. He is active in the community and is a member of Council No. 17 of the Knights of Columbus and of Elks Lodge No. 360. He is president of Unity Club. He attends religious worship as a member of Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic Church in New London.

Mr. Satti was married on February 23, 1952, to Maureen Griffin, the daughter of William E. Griffin and of Florence (De Vanney) Griffin of Brooklyn, New York. Her father served in the Navy during World War I, and is active in the insurance field. Mrs. Satti is active in the League of Women Voters; at Lawrence Memorial Hospital; and is an auxiliary at the Norwich State Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Satti have had four children: 1. Donna Marie, who died at the age of seven months. 2. C. Robert, Jr., born on January 28, 1954. 3. John David, born on August 15, 1956. 4. William Louis, born September 12, 1958.

Eugene James Devine

President of Devine Brothers, dealers in fuel and building materials in East Norwalk, since 1947, and a founder, with his four brothers, of this company in 1919, Mr. Devine was also active until 1956 in the operation of a dairy farm in Norwalk, but for a time he also owned farming property in Bridgewater.

Mr. Devine was born in Norwalk, on December 5, 1884, the son of John Devine and of Margaret (Driscoll) Devine. His father was born in Norwalk on August 7, 1857, and was a brass molder in his youth. He then went into farming and for some years before his death in 1920 was the proprietor of a drugstore. He was active as a Demo-

crat in politics, and served as a selectman in Norwalk from 1904 to 1913. Mr. Devine's mother was born in Ireland and came to Norwalk as a young girl. She died in 1913.

Mr. Devine was educated at Saint Mary's Parochial School in Norwalk, and then went into dairy farming. His farm was on Strawberry Hill Road in Norwalk, and he turned this property over to his son, Eugene, in 1956, while maintaining his residence there. It was in 1919 that he entered the fuel and building materials business with his four brothers in East Norwalk. The firm is known as Devine Brothers, and Mr. Devine is now president of the firm, which he owns with the younger members of the Devine family, since all four of his brothers are now deceased. Mr. Devine is a member of the Farm Bureau, and, a Democrat in politics, he is a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Devine was married in Norwalk, on July 30, 1918, to Helena Florence Collins, born in Norwalk on August 23, 1889, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Collins. Both of her parents were born in Ireland, her father coming to Norwalk as a young man where he became a gardener, and both of her parents are now deceased. Mrs. Devine studied at Saint Mary's Parochial School in Norwalk, and then became a registered nurse at the Norwalk Hospital. She is active in women's organizations in the community.

Mr. and Mrs. Devine have six children, all born in Norwalk: 1. Eugene J., born on August 26, 1919, graduated from Norwalk High School and then studied for three years at Notre Dame University. He is now the operator of Devine's Dairy, which has been in the family since 1890. He is married to Ann Brady, and they have five children: Susan, Patricia, Ann, Charles, and Eugenie. 2. Clare, born on February 7, 1921, graduated from Norwalk High School and Saint Elizabeth's College in Convent Station, New Jersey. She is married to James Driscoll, an attorney in Bethel. They have two children: James and Helen. 3. Eleanor, born in March, 1924, graduated from Norwalk High School and Saint Elizabeth's College, New Jersey. She is married to William McMahon, an attorney in Norwalk. 4. Alice, born on March 10, 1926, graduated from Norwalk High School and Saint Elizabeth's College, and is married to Frank Mackinson of Highland Park, New Jersey. They have three children: Frank, William and Mary Ellen. 5. William, born in January, 1930, graduated from Norwalk High School and joined the Jesuit Order for a time. He served with the Army during World War II, and is now employed with the Bridgeport Morning Telegram. 6. Elaine, born in

1936, graduated from Norwalk High School and is now a student at Manhattanville College.

Charles E. Brainard

One of the long-established industries of the Hartford area, the Smyth Manufacturing Company at Bloomfield has been producing quality book-binding machinery for nearly eighty years. Its executive head at the present time is Charles E. Brainard, who holds the offices of president and director, and has been with the organization for the past two decades.

Mr. Brainard is a native of Hartford, and was born on July 17, 1907, son of the late Morgan B. and Eleanor Stuart (Moffat) Brainard. His father died on August 28, 1957. Mrs. Brainard, a native of Scranton, Pennsylvania, died November 25, 1958. Completing his preparatory studies at Kent School, Charles E. Brainard graduated there in 1926, then entered Yale University, where he took his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1930.

In that year he began his business career with the investment brokerage firm of Putnam and Company in Hartford. He remained with that organization until 1938, leaving to join the Smyth Manufacturing Company of Hartford (now located in Bloomfield, north of his native city). Since that time, Mr. Brainard has held a succession of positions, of increasing responsibility with this old firm, which was established in 1879. He learned manufacturing techniques as well as business procedures, and gave evidence of exceptional qualifications for executive duties. He was elected president of the company in February, 1957. Besides this major business connection, he serves on the boards of directors of the State Savings Bank of Hartford, the Connecticut Printers, and the Taylor and Fenn Company.

He is a member of The Hartford Club, Hartford Golf Club, and the Yale Clubs of New York City and Hartford. He and his family attend St. John's Episcopal Church in West Hartford, in which community they make their home.

Mrs. Brainard is the former Miss Katherine Keeney of Hartford, daughter of Raymond G. and Laura (Moore) Keeney. She received her education at Miss Masters School at Dobbs Ferry, New York, and at Smith College. She became the wife of Charles E. Brainard in a ceremony at West Hartford on April 7, 1934. The couple have three children: 1. Charles E., Jr., who was born in Hartford on August 11, 1937; a graduate of Kent School, and now a member of the class of 1962 at Yale University. 2. Peter Bulkley, born July 8, 1940; a

member of the class of 1962 at Middlebury College and also a graduate of Kent School. 3. Anne R., born August 8, 1946. She is attending Oxford School in West Hartford.

Henry Clarence Deming

Member of a family which has long been prominent in his region's financial affairs, Henry C. Deming is president and director of Berlin Savings Bank at Berlin. He has held office in most of the state bankers' groups, and is currently a director of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks. He has been equally active in the affairs of his community.

Mr. Deming is a native of Berlin, and was born on August 12, 1889, son of Francis and Jennie B. (Hill) Deming. His father, who died in 1925, was treasurer of the Berlin Savings Bank, with which he was associated for twenty years. Henry C. Deming received his early education in the public schools of his native community and completed his courses at the New Britain High School, where he graduated in 1906. For a time he engaged in the grocery business, but in 1907 discontinued this work to become associated with the New Britain firm of Landers, Frary and Clark. With that organization he held the position of assistant superintendent until 1916. At that time he returned to Berlin to begin his career with the Berlin Savings Bank.

His advancement there has been steady. He was promoted to secretary and treasurer in 1926, and became president in 1944. He served as president of the Savings Bank Association of Connecticut in 1956-1957, and has also held office as president of the Savings Banks Deposit Guaranty Fund of Connecticut, Inc. He was elected to the board of directors of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks for the 1957-1958 term.

His nonprofessional memberships include Shuttle Meadow Country Club of New Britain, and Connecticut State Seniors Golf Association. He is a member of Centennial Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in New Britain, and is a member and past high priest of Giddings Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He also belongs to Doric Council, Royal and Select Masters. A communicant of Berlin Congregational Church, Mr. Deming has served as its treasurer since 1925. His favorite outdoor sport is golf.

In his native city of Berlin, on September 16, 1915, Henry Clarence Deming married Marjorie Brandegee, daughter of William S. and Elizabeth (Reed) Brandegee. Mrs. Deming died in November,

1955. The couple were the parents of twin sons: Francis B. and Henry H., who were born in Berlin on June 20, 1923.

George William Guillard

An official of the Hartford National Bank and Trust Company, George William Guillard has advanced through the ranks to the position of senior vice president. He has taken the lead in a number of civic and welfare activities.

Born at Paterson, New Jersey, on August 21, 1903, he is a son of Louis and Marie-Jeanne (de Richaud) Guillard. His father was employed in the silk industry at Paterson. George W. Guillard completed his public school education at Rockville High School, where he graduated in 1921. In the fall of that year he entered Trinity College in Hartford, and was a student there until 1923.

In that year he commenced his banking career on the staff of the United States Security Trust Company, in Hartford. This institution was subsequently merged with Hartford AEtna National Bank to form Hartford National Bank and Trust Company. Mr. Guillard became assistant cashier of the emergent organization in January, 1937, and was promoted to cashier in March of that year. In 1942 he was named vice president, and he was vice president in charge of operations from 1945 until 1956. In that year he became senior vice president, the position he has since held.

Mr. Guillard was formerly a member of the Board of Tax Review at Wethersfield, and he is a director of the Knollwood Beach Association. He is a corporator of the Hartford Hospital, assistant treasurer and director of the Greater Hartford Community Chest, and treasurer of the National Alumni Association of Trinity College. He is a member of the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce and the Hartford Chamber of Commerce; the Wethersfield Business Men's and Civic Association at Wethersfield, where he makes his home; the Hartford Club; corporator of the Young Men's Christian Association; and Newcomen Society in North America. His professional connections include the American Institute of Banking.

Affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, Mr. Guillard is a member of Hospitality Lodge in Wethersfield. He is also a member of the higher bodies of the order, holding the Thirty-second degree, and belonging to Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Royal Order of Jesters. A communicant of the First Church of Christ in Wethersfield, he has long been active

in religious work and formerly served as treasurer of the First Congregational Church in Vernon. Mr. Guillard's hobby is color photography, and he also enjoys fishing at Laurentide in the Province of Quebec.

At Wethersfield, on November 10, 1934, George W. Guillard married Gertrude E. Mortensen, daughter of M. and Matilda (Johnson) Mortensen.

Moses Jacob Neiditz

Moses Jacob Neiditz is one of Hartford's veteran real estate and insurance executives and builders. He has been influential in these fields since 1923, and heads the firm of M. J. Neiditz and Company, with headquarters at 37 Lewis Street. He has proved himself a responsible citizen in his acceptance of municipal, civic and organizational duties, in which his efforts have been most effective.

Born in Palestine on June 2, 1899, he is a son of Charles and Cipah S. Neiditz. His father was an educator. The family moved to this country when he was young, and he attended the Henry Barnard School, and graduated from Hartford Public High School in 1917. He then entered Trinity College as a member of the Class of 1921, but attended for only two years. While there, he was in the Reserve Officers Training Corps. Mr. Neiditz later completed courses at the New York University School of Business Administration.

He has been active in the real estate and insurance business, in investments, and in management, construction and appraisal work, in Hartford since 1923. In 1936 his brother Raymond J. Neiditz (whose sketch accompanies) joined him in the firm of M. J. Neiditz and Company. Since that time they have been particularly active in construction work which has made some vital changes in the face of the city of Hartford. In 1936 they built the Knollwood Apartment House, and there followed a succession of important projects: the Midtown Building at Whitney and Farmington Avenue; the business block on Farmington at the corner of Prospect Avenue; Loomis Manor Apartment House in West Hartford; and modern commercial structures at 111 Pearl Street and at 37 Lewis Street. Their own offices are in the last-named of these buildings.

Mr. Neiditz is a member and past president of the Hartford Board of Realtors, Inc. Vitally interested in the housing question in regard to his city, he is a member of the Urban Renewal Team, and formerly served on both the Connecticut Rehousing Committee and the West Hartford Rehousing Authority. He is a member of the

Realtors Washington Committee. As a business leader, he serves on the boards of directors of the Hartford National Bank and Trust Company, Riverside Trust Company, and Connecticut Bank and Trust Company, and he was recently elected a trustee of the Hartford Art School. He is a director of the Greater Hartford Chamber of Commerce, and also a director of the Hartford Jewish Community Center.

Mr. Neiditz' fraternity is Phi Epsilon Pi, and he belongs to Level Lodge No. 137 of the Free and Accepted Masons at Hartford, and to Tumble Brook Country Club in Bloomfield. He attends Emanuel Synagogue in his home city.

Also in that city, on July 5, 1925, Moses J. Neiditz married Rachel Podnetsky, daughter of Charles and Dora (Eisen) Podnetsky. The family's residence in on Brookside Boulevard in West Hartford. Mr. and Mrs. Neiditz have three children: 1. Eleanor, who was born on May 31, 1928, and married Mr. Jerome E. Caplan. 2. David Henry, born November 18, 1930. 3. Daniel Melvin, born July 3, 1932.

Raymond Jeremiah Neiditz

Arriving in this country at an early age, Raymond J. Neiditz has become a prominent figure in Hartford's business life. For over two decades, he has been a partner in the real estate and insurance firm of M. J. Neiditz and Company, serving as its treasurer. The organization has been responsible for the construction and management of a number of the city's well-known apartment and commercial buildings.

Mr. Neiditz is a native of Petach Tikvah, Israel, and was born on January 16, 1895, son of Charles and Cipah S. Neiditz. His father was a teacher. Arriving in this country in November, 1901, Raymond J. Neiditz began selling newspapers on the streets of Hartford the day after his arrival in the city, and had a regular route delivering The Hartford Courant at the age of ten years. He left school in the fifth grade, but later took two years of evening grammar school classes and five years of evening high school classes. He was a member of the first graduating class from the high school's business course. For three years he took correspondence courses in commercial subjects from Alexander Hamilton Institute.

When he left his fifth-grade classes to take his first full-time job, he joined L. S. Goldschmidt and Company of Hartford, a wholesale dry goods firm, as a bundle boy. He advanced to positions as department manager and buyer, and at the age of seventeen years was

junior traveling salesman with the firm. He became a senior traveling salesman at nineteen. In the spring of 1917 he enlisted in the army, and went overseas and served in France with the American Expeditionary Forces; returning to L. S. Goldschmidt after the war.

He remained with L. S. Goldschmidt and Company until 1928, at which time he left to represent six manufacturers in allied lines in the New York City area. He continued in this work until 1936. In that year he joined his brother, Moses J. Neiditz, who had founded the insurance and real estate organization known as M. J. Neiditz and Company in 1923. His brother is the subject of an accompanying biographical sketch. Raymond J. Neiditz joined the organization as treasurer, a position he has held since. In the same year that he became a partner in the organization, they built the Knollwood Apartment House, and went on from this large-scale project to erect the Midtown Building at Whitney and Farmington Avenue. They also built the business block on Farmington at the corner of Prospect Avenue; the apartment house known as Loomis Manor in West Hartford; and two more modern office buildings, one at 111 Pearl Street, the other at 37 Lewis Street. With others, they acquired ownership of the former National Fire Building at 95 Pearl Street. At the present time the brothers are planning the construction of two shopping centers.

He is a member of the United Commercial Travelers, the Tumble Brook Country Club, and B'nai B'rith. His religious affiliation is with Emanuel Synagogue.

In New York City, on November 24, 1920, Raymond J. Neiditz married Dora S. Shapiro, daughter of Julius and Rebecca (Gittleson) Shapiro. The couple reside at 11 Brookside Boulevard, West Hartford, and they are the parents of two children: 1. Ruby Judith, who was born on December 3, 1921. 2. Betty Jane, born on February 27, 1927. Mr. Neiditz has four grandchildren: Marcy Schultz, Diana Schultz, Charles Goldberg, and Carrol-Ann Goldberg.

Joseph James Rinaldi

Since he began his law practice in Stamford more than two decades ago, Joseph James Rinaldi has held public office in the municipal government there, and has taken a vital interest in the cause of advanced education, serving on the board of Villanova University. He is active in fraternal and Roman Catholic groups.

Born at Stamford on October 22, 1908, he is son of James and

Rose (Colucci) Rinaldi. Both of his parents came to this country from Italy. His father, born at Caliteri in 1875, arrived in 1895, and settled in Stamford. Throughout his life he followed the trade of cabinetmaking. He was a veteran of the Spanish-American War, and served as justice of the peace for eighteen years, holding that office at the time of his death. A member of the lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the Sons of Italy, he had held office in all. Miss Colucci, whom he married, was born in Avillino, Italy, in 1884, and was brought to the United States by her parents when she was two years old. The family settled in Stamford, and she attended public schools in that city. She still lives there, surviving her husband.

Joseph J. Rinaldi began his education in parochial school in Stamford. He graduated from Stamford High School in 1927, and from Villanova College in 1931, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Arts. He took his Bachelor of Laws degree at Boston University School of Law in 1934. In that year, admitted to the bar of the state of Connecticut, he opened his own office in Stamford. He has headed his own firm since, with an address at 303 Main Street. He is a member of the Stamford Bar Association, the Connecticut Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

In past years, Mr. Rinaldi has held office as clerk of the court and also as prosecuting attorney for the city of Stamford. A Roman Catholic who is vitally interested in Catholic education, he serves on the board of governors of his alma mater, Villanova University. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, in which he holds the Third degree, and also belongs to the Holy Name Society. His lodges are the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Loyal Order of Moose. He is a member of the Hubbard Heights Golf Club and the Amateur Athletic Union.

On June 14, 1937, in Stamford, Joseph James Rinaldi married Jeannette Di Sesa. Born at Norwalk on December 18, 1910, she is a daughter of Leonard and Teresa (Rubinetti) Di Sesa. Both of her parents were born at Castellafranca, Italy. Her mother came to this country first, arriving in 1882 when she was three years old. Mr. Di Sesa, who was born in 1876, came to the United States in 1902. A real estate broker, he died in 1955. He is survived by Mrs. Di Sesa, who lives in Stamford. Mr. and Mrs. Rinaldi have one daughter, Jean, who was born on November 18, 1942. She is attending Stamford Catholic High School, where she is active in dramatics, music, basketball and baseball.

Charles H. McDonough

One of Hartford's long-established insurance agencies is that which was founded by Charles H. McDonough in 1922. It is now known as Charles H. McDonough and Sons, and has its offices at 23 High Street.

Its founder is a native of Hartford and was born on February 29, 1900, son of Edward J. and Lulu (Merritt) McDonough. Receiving his early education in local schools, he graduated from the old Hartford High School. He attended Notre Dame University at South Bend, Indiana.

After a short time spent in working for the Standard Foundry Company of Hartford (a family organization owned by his father, Edward J. McDonough), he decided upon the insurance business for his career. To prepare himself, he attended the Travelers Insurance School, and on the completion of his courses there, established his own general insurance agency in 1922. It first operated under the name of C. H. McDonough. When his sons, Charles E., Joseph M., and E. Merritt McDonough joined the organization, it was given its present name, Charles H. McDonough and Sons. The sons are now full partners with their father. The elder Mr. and Mrs. McDonough spend their winters in Florida, and he established an insurance agency at Miami in 1956, which he has since operated.

He is a member of the City Club, Wampanoag Country Club and Avon Country Club, all of Hartford, and the Pine Orchard Country Club at Pine Orchard, Connecticut, and, in Florida, the Indian Creek Country Club and the Surf Club. Of Roman Catholic faith, he attends St. Joseph's Cathedral.

In that church on September 8, 1925, Charles H. McDonough married Virginia Lee Madden. A native of Hartford, she is the daughter of Joseph and Katherine Lee (Danaby) Madden. The couple are the parents of the following children: 1. Charles E., who was born in Hartford on May 3, 1928. He graduated from Kingswood School in West Hartford, and attended the University of Connecticut from 1947 until he entered the United States Air Force in 1950. He participated in the Korean War as a staff sergeant. He is now a partner in Charles H. McDonough and Sons. 2. Joseph M., born November 19, 1930. Also a graduate of Kingswood School, he attended Nichols Junior College, and served as a sergeant in the United States Air Force at the time of the Korean War, 1950-1952. He too is a partner in the firm. Joseph M. McDonough was married on February 9, 1957, in Florida, to Ruth Reyna of Miami, a graduate of the Uni-

Joseph O'Brien

versity of Miami. They have one son, Lee Joseph, who was born in Hartford on January 12, 1958, and another son, Val Edward by a previous marriage. 3. E. Merritt, born in Hartford on November 23, 1933. He graduated from Kingswood School, and took his degree of Bachelor of Science at Georgetown University in 1955. Thereafter until 1958 he served in the United States Army, and is now a member of the firm. He was married on November 28, 1958 to Judith Diane Gengras, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Clayton of West Hartford. All three sons are members of the same organizations: the Hartford Golf Club, The Hartford Club, Wampanoag Country Club, the Pine Orchard Country Club, and the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Joseph O'Brien

At the beginning of his career, Joseph O'Brien went to work for one of Bristol's long-established industries, The Bristol Brass Corporation, and in the course of the four decades since has come up through the ranks to the presidency. He is a native of Bristol, and was born on December 9, 1900, son of Dennis and Margaret (Murphy) O'Brien. He attended local public schools, and joined the firm immediately after his graduation from Bristol High School in 1917. He began as a clerk, and shortly afterwards was assigned to the sales department. Following two decades' experience in that phase of operations, he was promoted to sales manager in 1939. In 1952 he became vice president and general superintendent; and he was elected president of the corporation in 1955.

The firm began its existence in 1850 as The Bristol Brass and Clock Company. Sixteen Connecticut industrialists had a part in its founding, and its first president was Israel Holmes, a bold entrepreneur who according to early records had smuggled machinery and also British brass workers into this country to help give the isle across the sea some unwanted competition in the production of the metal. The meeting place of the men determined on establishing their own industry, on that spring evening in 1850, was Foster's Tavern in the North Village of Bristol. History has preserved their names for us: Lyman Coe, Green Kendrick, Philo Brown, J. C. Brown, Theodore Terry, John Birge, Elisha Manross, Chauncey Boardman, Samuel B. Smith, Ebenezer Hendrick, Edward L. Dunbar, Elisha Brewster and Elias Ingraham. Most of these men were clockmakers, and the first demand for the new company's products came from the clock-making industry. One of the early financial geniuses of the company was

Elisha Welch, who was largely responsible for its growth in the years following the Civil War. One of the phases of production which the company entered at about that time was the manufacture of burners for oil lamps; and one of its most severe setbacks was the destruction of its burner shop by fire in January, 1881. Elisha Welch served as president for thirty-six years, and was succeeded by Andrew F. Atkins, who was succeeded in turn by Elisha's son, J. Hart Welch; and the next president was Pierce N. Welch, son of Harmanus Welch, Elisha's brother. In 1903, a year after he had taken office, the Bristol Brass and Clock Company—which had never actually manufactured clocks—changed its name to The Bristol Brass Company. The early years of the century was a period marked by the construction of many new manufacturing facilities. The succession of presidents from this period was: Julian R. Holley, Albert F. Rockwell, Alexander Harper, and Albert Wilson, whose administration brought the company through the depression of the 1930s. The company, which had grown steadily from the time of World War I, weathered the economic reverses well, having to lay off very few of its men. Roger Gay succeeded Albert Wilson as president, and it was he who was succeeded in turn by Joseph O'Brien, in 1955.

Mr. O'Brien is a member of the Town and Chippanee Golf Club in his home city, and also of the lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is an independent, and he is a Roman Catholic in religious faith, a communicant of St. Joseph's Church.

At that church, on February 9, 1926, Joseph O'Brien married Madelyn Henebry, daughter of John and Margaret (Bowen) Henebry. The couple are the parents of four children: 1. M. Elizabeth, who was born in Bristol on January 6, 1933. 2. Joseph, Jr., born there on September 30, 1934. 3. Margaret, born on February 3, 1936 in Providence, Rhode Island. 4. Denise, born on October 14, 1938, also at Providence.

Adrian F. McDonald

A real estate consultant and appraiser with broad and varied experience in his chosen field, Adrian F. McDonald has headed his own organization in Hartford for the past decade. During the current term, he is serving as president of the Society of Residential Appraisers.

Born in East Hampton, on January 31, 1907, he is a son of

Moses A. and Ellen (O'Neill) McDonald. Both of his parents are now deceased. The family moved to Portland when Adrian F. McDonald was young, and he attended public schools there and graduated from Portland High School. For his advanced studies he entered Wesleyan University in Middletown, and received his degree of Bachelor of Arts there in 1927. He returned there as a Rich Fellow in Economics in 1932, and took his degree of Master of Arts the following year. Since that time he has taken further courses to prepare him for his professional work. In 1938 he took a course in appraising single-family homes, given at the University of Chicago by the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers. The following year he took another course given by the Institute at Wharton School of Finance, on the subject of appraising investment properties. During 1939-1940, he took a course in construction cost estimating, given at Y.M.C.A. Junior College in New Haven.

Mr. McDonald began his professional career as field representative with the Home Owners' Loan Corporation in 1933. He left that organization in 1936 to become a real estate salesman and appraiser with Aubrey Maddock, Inc., of Hartford. In 1938 he accepted a position with George B. Horan Company of New Haven, as appraiser covering Connecticut. He was named manager of the firm's branch office in Hartford in 1941. The following year he left for wartime service in the Army Air Corps. He served until 1945, and spent much of that time in the European Theater.

When he returned to civilian pursuits, Mr. McDonald rejoined the George B. Horan Company, and once again worked as appraiser covering Connecticut until 1948. At that time he established his own firm of real estate consultants, McDonald and Company, which has its offices at 75 Pearl Street, Hartford.

Over the years, Mr. McDonald has filled many responsible posts in connection with his profession. In 1940 he was field director of an appraisal course given at Yale University by the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers; and he was lecturer and field director when the Institute gave similar courses at Hartford in 1949. In 1950, he became a reserve member of the Board of Adjustment (Zoning Board) of New Britain, and in the same year he was elected vice president of the Connecticut Chapter, Society of Residential Appraisers, an office he filled through 1953. Mr. McDonald was named assistant secretary of the Hartford Real Estate Board in 1951. He was also a lecturer of the board in that year. In 1952 he served as instructor in real estate appraising, Connecticut Association of Savings Banks.

Mr. McDonald became a licensed real estate broker in the State of Connecticut in 1953. In 1953-1954 he served as president of the Connecticut Chapter, Society of Residential Appraisers. Recently he took office as international president of the Society, and thus heads a national organization with eleven thousand members. He had served as district governor from 1954 to 1957. Also in 1954 he became a member of the Admissions Committee of the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers, but resigned in January, 1955. He was director of an appraisal course given by the Connecticut Chapter of the Institute in 1954-1955. In the Society of Residential Appraisers, he preceded his presidency with tenure on the executive committee and board of governors, and was chairman of the appraisal review and appraisal service committees. He became vice president of the society in 1957, continuing on its executive committee. Also in 1957, he took office as vice president of the Hartford Real Estate Board.

Mr. McDonald has frequently appeared as guest speaker before realtors' and appraisers' groups, in various New England and Eastern cities and in the South as well. He has appeared in federal and state courts to give expert testimony on matters involving property appraisal. Over the years he has written a number of articles on various phases of his career interest. In 1936 he wrote a "History of Tobacco Production in Connecticut" for the Tercentenary Commission.

In his home city of Hartford, Mr. McDonald belongs to the University Club and the Hartford Gun Club. A Roman Catholic, he attends St. Thomas the Apostle Church.

At New Britain, on September 7, 1942, Adrian F. McDonald married Marion V. Kelly of that city, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Rivers) Kelly. The couple have one son, Adrian F., Jr., who was born in New Britain on May 25, 1944. He is attending Sedgwick Junior High School in West Hartford.

Harry H. Taylor, Sr.

Former president of H. H. Taylor and Son Inc. of New Milford, and vice president of the MacFarlane Lumber Company, Mr. Taylor was a director of the First National Bank of New Milford and was a corporator of the New Milford Savings Bank.

Harry H. Taylor was born in Danbury, Connecticut, on April 23, 1867, the son of Henry Taylor and of Elizabeth (Stapleton) Taylor. Both of his parents were born in Nottingham, England. Mr. Taylor learned the building trade in Danbury and then worked for

Thomas Kimlin and David Soule in New Milford. He entered the construction business in New Milford in 1900 and then formed a contracting firm with the late Herman Buckingham under the name of Taylor and Buckingham. With his son Kenneth, Mr. Taylor purchased the Buckingham interest in 1925, and they started a contracting and building firm under the name of H. H. Taylor and Son. In 1928 the firm expanded into the coal business, and later was enlarged to handle lumber, paints, hardware, building materials, and oil as well. The business was incorporated in 1932, and Mr. Taylor held the post of president. Following Mr. Taylor's death in 1952, his son Kenneth became president, and holds this position to date. Today the company has eighteen employees. It was responsible for the construction of many of the homes and commercial buildings in its area until it's termination of construction and contracting in March 1955.

A member of the Lions Club of New Milford, Mr. Taylor was also a member of the Good Shepherd Lodge of the Odd Fellows. He attended religious services at the First Congregational Church in New Milford.

Mr. Taylor married, first, Leila Ford, who died in 1925. They had three children: 1. Kenneth Ford, born on March 26, 1903. Educated in New Milford public schools, he joined his father's firm as a bookkeeper in 1920. After his father's death in 1952, he became president of the firm, and serves in this capacity at the present time. His business associations include the Water Witch Hose Company, and he is also a director of the First National Bank and cooperator of the New Milford Savings Bank. He is a life member and past international director of the Lions Club, and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is affiliated with St. Peter's Lodge No. 21 of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is also a member of the Consistory and the Shrine. Kenneth Ford is also a member of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He attends the Congregational Church. On May 30, 1924, Kenneth F. Taylor married Jennie Morey of New Milford, daughter of Chester A. and Etta (Van Wyck) Morey. 2. Mable V., now Mrs. John H. Adams. 3. Pearl, now Mrs. Almus Browne.

Following his first wife's death, Harry H. Taylor, Sr. married S. Irene Armstrong. They had one son, Harry H., Jr., who is now vice president of H. H. Taylor and Son, Inc.

This distinguished career in the construction and contracting fields came to an end with the death of Harry H. Taylor, Sr., on April 17, 1952. One of New Milford's oldest and most influential citizens, Mr. Taylor made his way by ability and determination to win the

respect of all who knew him. He contributed much to the betterment of his community.

John Starr Purtill

A few years ago, at Glastonbury, John Starr Purtill established his own real estate and insurance agency, the successful management of which has since made him one of the city's recognized business leaders. Mr. Purtill holds public office as state fish and game commissioner.

He is a native of Glastonbury, and was born on April 26, 1916, son of John W. and Mary (Starr) Purtill. Both parents are living. John Purtill is now director of the Wells Village Housing Authority at Glastonbury, and he was born in that city. Mrs. Purtill is a native of Middletown.

Attending local public schools, John Starr Purtill graduated from Glastonbury High School, then went for his advanced courses to William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Virginia. There he graduated in the Class of 1940, receiving the Bachelor of Science degree. As a student, he played guard on the varsity football team, was a member and captain of the varsity swimming team; and also played intercollegiate baseball.

In 1941 he took a position as engineer in the research division of United Aircraft Corporation's East Hartford plant. He remained there until 1954, when he returned to his native Glastonbury and established the agency known as John Starr Purtill, Real Estate and Insurance. Its office is at 1306 Main Street.

Governor Ribicoff appointed Mr. Purtill to the Connecticut State Board of Fisheries and Game in 1956, and he has served continuously since. He has also been a member of Governor Ribicoff's commission formed to study multiple uses of the water reservoirs. In his home city he serves as a member of the sewer authority.

His memberships include the Service Club of Glastonbury, the Glastonbury Rifle Club and the Glastonbury Sportsmen's Association. He is fond of sports, particularly golf, hunting, fishing, and swimming. His fraternity is Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and he is a communicant of St. Luke's Episcopal Church.

On February 28, 1941, John Starr Purtill married Harriet Hay McCarthy, of Fisher's Island, New York, and Jersey City, New Jersey. She is a daughter of Federal Circuit Court Judge James McCarthy of Jersey City, and his wife, the former Anita Grisch. Like her hus-

band, Mrs. Purtill is a graduate of William and Mary College. The couple are the parents of the following children all born in Glastonbury: 1. John Starr, Jr., a graduate of Glastonbury High School, who is now attending the University of Connecticut. 2. Ann. 3. James. 4. George. 5. Kathleen.

Harry Rudolf Ekblade

After considerable experience in the automobile industry in various parts of the country, Harry R. Ekblade became head of his own sales and service agency at Hamden. This is Ekblade Olds, Inc., of which he has been president and general manager since 1950. In the course of these years he has come to take an active part in community and organizational affairs.

Born at McKeesport, Pennsylvania, on December 18, 1901, he is a son of Fred and Matilda (Larson) Ekblade. Both of his parents came to this country from Sweden, and his father, who was a steel worker in Pennsylvania, died when Harry R. Ekblade was two years old. Mrs. Ekblade is also deceased.

After receiving his public elementary school education at McKeesport, Mr. Ekblade attended Joyst High School in Detroit for two years. He then left the classroom to begin his practical experience in the automobile industry. Until 1919, he worked for Continental Motors in Detroit, and in that year he left to join Marmon Motors, producers of a quality automobile of past years, at its plant in Indianapolis, Indiana. The years 1920-1921 were spent with the Winchester Repeating Arms Company at New Haven, and in the latter year he re-entered the automobile industry in that city, joining the staff of the Howard Company. He served that agency successively as machinist, mechanic, and automobile salesman until 1935, when he went to New York as service representative with the Oldsmobile Division.

In 1942, shortly after this country had become involved in World War II, Mr. Ekblade was transferred to Lansing, Michigan, where as supervisor of gun training in the Oldsmobile Division, he rendered service of value to the defense program. From late 1943 until 1947, he was zone service manager with Oldsmobile at Oakland, California. He returned to Lansing as assistant service manager of this division of General Motors, later becoming service manager and held that position until December 1, 1950.

At that time, Mr. Ekblade returned to Connecticut and opened

Ekblade Olds, Inc., at Hamden. He has since headed the organization as president and general manager. He is a member of the National Automobile Dealers Association and the Connecticut Automobile Dealers Association.

Mr. Ekblade is a past director and past vice president of the Greater New Haven Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Wapawaug Country Club at Milford and the lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Free and Accepted Masons, and he is a former Rotarian. He attends the Lutheran Church, and is an independent in politics.

At New Haven, on March 26, 1927, Harry Rudolf Ekblade married Alice Ferguson. Born in that city on September 23, 1903, she is a daughter of Hugh and Agnes (McCance) Ferguson. Both of her parents are deceased. Mrs. Ekblade graduated from New Haven High School in 1921. The couple are the parents of three children: 1. Karen Lane, who was born on April 6, 1932. She attended high school in California, and went on to advanced courses at Ohio Wesleyan and the Rhode Island School of Design. She is now the wife of Warren Kelley. They live at North Branford, and have three children: Thomas, Peter and Janet. 2. Carl Richard, born May 5, 1936. A graduate of Hamden High School, he attended General Motors Institute at Flint, Michigan. He is now associated with his father in the management of Ekblade Olds, Inc. He is enrolled in the National Guard. Carl R. Ekblade married Deborah Carl, and they have one son, James. 3. Herbert Thomas, born January 10, 1938. A graduate of Hamden High School, he is now a student at Quinnipiac College at Hamden, and is in the Army Reserve Corps. All three children were born in New Haven.

Edward Coogan Mulligan

After valuable experience in the sales field, Edward C. Mulligan joined the Moran Brush Manufacturing Company of Hamden several years ago, in the dual capacity of general manager, and secretary of the corporation. Since that time he has played his part in bringing about the growth of the firm and in expanding its markets. He is a veteran of wartime service in the United States Navy.

Born February 20, 1925, in New Haven, he is a son of Eugene and Madeline (Coogan) Mulligan. Both of his parents were aiso born in that city, his father in July, 1891, and his mother in 1896. Both are living. Eugene Mulligan was for forty-five years a member

of the New Haven Fire Department, and during much of that time, was fire marshal for the city. He retired in July, 1958. He formerly served as president of the Connecticut State Firemen's Association. During World War I, he was a sergeant in the army, serving with the American Expeditionary Forces. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the American Legion.

Edward C. Mulligan completed his secondary courses at Hillhouse High School, where he graduated in 1942. He has since taken courses at the University of Connecticut and Yale University. In 1943, he entered active service in the United States Navy as a petty officer, and was in the Pacific Theater much of the time between then and 1946, when he received his honorable discharge.

In that year, he took a position as salesman with the Atlantic Refining Company. He left in 1948 to accept a sales position with Motors Insurance Corporation, a Division of General Motors. In 1951 he came to Hamden as secretary of the Moran Brush Manufacturing Company, and general manager of its plant. The company, which now employs thirty-five persons full time, produces a variety of brushes and brooms, primarily for industrial use. These are marketed in all parts of the United States, and there is a sales force of twenty men on the road at all times. In addition to the headquarters and home plant in Hamden, warehouses are maintained in Dallas, Texas, and in California.

Active in his industry generally, Edward C. Mulligan is a member of the National Sanitary Supply Association. In his home city of Hamden he belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, and was formerly a member of the Lions Club. His fraternity is Sigma Chi. He is a Roman Catholic and a member of the Knights of St. Patrick. In politics he counts himself an independent.

In New Haven, on November 23, 1949, Edward Coogan Mulligan married Florence Moran. Born in that city on June 6, 1924, she is a daughter of George F. and Mary (Doyle) Moran. Both of her parents were likewise born in New Haven, her father in 1881 and her mother five years later. He was president of the Moran Brush Manufacturing Company, which had been founded by his father. His death occurred in 1950. Mrs. Moran survives him and lives in Hamden.

Mrs. Mulligan graduated from St. Mary's High School in 1941, and from Albertus Magnus College at New Haven in 1946, taking her degree of Bachelor of Arts there. She and her husband are the parents of one son, Edward Joseph, who was born in New Haven on October 19, 1951. He is attending the Alice Peck School in Hamden.

MELVIN E. WAGNER

Superintendent of schools of West Haven since 1951, and active in the educational field since 1923, Dr. Wagner is a past president of the Connecticut Business Educators Association. He is a member of the American Association of School Administrators, the Connecticut Association of Superintendents, the Association of Business School Officials, and the New England Association of Superintendents.

He was born in Park Rapids, Minnesota, on August 15, 1903, the son of August Henry Wagner and of Gertrude Estelle (Guernsey) Wagner. His father operated his own business of tuning and repairing pianos and organs, and he died on May 22, 1954. Dr. Wagner attended schools in Minnesota and Wisconsin, graduated from College High School in White Water, Wisconsin, and obtained the dedegree of Bachelor of Education at Wisconsin State Teachers College in 1926. He received the degree of Master of Arts from New York University in 1942, and it was in 1954 that he received the degree of Doctor of Education from New York University. During World War II, he served as a member of the Connecticut National Guard.

Head accountant for the Libby, McNeil and Libby Milk Department in Wisconsin in 1921 and 1922, Dr. Wagner was head of the account department at the Business College in Little Falls, Minnesota in 1923, and in 1924 was associated with the Business College in McKeesport, Pennsylvania. Principal of the Country School in Walworth County, Wisconsin, in 1925, he was active in coaching boys and girls in Sports Public High School in Dodgeville, Wisconsin, from 1926 to 1942, and it was in 1942 that he became director of teachers training at Teachers College in New Britain. In 1951, 1954 and 1955, he taught administrative education and the history of education at New York University, and from 1949 to 1951, he was a consultant of the Raymond Loewy Corporation, while teaching part-time at New York University. He has been superintendent of schools in West Haven since 1951. He wrote the West Haven Alma Mater song in 1947 for West Haven High School.

An independent in politics, Dr. Wagner is a member of the West Haven Rotary Club, is a member of the West Haven Chamber of Commerce, the Elks Club, and is a past president of the New York University Educational Alumni. He is a member of the New York University Federation, and holds membership in Delta Pi Epsilon, Kappa Delta Pi, and Phi Delta Kappa fraternities. He attends religious worship as a member of Christ Episcopal Church in West Haven.

Melvin E. Wagner

Dr. Wagner was married in West Haven on December 26, 1929, to Lora Thompson, the daughter of Major James White Thompson and of Laura Thompson. Her father served in the Army as a doctor in the Medical Corps and died on March 8, 1922. Dr. and Mrs. Wagner have one daughter, Loramel Patricia, now Mrs. Loramel Wagner Sanford. She was born on April 3, 1933, and was married in 1954. Mrs. Wagner and her daughter attend religious service as communicants of the Roman Catholic Church.

Thomas J. Dodd

Thomas J. Dodd of Hartford, has taken a prominent part in the public affairs of both his state and the nation. He has represented the First Connecticut District in the Congress of the United States, and participated in the famed Nuremberg trials. In 1958, he was elected to a six year term as United States Senator from Connecticut.

A native of Norwich, he was born on May 15, 1907, son of Thomas J., Sr., and Abigail (O'Sullivan) Dodd. His father was a business man. After attending public elementary and high schools in Norwich, the younger Thomas J. Dodd entered St. Anselm's Preparatory School in Manchester, New Hampshire, where he graduated in 1926. The next four years were spent at Providence College, where in 1930 he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts. He graduated from Yale Law School in 1933, receiving his Bachelor of Laws degree. Immediately afterwards, he entered the service of the United States Government, holding a position in the Department of Justice in 1933, and in the Department of the Interior in 1934. Then, in 1935, he was appointed to the directorship of the National Youth Administration's program in the state of Connecticut. He was the first such appointee to be named from the national organization, and was selected because the authorities believed that a young man with the same point of view as the young people the Administration was created to assist, would be most successful. The scope of his work is indicated in a review of his career published in the late 1930s:

> During the period covering his first report, the value of Mr. Dodd's work was shown by the fact that more than five thousand persons were aided. In the second year's report, the total number aided was more than ten thousand . . . This total includes nearly three thousand persons classified under student aid, more than one thousand in works projects employed and some two thousand eight hundred persons placed in work by junior placement offices in New Haven, Hartford and Bridgeport.

In 1938, Mr. Dodd was named special assistant to the United

States Attorney General, and served until 1946. He was executive trial counsel under Justice Robert H. Jackson, in the prosecution of the Nazi war criminals at Nuremberg following World War II. Some time after his return to this country, he was elected to represent his fellow citizens of the First Connecticut District in the Congress of the United States. He took his seat in the Eighty-third Congress, and served through the Eighty-fourth Congress.

As a member of the Senate in the eighty-sixth Congress, he was named to the following committees: Appropriations, Judiciary and Aeronautical and Space Sciences.

Mr. Dodd is entitled to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States and the Court of Appeals of Washington, D. C., as well as the courts of his own state and district. He is a member of the Connecticut Bar Association, the American Bar Association, the American Society of International Law, and the International Penal Society which he has served as vice president. Active in the councils of the Democratic party, he was a delegate to the national conventions of 1936, 1948 and 1952.

Among the national and international honors received by Mr. Dodd are the Order of the White Lion of Czechoslovakia, the Order of Merit from Italy, the U. S. Medal of Freedom, and the Presidential Citation. In religious faith he is a Roman Catholic.

Thomas J. Dodd holds an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Rollins College in Florida, which was conferred on him in 1948.

On May 19, 1934, Mr. Dodd married Grace Murphy, and they are the parents of the following children: 1. Thomas. 2. Carolyn. 3. Jeremy. 4. Martha. 5. Christopher. 6. Nicholas Owen. The family lives in Washington, D. C.

Francis Goodwin, 2nd

Active in the insurance field since he came to Hartford in the early 1920s, Francis Goodwin, 2nd, is now senior partner in the firm of Goodwin, Loomis and Britton, a general insurance agency. He has been active on behalf of welfare, cultural and educational causes.

In choosing Hartford as the scene of his business career, he was returning to his native city, for he was born there on April 30, 1895, the son of James and Frances Whittlesey (Brown) Goodwin. He graduated from St. Paul's School at Concord, New Hampshire, and in 1918 completed his courses at Yale University. From April, 1917, to November, 1919, he was in the United States Navy. Holding a

commission as ensign, he served in the European Theater, in command of U. S. Subchaser No. 44. He was awarded the Navy Cross.

When he returned to civilian life late in 1919, he settled first in New York City, where he joined the general contracting firm of Todd, Irons and Robinson. He continued with that organization until 1922, then returned to Hartford and joined the general insurance agency of Beardsley and Beardsley as an employee. In 1924 he left to become a partner in another insurance organization, Silas Chapman and Company, Inc. He remained with that agency for a decade, and when he resigned from the partnership in 1934, he founded his own concern, Francis Goodwin and Company. This was succeeded in 1946 by a partnership, Goodwin, Loomis and Britton. He has been senior partner since it was formed.

Mr. Goodwin serves on the boards of trustees of the Open Hearth Association and of Watkinson School of Hartford, and he is a director of the Hartford School of Music. Among his cultural interests is the Symphony Society of Greater Hartford, in which he holds office as executive vice president. He is a member of The Hartford Club, Hartford Canoe Club, the Yale Club of New York, and the Cruising Club of America.

A communicant of Christ Church Cathedral in Hartford, he serves as a member of its chapter. His hobbies are woodworking, music, and sailing.

Twice married, Francis Goodwin, 2nd, chose as his first wife Miss Janet Stanley. They were married in 1924, and became the parents of a daughter, Jane Fenwick Goodwin, who was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on October 2, 1933. She is a graduate of Miss Hewitt's School in New York City. In Londonderry, Vermont, on July 12, 1947, Mr. Goodwin married, second, Miss Effie Gilbertson, daughter of J. Stewart and Mary (Jarvie) Gilbertson. She is a graduate of Oxford School in Hartford, Class of 1932, and of Vassar College, Class of 1938.

Edward S. Rogin

Coming to this country from Europe at an early age, Edward S. Rogin has advanced through his own efforts to a prominent place at the Connecticut bar. Practicing at Hartford, he is senior member of the firm of Rogin, Nassau and Caplan. He has served with distinction on the bench as judge of the town court at Newington.

Born in the Ukraine on May 15, 1908, he is a son of Samuel and

Anna (Sagor) Rogin. His parents, who are now deceased, brought him to this country in 1913, and the family settled in New Britain in July of that year. There Judge Rogin attended the public schools, and he graduated from New Britain High School in 1925. He went on to advanced sudies at Clark University in Worcester, and for his professional training, took classes at Boston University Law School, graduating there in 1930 and receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to practice in the state of Connecticut on January 27, 1931. He has since been admitted to practice before the United States District Court and the United States Court of Appeals.

In 1931 he commenced his general practice of law in Hartford. His present firm, Rogin, Nassau and Caplan, was established in 1956. He holds membership in the American Bar Association, the Connecticut State Bar Association and the Hartford County Bar Association.

Edward S. Rogin assumed his duties as judge of the town court of Newington in 1939, and served on the bench there until 1941. In the Supreme Court case involving the Ringling Brothers' Circus, which met with a disastrous fire in the summer of 1944, Judge Rogin was appointed receiver. In the fall of 1944, claims amounting to four million dollars were paid to persons injured in that fire. In a summary of the case appearing in Volume 141 of Connecticut Reports, page 86, the following statement of the Supreme Court is quoted:

> Rogin was faced with the necessity of making sound decisions and reliable recommendations. A lack of diligence and comprehension on his part could well have been fatal to the entire program. He had to acquire knowledge about the business of the defendant, its financial operations and its management policies and problems as well as about the personalities directing its affairs with whom he had to deal. This required industry, integrity, skill and tact. His competence was recognized during the receivership by both the court and counsel for the defendant.

Mr. Rogin has been active in Welfare work in his home city, particularly in Jewish service organizations. He serves as a director of the Hartford Jewish Federation, and also as director of the Hartford Jewish Community Center. He holds membership in Temple Beth Israel and Emanuel Synagogue. Fond of golf, he is a member of Tumble Brook Country Club.

On July 15, 1938, in Hartford, Edward S. Rogin married Matilda Frances Cohen, daughter of Samuel and Baile (Tonken) Cohen, both of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Rogin have two children: 1. Albert, who was born at Hartford on December 9, 1942. He is now attending Kingswood School in West Hartford. 2. Amy Jane, born in that city on February 26, 1948.

Neal C. O'Connell

In the industry for which Hartford is nationally known, the insurance business, Neal C. O'Connell plays a dual role. He is president of the Connecticut Valley Mutual Insurance Company, and also vice president of the Mutual Insurance Company of Hartford.

A native of Bristol, he was born on September 15, 1899, and is a son of Christopher D. and Elizabeth (Hoylen) O'Connell. Both parents have been dead for many years, Mrs. O'Connell having died in 1918, and her husband the following year. He was a superintendent at the plant of New Departure Manufacturing Company at Bristol. Despite the death of his parents, Neal C. O'Connell managed to secure a good formal education, entering Morse College in Hartford following his graduation from Bristol High School. From 1922 to 1942, he was associated with Joseph W. Alsop in the tobacco and insurance businesses in Hartford.

Since 1942, insurance has been his exclusive career interest. In 1953 he became president of the Connecticut Valley Mutual Insurance Company, which has its offices at 95 Woodland Street in Hartford. In 1955 he assumed additional duties as vice president and director of the Mutual Insurance Company of Hartford. He is a member of the Farmington Country Club, being interested in golf. Another of his outdoor interests in sailing. He is a communicant of the First Church of Christ, Congregational, in West Hartford, where he and his family live.

Mrs. O'Connell is the former Miss Anita Holley of Bristol, daughter of Perry M. and Ida (Case) Holley. She is a graduate of Bristol High School and of Mount Ida at Newton, Massachusetts. She and Mr. O'Connell are the parents of two children: 1. Neal H., born in Hartford on July 20, 1928. A graduate of West Hartford High School, he entered Yale University, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Science in 1950. He has served in the Air Force, and is now with the Aetna Life Insurance Company. Neal H. O'Connell married Alice Hall of Elmira, New York. They have one son, Neal Stephen. 2. Gail Holley, born in Hartford on July 22, 1931. She is a graduate of West Hartford High School and of Briarcliff Manor in Westchester County, New York. She is now the wife of Stanley A. MacBeth of New Hartford. They have three children: i. Craig F. ii. Karen Elaine. iii. Scott.

Edward James Downey

Following early experience in the music publishing and show

business, and military service in World War II, Edward James Downey turned his attention to the beverage bottling industry. He is now executive vice president and manager of the Coca-Cola Bottling Company of New Haven.

A native of Wallingford, Connecticut, he was born on April 6, 1915, son of James A. and Elizabeth (Cox) Downey. His father, who was born at Cheshire in 1867, was for many years chief of the Wallingford Fire Department. He is now living in retirement in that city. Mrs. Downey died in 1956. She was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1872.

Edward J. Downey completed his formal education at New York Military Academy, where he graduated in 1934. Until 1937 he was employed by music publishing firms in New York. In that year he joined his brother, the well known vocalist Morton Downey, in show business as manager of the latter's personal affairs, and they continued this relationship until Edward J. Downey entered military service in 1940. Joining the army, he served first in the infantry and was later assigned to the Intelligence Division. He remained stateside throughout World War II.

When he returned to civilian life, he went to Chicago, and took a position with the Coca-Cola Bottling Company of that city. Remaining there until 1947, he left to return to his native Connecticut, assuming duties as manager of the Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Willimantic. He came to New Haven in 1953 as sales manager of the Coca-Cola Bottling Company there. His brother Morton is its president. In 1957, Edward J. Downey became executive vice president and manager of the firm, the positions he holds today.

He is active in his city's Chamber of Commerce and Rotary Club, and belongs to the lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus, holding the Third Degree in the latter lodge. He also belongs to the Knights of St. Patrick. While in Willimantic, he served as president of the Y Men's Club. He is a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church.

At Wallingford, on September 19, 1942, Edward James Downey married Kathryn Conroy. Born in that city on June 4, 1915, she is a daughter of William B. and Mary (Griffin) Conroy. Both of her parents were also born at Wallingford, her father in 1884. He was a silversmith for Wallace Silver, and is now retired. Mrs. Conroy is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Downey are the parents of a son, Edward James, Jr., who was born on August 29, 1943, at the New Haven Hospital. He is now attending Cheshire Academy.

Philander Cooke

Founding the Cooke Express at North Haven in the early years of his career, Philander Cooke has capably headed this organization ever since. Now known as Cooke's Express Company, it has its headquarters at 15 Middletown Avenue, and has become a rather important industry in the community, operating trucking routes in all parts of New England and maintaing several branch offices. Mr. Cooke has become well known and respected in his industry, and has held office in trade organizations.

For ten generations his family has lived at Wallingford, and he was born there on July 29, 1902. His father, Levi Morelle Cooke, born August 3, 1875, is still active in his lifelong occupation of farming and dairying. He is still up at 4:30 in the morning to milk a herd of fifty cows with the aid of one hired man. A Mason, he is also active in the Patrons of Husbandry and a past master of his Grange. His wife, the former Nellie Marie Paddock, is also active in the Grange. She is a native of Meriden.

Attending the public schools of Wallingford, Philander Cooke graduated from high school there in 1922. After completing his secondary studies, he worked for one year at the Connecticut Quarries in Wallingford, then drove a truck until February, 1925. Having decided that he could find a rewarding career in the transportation industry, Mr. Cooke then decided to go into business for himself, and the Cooke Express, as his organization was originally known, was the result. It began its official existence on February 16 of that year. In the intervening time, he has successfully built it into one of the major organizations of its kind in the region. With the assistance of sixty-three full-time employees, he now operates between fifty and sixty units, including trucks, tractors and trailers, throughout Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Offices are also maintained at Springfield, Massachusetts, and Providence, Rhode Island. Mr. Cooke is also the owner of the Hercules Trucking Company of Providence. He is a director and past president of the Motor Transport Association of Connecticut, and has also served as vice president from Connecticut in the American Trucking Association, an organization of trucking industry executives with headquarters in Washington, D. C. He held that office for four years.

Mr. Cooke also has to his credit an excellent record in public life, at both the local and the state levels. He served as state senator from Connecticut's Twelfth District in the Sessions of 1953 and 1955. In 1956 he was elected first selectman of Wallingford—where he still

makes his home—and was re-elected for the 1957 term.

Active in the local Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Cooke formerly served on its board of directors. His other memberships include the Union League of New Haven and the Wallingford Club of Wallingford. He is also a member of a widely known hunting and fishing club of the Province of Quebec, Canada, known as Bourbonnais-Kiamika, and he formerly served as its president. Affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, he is a member of the Royal Arch Chapter and the Council of Royal and Select Masters, in the York Rite. He also belongs to the Patrons of Husbandry.

An Episcopalian, he has served on the vestry of his church for twenty years, and is junior warden at the present time.

Philander Cooke married Bertha A. Pogmore, in a ceremony at Wallingford on September 27, 1924. She was born in that place on April 7, 1898, daughter of George and Lucy (Univin) Pogmore. Her father was born in Sheffield, England, in 1862, and came to this country twenty years later. He worked as a burnisher for about twenty years, and devoted the remainder of his life to farming. He died in 1945, surviving his wife by nine years. She too had come from Sheffield, where she was born in 1863.

Mrs. Cooke graduated from Wallingford High School in 1917. She is active in the Grange and in the Order of the Eastern Star, and in several organizations of the Episcopal Church: the Guild, the Couples' Club, and the Daughters of the King. She occasionally works in the office of Cooke's Express Company. The couple make their home at 124 Simpson Avenue, Wallingford, and they are the parents of a son: George William. He was born at Meriden on June 26, 1931, and graduated from Wallingford High School in 1949. For a year and a half, he attended Bryant College, and he then entered the United States Army, serving for two years in Korea. He is now general manager of Cooke's Express Company. George W. Cooke married Dolores Franzoso, and they have two children: i. Lori Ann, born April 22, 1956. ii. Lynn Elizabeth, born February 4, 1958.

William Henry Lyon

Following wartime experience as an engineer with the Navy Department, William Henry Lyon joined the staff of Soundscriber, Inc., at New Haven. He is now vice president of Soundscriber Engineering Corporation.

A native of Cazenovia, New York, he was born on December 15, 1912, and is a son of Garrett H. and Eva (Ingersol) Lyon. His

E. Merrill Beach

father too was born at Cazenovia, in 1879. A farmer all his active life, he retired some years ago and died in 1957. He was active in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Lyon died the following year. She was born in New York State in 1884. Attending the public schools of Cazenovia, William H. Lyon graduated from high school there, and attended the University of Syracuse for one year. He remained in his native city until 1943, being in the employ of the power company.

He left in that year to go to Washington, D. C., to accept a position as a civilian engineer with the Navy Department, remaining until 1946, when the war was over. After a year's vacation, he settled in New Haven, where he joined Soundscriber, Inc., as chief engineer. He has been vice president of its subsidiary organization, Soundscriber Engineering Corporation, since 1955.

Mr. Lyon is a Protestant in religious faith and a Republican in politics.

On May 3, 1947, in Mayfield, Kentucky, William Henry Lyon married Gertrude Taylor. Born in Graves County, that state, on September 5, 1924, she is a daughter of William Vernon and Nell Mae (Morgan) Taylor. Her father, born in Tennessee in 1884, was a farmer there all of his life, until his retirement. He now lives at Wingo, Kentucky. He is a veteran of the Spanish-American War, and an honorary Kentucky Colonel. His wife, the former Nell Mae Morgan, is also living. She was born in Kentucky in 1889.

Mrs. Lyon graduated from Mayfield High School in 1942, and spent one year at Kentucky State Teachers College. In January, 1946, she started work for Lambe Realty at Hamden. In September of that year, she purchased the agency, which she has owned and managed ever since. She sells insurance as well as real estate, and employs four people in sales work. She is a member of the New Haven Real Estate Board, the Chamber of Commerce, and the New Haven Junior Women's Club which she served as president for two years. She is also a member of the Grace-New Haven Hospital Auxiliary. Active in the Daughters of the American Revolution, she was formerly junior chairman of her chapter. She votes the Republican ticket.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyon make their home on Juniper Drive in Orange. They have no children.

Edward Merrill Beach

Senior vice president of the Connecticut National Bank of Bridgeport, since 1950, and active in the banking field since 1913, Mr. Beach

has been identified with civic and youth activities in the Bridgeport area for more than three decades. He has been an ardent supporter of the Boy Scouts and one of the early proponents of Little League baseball in Trumbull. He served as president of the Bridgeport Chapter of the American Institute of Banking in 1923 and 1924; he was president of the Bridgeport Association of Credit Men in 1929 and 1930; president of the Bridgeport Clearing House during the Bank Holiday in 1933 and again in 1937. He served as president of Connecticut Credit Men in 1936 and 1937. He is now a trustee and member of the Executive Committee of the Mechanics and Farmers Savings Bank of Bridgeport; also a member of the Board of Associates of the University of Bridgeport.

Mr. Beach was born in Trumbull, on January 14, 1894, the son of Banford Starr Beach and Harriet St. John (Merrill) Beach. He is descended from an old American family tracing his ancestry to John Beach of St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, who came to New Haven aboard the ship "Elizabeth and Anna" in July 1638. His father was born in Trumbull on March 11, 1868, having served the community as tax collector and first selectman. While holding the latter office he was endorsed by both political parties. He served as representative in the Connecticut State Legislature in 1930. He died on November 30, 1940. Mr. Beach's mother was born in Norwalk, on May 9, 1870 and died on February 16, 1905.

Mr. Beach attended the Trumbull elementary schools, graduated from Bridgeport High School, then studied at New York University, The Pace Institute and The American Institute of Banking. He began his banking career in 1913 with the First Bridgeport National Bank (now the Connecticut National Bank) as a messenger, becoming assistant cashier in 1926 and cashier in 1937. He was made vice president in 1939 and he has been senior vice president since 1950. He was also a member of the board of directors of that bank for many years. During World War I, Mr. Beach served in the United States Army.

Mr. Beach has been active in many community enterprises, serving as president or vice president of the Trumbull Park Commission since its establishment in 1947. He served on the board of directors of the Connecticut State Prison at Wethersfield from 1941 to 1947 and as president of the board from 1946 to 1947. He is a former treasurer of the Brooklawn Country Club, former president of the Algonquin Club, and has served for several years as a director and vice president of the Bridgeport Chamber of Commerce. Long active in Masonry, he is a member of Washington Lodge No. 19, at Monroe, Connecticut,

also a member of Hamilton Commandery No. 5, and a member of Lafayette Consistory, Pyramid Temple and is secretary of the Twilight Club. He has been a Republican in politics. He is a trustee of the Trumbull Congregational Church, of which his ancestors were numbered among the founders. On the 225th anniversary of this church, Mr. Beach authored "Trumbull Church and Town," a 165-page volume dealing with the history of the congregation and the town.

Mr. Beach was married in Bridgeport on September 29, 1923 to Florence Evelyn Greening, born in Bridgeport on March 5, 1901, the daughter of Joseph Slater Greening and Lizzie (Percy) Greening. Her father was born in Wilstone, England, on November 11, 1869, and died on February 4, 1954. Mrs. Beach's mother was born in Montgomery, New York, on July 17, 1869.

Mr. and Mrs. Beach had one son, Robert Greening, born in Bridgeport on May 9, 1925. He attended the Bridgeport schools and then studied at the University of Bridgeport. During World War II, he served in a Chemical Warfare Company of the United States Army and was temporarily stationed in London, England. During a buzz bomb raid, while going to the aid of the English people, a bomb struck his company, and he was among the sixty-three officers and men of the company who were killed. His death occurred on July 3, 1944. Mr. and Mrs. Beach donated the Robert G. Beach Memorial Park to the town of Trumbull in his memory. An area of one hundred and eighty acres, it contains camping grounds, several miles of wooded trails and a swimming pool, and is dedicated to the men and women of the town who served in the Armed Forces during the War.

Frank J. Monchun

Hartford attorney Frank J. Monchun has acquitted himself well in public office as state senator and as judge of the municipal court at Windsor. A native of Hartford, he was born on September 6, 1915, son of John W. and Rose (Matakas) Monchun.

He received his public school education locally, graduated from Hartford High School, and entered the University of Connecticut, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1937. He received his professional training at Boston University Law School, and took his degree of Bachelor of Laws there in 1940. The following year he was admitted to the bar of the State of Connecticut.

He did not immediately begin independent practice, but from 1941 to 1944 was employed in the legal department of United Aircraft Corporation at East Hartford. In 1944 he enlisted for service in the

United States Navy, and served through the remainder of World War II, receiving his honorable discharge in 1946.

Since his return to civilian life, Frank J. Monchun has practiced law at Hartford, and also has an office at Windsor, where he makes his home. His is a general practice. He was elected to the Connecticut State Senate for the terms beginning in 1949 and in 1951. Meantime, in 1950, he had been named judge of the municipal court at Windsor, and he served on the bench until 1952.

Mr. Monchun is a director of the Windsor Federal Savings and Loan Association. Active in the American Legion as a veteran of World War II, he has served as judge advocate of his post; and he is a member and past president of the Lithuanian-American Citizens' Club. He has been judge advocate of his post of the Knights of Columbus, and is a member of the Exchange Club and the Windsor Rod and Gun Club. As a lawyer, he is a member of the American Bar Association, the Connecticut State Bar Association and the Hartford County Bar Association.

Judge Monchun and his family are of Roman Catholic faith, attending St. Gabriel's Church.

Mrs. Monchun is the former Miss Stephanie Letitia, a native of Terryville, Connecticut, and daughter of Andrew and Anastasia (Hury) Letitia. Both of her parents are deceased. Mrs. Monchun graduated from Terryville High School, attended the University of Connecticut, where she took her degree of Bachelor of Science, then went on to graduate courses at New York University, receiving a degree of Master of Arts there. Prior to her marriage, which took place at Coronado, California, on August 26, 1944, she taught at the University of Connecticut in that state. The couple are the parents of the following children: 1. Barbara, who was born in Coronado, California on September 2, 1945. 2. Frank J., Jr., born in Hartford on June 26, 1949. These two children are attending Clover Street School in Windsor. 3. Rosemary, born in Hartford on January 2, 1957.

John Hicks Riege

Completing his law studies following World War II service overseas, John Hicks Riege has practiced at Hartford since his admission to the bar, and is a partner of John H. Reid, with offices at 1 Lewis Street. He is a native of Springfield, Massachusetts and was born on March 27, 1922, son of Rudolph and Claire (Halsted) Riege. His father was a mechanical engineer. Attending Phillips Academy at

Andover, Massachusetts, for his preparatory studies, John H. Riege went from there to Wesleyan University, where he completed his regular courses in three years, graduating in October, 1943, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered wartime military service, and as a volunteer ambulance driver with the American Field Service, was stationed in Italy throughout the remainder of the conflict there.

On his return to peacetime pursuits in 1945, he enrolled at Yale Law School, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Laws in October, 1947. Admitted to the bar of the state of Connecticut at that time, he commenced his practice in Hartford. Since 1950, he has been a partner of John H. Reid, whose sketch is likewise contained in this work.

Mr. Riege is a member of the American, Connecticut, and Hartford County bar associations, and of the University Club of Hartford, The Hartford Club and Hartford Golf Club. He joined Alpha Delta Phi fraternity at Wesleyan University, and has served as its president. He also is a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He is a communicant of Asylum Hill Congregational Church at Hartford.

At West Hartford, on December 13, 1947, John H. Riege married Virginia F. Swain, daughter of Robert B. and Mary (Wardwell) Swain. The couple are the parents of four children: 1. John Allen, who was born on November 11, 1949. 2. Stephen Halsted, born August 9, 1951. 3. Virginia Howe, born June 10, 1954. 4. Nancy Swain, born May 1, 1957.

John Harrison Reid

Practicing law in Hartford for over a decade, John Harrison Reid is now a partner of John H. Riege, their offices being at 1 Lewis Street. Born July 3, 1920, at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, he is a son of Harold Bishop and Mary (Varden) Reid. His father, formerly a business executive, is now retired.

John Harrison Reid took his preparatory courses at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, where he graduated in 1939. He completed his advanced academic courses at Yale University in less than the usual four years, graduating there in December, 1942, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered active service in the United States Naval Reserve Corps, in which he held a commission as lieutenant. He served in the Pacific Theater of Operations.

Separated from the service in 1946, Mr. Reid resumed his studies, and in February, 1948, received his degree of Bachelor of Laws from the University of Virginia Law School. Admitted to the bar

of the State of Connecticut in 1948, he has practiced at Hartford since the completion of his professional courses, and he joined Mr. Riege in their professional partnership in 1950.

Mr. Reid is a member of the American, Connecticut, and Hartford County bar associations, and of the University Club of Hartford, The Hartford Club, and Hartford Golf Club. His fraternity is Psi Upsilon. He and his family attend Asylum Hill Congregational Church at Hartford.

Mrs. John Harrison Reid is the former Miss Catharine W. Smith, daughter of Robert J. and Ethel P. Smith. She became the wife of Mr. Reid in a ceremony at New Britain on January 16, 1943. The couple are the parents of three children: 1. John Harrison, 3rd, who was born on March 18, 1944. 2. Katharine Leslie, born on March 28, 1947. 3. Sarah Rogers, born on December 7, 1951.

Elmer S. Watson

Elmer S. Watson began his business career in the insurance field at Hartford, and he is now a senior partner in his own agency, Arthur A. Watson and Company, with offices at 242 Trumbull Street. He has become well known in public life as state senator from the Fourth District.

A native of Hartford, he was born on June 19, 1908, son of George I. and Mabel (Avery) Watson. After completing his secondary courses at Weaver High School, Elmer S. Watson entered the University of Connecticut. As an undergraduate there he was a member of Theta Sigma Chi, Theta Alpha Phi, and Gamma Chi Epsilon fraternities. He was also a member of the Varsity Club, was on the baseball squad four years, and on the rifle team four years, being its captain in his junior and senior years. He was for two years a reporter for The Campus. In his senior year he was commander of his R. O. T. C. battalion, with the rank of major. In 1929, he graduated from the university with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and he is now president of his class.

Immediately afterwards, Mr. Watson joined the Hartford insurance agency, Arthur A. Watson and Company, and is now a senior partner in that organization. It was founded in 1929 by his brother, Arthur A. Watson and himself, and has continued under the management of members of the family since that time.

In 1930 he joined the Connecticut National Guard as a second lieutenant, and served through all grades up to and including brigadier

general in command of the State Guard, 1950-1951. He is now retired as a major general. During World War II he served with the Forty-third Division in the South Pacific, being a lieutenant colonel on the General Staff occupying the position of operations officer. He received the following decorations during his period of active duty: Legion of Merit, Purple Heart, Army Commendation Medal, Pacific Theater Medal with two battle stars and one bronze arrowhead, the American Theater Ribbon and American Defense Medal.

From June, 1945, until 1949, Mr. Watson served as Motor Vehicle Commissioner of the State of Connecticut. Elected to the Connecticut State Senate from the Fourth District, for the term beginning in 1951, he has retained his seat in the state's upper lawmaking body until 1959. He was elected majority leader for the 1957 session. Mr. Watson is at present a trustee of the University of Connecticut. He is president of the Automobile Club of Hartford, and vice president of the Wethersfield Country Club.

At Dobbs Ferry, New York, on September 21, 1935, Elmer S. Watson married Cornelia Williamson, daughter of Charles C. and Bertha (Torrey) Williamson. Mrs. Watson is a graduate of Smith College, Class of 1934. The couple are the parents of two children: 1. Charles Stiles, who was born in Hartford on August 10, 1936. He graduated from Loomis Institute at Windsor, and in 1958 received his degree of Bachelor of Arts at Brown University. 2. Margaret Torrey, born on June 16, 1939, in Hartford. She graduated from Macduffie School, and is now attending Smith College. The family lives on Ridge Road, Wethersfield.

J(oseph) Ronald Regnier

Since his admittance to the Connecticut bar two and a half decades ago, J. Ronald Regnier has practiced at Hartford, and is senior partner in the firm of Regnier and Moller, with offices at 15 Lewis Street. He has been active in the councils of the Republican party, and has held office in a number of bar and civic groups. He has also served on the bench.

A native of Manchester, New Hampshire, Mr. Regnier was born on April 8, 1906, son of Joseph Telesphore and Loretta (Shattuck) Regnier. His father was engaged in the leather business. A resident of the Hartford area from his early years, J. Ronald Regnier attended West Middle School, where he completed his studies in 1919, and Hartford Public High School, where he graduated in 1923. He later

entered Trinity College, taking his degree of Bachelor of Arts there in 1930. In 1933 he completed his professional studies at Yale Law School, and received his degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Admitted to the Connecticut State Bar in that year, he commenced active practice at Hartford. The firm of Regnier and Moller, in which he is a partner, was established in 1954, and specializes in trial practice. As a member of the Hartford County Bar Association, Mr. Regnier served as its president during the 1954-1955 term. He became treasurer of the Connecticut State Bar Association in 1956 and is now vice president. He served as chairman of the Committee on Admissions of the American Bar Association from 1947 to 1952, and is at the present time a member of the House of Delegates.

Mr. Regnier is also a member of the University Club of Hartford, and was its president from 1950 to 1952. In 1956 he became a member of the board of directors of the Hartford Golf Club. He was formerly a director of the Hartford Young Men's Christian Association.

In 1942, J. Ronald Regnier became judge of the town court of Glastonbury. He served until 1948, and again assumed duties as judge of that court in 1950, serving until 1954. He was president of the Connecticut Assembly of Municipal Court Judges in 1954-1955. A Republican, he was chairman of the Republican Town Committee of Glastonbury for six years.

A communicant of Asylum Hill Congregational Church in Hartford, he is active on behalf of his denomination, and served as moderator of the Hartford East Association, Congregational Churches, in 1949-1950.

At Summerside, Prince Edward Island, Canada, on March 25, 1939, J. Ronald Regnier married Kathleen Gates, daughter of A. Avery and Eva (Smallman) Gates. The couple are the parents of four children: 1. Roger Gates, who was born on May 4, 1941. 2. Marcia Jeanne, born January 16, 1943. 3. Gwendolyn Louise, born April 13, 1946. 4. Paul Shattuck, born August 28, 1948.

Robert C. Knox, Jr.

As senior partner in R. C. Knox and Company, Robert C. Knox, Jr., heads a Hartford insurance and surety bond agency which has played its part in the city's commercial life since 1893. He joined his father in this organization as soon as he had completed his education. He has become active in a considerable number of community organizations.

Mr. Knox is a native of Hartford, where he was born on October

17, 1912, son of Robert C., Sr., and Estelle (Lethbridge) Knox. It was his father who founded R. C. Knox and Company, sixty-five years ago. He remained at its head throughout his active career, his death occurring in July, 1946. Mrs. Knox passed away in July 1958.

The younger Robert C. Knox completed his preparatory studies at Taft School, then entered Yale College, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1935. Following his graduation, he joined his father in the management of R. C. Knox and Company, and this has been his major business interest since. He became senior partner in 1953 on the death of his brother-in-law, the late Vincent F. Wilcox, Jr., which occurred in October of that year. In addition to Mr. Knox the present membership of the company comprises Herbert R. Bland, who is assistant senior partner, and Andrew W. Milligan and Edward J. Casey, who are partners. Offices are at 111 Pearl Street. The firm has long represented The AEtna affiliated companies.

Mr. Knox is currently a director of the Hartford Community Chest. He is a member of the board of Goodwill Boys' Club, and is also active in directing the operations of Hartford County Young Men's Christian Association, Mount Sinai Hospital, and Hartford Seminary Foundation. He is a member of the Open Hearth Association, Hartford Golf Club, The Hartford Club, Yale Club of Hartford, and Madison Beach Club and the East Haddam Fish and Game Club. He is a member of Trinity Episcopal Church.

At Hartford, on May 22, 1937, Robert C. Knox, Jr., married Leonice Merrels, daughter of Frederick B. and Gray (Price) Merrels. Mrs. Knox graduated from Oxford School in West Hartford, and attended Smith College. The couple are the parents of three children: 1. Leonice, born in Hartford on April 20, 1938. She too attended Oxford School, where she graduated, and is a graduate of Briarcliff College, Briarcliff, New York. 2. Robert C., 3rd, born February 20, 1941; now attending Taft School. 3. Lance, born September 25, 1944; attending Kingswood School in West Hartford.

David Richard Daniel

David Richard Daniel has spent his entire business career with The Hartford Times. Since 1953 he has been its publisher, and he is also vice president and secretary of The Hartford Times, Inc. He has been a leader in publishers' groups, in community affairs and in promotion of cultural facilities.

A native of Hartford, he was born on November 12, 1902, and

is a son of David and Katherine (Galloway) Daniel. His formal education was limited to the public elementary and high schools, and in 1916 he went to work in the business department of The Hartford Times. He became an advertising salesman in 1919, and in 1928 was promoted to manager of local advertising. He was business manager as well as advertising manager from 1937 to 1951, and in the latter year became general manager of the paper. His next step brought him to the position of publisher, and at the same time he assumed his executive duties in the corporation.

He is a trustee of the Mechanics Savings Bank, American School for the Deaf, Eastern States Exposition, and the Hartford County Rehabilitation Workshop, Hartford School of Music and the YMCA.

Mr. Daniel is a corporator of the Hartford Hospital and the Institute of Living.

Active in the New England Daily Newspaper Publishers Association, he has served as its president, and he is a member of the New England Advertising Executives Association.

He has served as a director of the Governmental Research Institute, Advertising Council of America, New England Council, Hartford Chamber of Commerce, Connecticut Chamber of Commerce, Junior Achievement of Hartford, Frank E. Gannett Newspaper Foundation Inc., Gannett Company, Inc., and Committee for Hartford.

Mr. Daniel was a founder of the University of Hartford.

His fraternal organization memberships include both the Masons and the Elks.

His club memberships include Rotary Club, City Club, Avon Country Club, Hartford Club, Sales Executives Club and Hartford Engineers Club.

On September 19, 1925, David R. Daniel married Marion A. Ingalls. Their children are David Ronald and Diana Lee. Diana is now Mrs. Howard H. Wetherell.

Waldemar J. Lach

As a lawyer, Waldemar J. Lach practices in Hartford, but in Newington Township, where he makes his home, he is well known for his role in public affairs, and is currently serving on the bench of the town court. He has also had a distinguished military career, and now holds the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Air Corps Reserve.

A native of Hartford, he was born on February 23, 1917, and is

a son of George W. and Anna (Walczasta) Lach. His father is deceased, but his mother survives and makes her home in Newington. Attending the public schools of Hartford, Judge Lach graduated from Bulkley High School there, and for his advanced studies went to the University of Southern California, where he received his degree of Bachelor of Science in 1941. In August of that year he entered the United States Army Air Corps as a flying cadet, and was commissioned a second lieutenant on April 1, 1942. In the course of the war, he served in the European Theater of Operations, took part in fifty-four combat missions, received five battle stars and had attained the rank of major by the time he was honorably discharged in 1946. He joined the United States Air Force Reserve, in which he has since advanced to the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Following the war, Judge Lach completed law courses at the University of Connecticut and Hartford College of Law, and received his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1948. In that year he was admitted to the bar of his state and has since practiced at Hartford. His offices are at 525 Main Street. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Connecticut State Bar Association, and the Hartford County Bar Association, as well as the National Association of Compensation and Claimant Attorneys.

Judge Lach served the Town of Newington as a member of its board of selectmen from 1951 to 1953. In 1955 he became judge of the town court, an office in which he has since served.

As a veteran of Air Corps service in World War II, Judge Lach is a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Polish Legion of American Veterans. His other memberships include the Newington Kiwanis Club and the Knights of Columbus, and he is a communicant of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. He serves as a member of the volunteer fire department in his home town. He is fond of sports, particularly golf.

At Las Vegas, Nevada, on January 7, 1941, Waldemar J. Lach married La Von Torpen of Los Angeles, California, daughter of Hiram and Roselle (Swanberg) Torpen. The couple are the parents of the following children: 1. Waldemar Torpen, who was born at Bellington, Washington, on October 20, 1941. He is now attending Williston Academy at Easthampton, Massachusetts. 2. Jacqueline Gay, born April 10, 1945, also at Bellington, Washington. 3. Linda Kathleen, born December 5, 1948, at Everett, Washington. 4. Kristina, born September 18, 1951. 5. La Von Roselle, born on January 23, 1957. Both of the younger children were born in Hartford.

Charles Louis Fincke, M.D.

Charles Louis Fincke, M.D., commenced his practice of medicine at Stamford over a quarter-century ago. In the course of that time he has rendered valuable service on hospital staffs, and he has also been active in his city's business and civic life and in welfare causes. He has banking interests, and he has held office in medical groups.

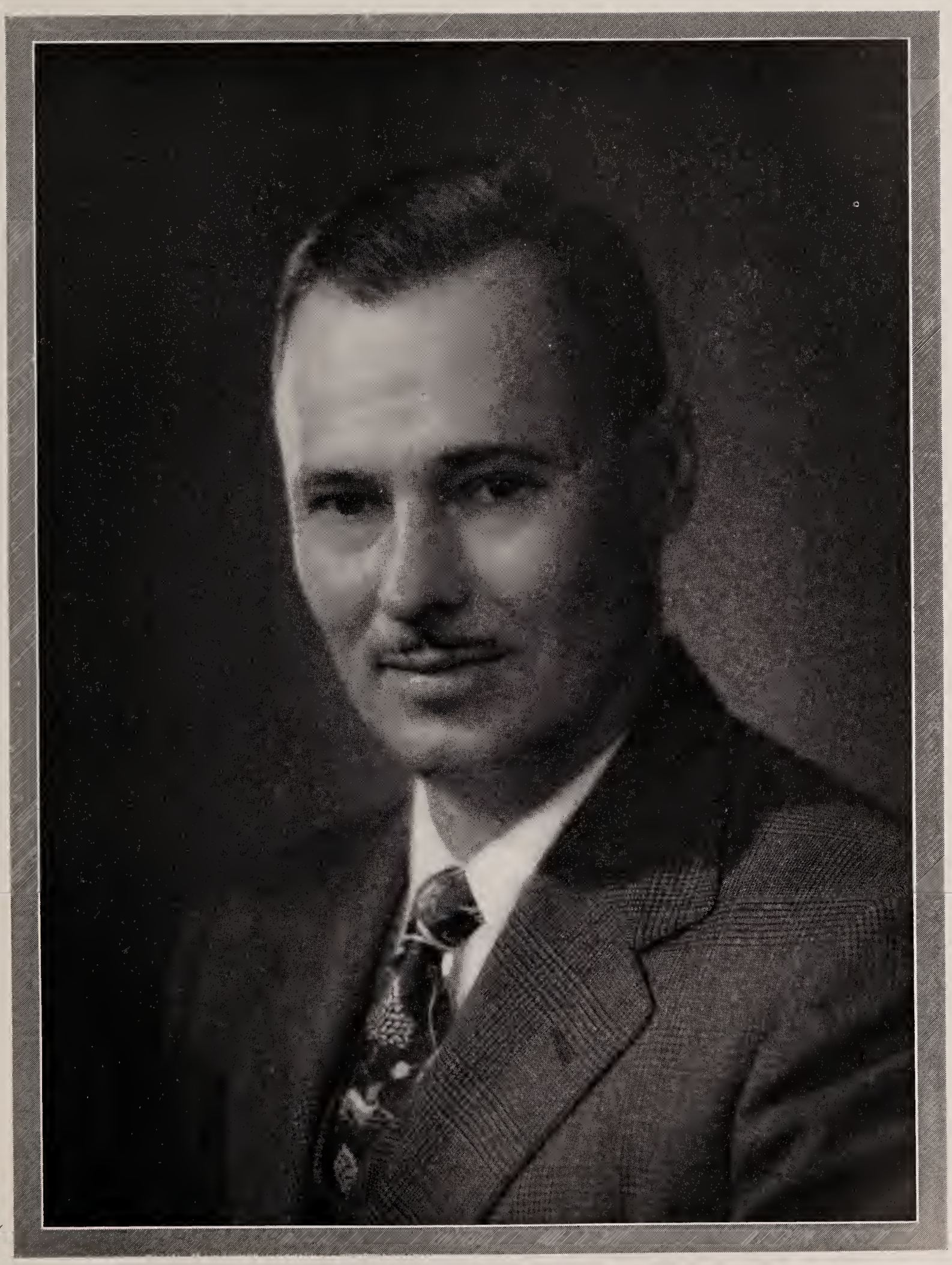
A native of Brooklyn, New York, he was born on March 5, 1902, son of Charles Louis and Martha (Brown) Fincke. His father, also a physician, was born in Brooklyn on March 29, 1873, and attended public schools there. He graduated from Yale College, and in 1896, took his degree of Doctor of Medicine at Long Island Medical College. He then practiced in Brooklyn until his death in 1906. He was a member of the American Medical Association. Martha Brown, whom he married, still survives him, and makes her home in St. Petersburg, Florida. She was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on March 11, 1875, and graduated from Smith College, where she took her degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1898. An ardent feminist in her day, she was one of the original Suffragette Marchers in New York. She taught music at Mount Holyoke and at Longy School in Cambridge, Massachusetts, after receiving her Master of Education degree from Harvard University in 1924.

Dr. Fincke completed his preparatory studies at Loomis Institute, where he graduated in 1920. He received his degree of Bachelor of Arts at Harvard College in 1924, and went on to Harvard Medical School, where he graduated with his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1928. He served on the staff of the Strong Memorial Hospital in Rochester, New York, until 1931.

In that year, he commenced his practice at Stamford. Since 1937 he has been a member of the medical board at Stamford Hospital, and was chosen chairman of the board in 1954, holding that office since. He is also chief of the Medical Service of Stamford Hospital. From 1942 to 1958 he served on the staff of St. Joseph's Hospital as attendant physician, and is now an emeritus member of its staff. He was assistant physician and assistant in medicine at the Vanderbilt Clinic (Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons) from 1931 to 1942. Dr. Fincke is consulting physician to Stamford Hall.

Dr. Fincke is also a member of the board of directors of Connecticut Medical Service, and of the board of directors of Gaylord Farm, a retreat with hospital facilities for those suffering from chronic illnesses.

The physician's banking interests include membership on the



C. Louis Fischer

board of directors of the Stamford Savings Bank, and membership on the advisory staff of the Darien branch of the National Bank and Trust Company of Fairfield County. He serves on the board of directors of the Stamford Boys Club, having a vital interest in work with youth. He was also a trustee of the Stamford Community Chest.

His professional connections include the Connecticut Medical Society, which he served as alternate councillor of Fairfield County from 1947 to 1952 and councillor from 1952 to 1958. He served as chairman of the Council from 1955 to 1957. He is a member and past president of the Stamford Medical Society. He also holds membership in the Fairfield County Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is a Diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine, Fellow of the American College of Physicians and member of the Connecticut Medical Examining Board from 1953 to present. He is also a member of the American Heart Association. His club memberships include the Stamford Yacht and the Harvard (of New York). In religious faith he is a Protestant.

At Salem, Ohio, on July 28, 1925, C. Louis Fincke, M.D., married Katheryne Miller. She was born in Columbus, Ohio, daughter of Ralph Freeman and Geneva (Dickson) Miller, on June 18, 1903. Her father, born at Mount Gilead, Ohio, in 1875, was an auditor, and he died in February, 1931. Mrs. Miller survives him and lives at Nashua, New Hampshire. She was a teacher for many years, but is no longer active. She was born in Crawford County, Ohio, July 3, 1875.

Mrs. Fincke is a graduate of Salem High School in her native state, and of Radcliffe College, where she took her degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1924 and was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. She is a past president and member of the board of the local Young Women's Christian Association, and is now a member of the organization's national board. She is also a director of the Stamford Family and Children's Services, and serves on the board of the Psychiatric Clinic for Children at Stamford Hospital. She has been active in the Junior League, of which she is a past president.

The couple are the parents of two children: 1. Elizabeth, who was born at Boston, Massachusetts, on August 5, 1928. She is a graduate of Dana Hall, and entered the Connecticut College for Women, where she graduated in 1949 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. She is married to Mark H. Brown, an account executive with the nationally known investment firm of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have three children: i. Katheryne Eliza-

beth, who was born on July 21, 1951. ii. Victoria Louise, born on December 14, 1952. iii. Andrew Fincke, born on October 3, 1955. 2. Norma, born June 4, 1931. She completed her preparatory studies at Kent Place, Summit, New Jersey, where she graduated in 1949; and in 1953 received her degree of Bachelor of Arts from Radcliffe College. She married Roger S. Wales, an insurance actuary, and their children are: i. Carol Swift, born on January 21, 1953. ii. Amy Sewall, born August 17, 1954. iii. Sarah Gilpin, born on January 25, 1956. iv. Marcy Millard, born April 18, 1959.

C. Gilbert Shepard

As head of the Hartford firm of Shepard and Company, C. Gilbert Shepard has represented Aetna Life Insurance Company for the past forty-five years. He is a native of Hartford and was born on April 5, 1892, son of Charles E. and Grace (Geer) Shepard. His father, a native of West Hartford, was a general agent of Aetna Life Insurance Company, which he joined in 1886. He was active in the management of Shepard and Company, its agency in Hartford. His death occurred in December, 1942, at the age of eighty-one. His wife, the former Grace Geer, died in February, 1946, in her eightieth year.

Beginning his education in the West Middle District School of Hartford, C. Gilbert Shepard went on to Hartford High School, where he graduated in 1910. He completed his work for the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in three years at Yale University, receiving the degree in 1913.

In that year he began his career with the Aetna Life Insurance Company, which he served as agent until 1923. At that time he became associated with his father in the firm of Shepard and Company, general agents for the Aetna Life Insurance Company, with a territory comprising the state of Connecticut exclusive of New Haven and Fairfield counties.

Mr. Shepard's military experience predates World War I. He served in Troop B, Cavalry, Connecticut National Guard, from 1914 to 1917, and was in service on the Mexican border in 1916. When this country became involved in hostilities, he entered the federal service with the 101st Machine Gun Battalion, and served until 1919.

As one of Hartford's business leaders, C. Gilbert Shepard is a trustee of the Dime Savings Bank of Hartford, and a member of the advisory committee of the West Hartford Branch, Connecticut Bank

and Trust Company. He has become well known in insurance circles, and is a member of the National Association of Life Underwriters. His other memberships include The Hartford Club, Hartford Golf Club and the Yale Club of Hartford. He is a Republican in politics, and attends the Asylum Hill Congregational Church.

In New Haven, on October 2, 1920, C. Gilbert Shepard married Louise McCance, daughter of William J. and Nancy (Hodge) McCance. The McCance family came from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Shepard became the parents of four children: 1. Nancy S., who was born on September 18, 1921. She is the wife of Mr. Gerald H. Doherty. 2. Betty S., born on June 1, 1923. She married Mr. R. Parker Jones. 3. Charles E., 3rd, born on August 8, 1926. He married Eliza Finkenstaedt. 4. Louise S., born on February 3, 1931. She married Raycroft Walsh, Jr.

Roger Burton McCormick

Roger Burton McCormick received his training in the law following his wartime service in the Army Air Corps, and since his admittance to the bar, has practiced at Hartford. He specializes in patent law, and has his offices at 36 Pearl Street.

A native of Kewanee, Illinois, he was born on May 7, 1919, and is a son of Emmett and Hazel (Rogers) McCormick. His father is now deceased, but his mother survives and makes her home in Tavares, Florida. Roger B. McCormick completed his public school education with his graduation from Wethersfield High School in Kewanee, and he then entered the University of Notre Dame, later transferring from there to Illinois Institute of Technology. In 1942 he entered the Army Air Corps, and served as a pilot, being assigned successively to the Seventh, Eighth, and Fourteenth Air Forces. He spent some time in the Pacific, later went to Europe, and at the war's end was in China. He attained the rank of first lieutenant, and received his honorable discharge from the service in 1945.

Mr. McCormick resumed his education after the war, and in 1949 received his degree of Bachelor of Laws from DePauw University Law School. Admitted to the Connecticut bar on January 30, 1951, he began his practice at Hartford, where he has specialized in patent law. He is a member of the Connecticut Patent Law Association, American Patent Law Association, American Bar Association, and Hartford County Bar Association.

His other memberships include the Engineers Club of Hartford and the Exchange Club of West Hartford. He attends St. Marks Church in West Hartford. He is fond of the out-of-doors and his hobby is gardening.

In Chicago, on September 19, 1942, Roger B. McCormick married Margaret Dolwocky, daughter of Andrew and Wilma (Panik) Dolwocky. Mrs. McCormick attended Harrison Technical High School in Chicago. The couple are the parents of twins, Wilma Karen and Thomas David, who were born on April 23, 1947 in Chicago. The family lives at 44 Seymour Avenue, West Hartford.

Bishop Walter H. Gray

Bishop of Connecticut for several years past, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Walter H. Gray has spent most of his years in the service of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Connecticut. In past years he was dean of Christ Church, Hartford, and he is former suffragan bishop of the Diocese of Connecticut and former bishop-coadjutor. Bishop Gray has had legal as well as theological training.

Born at Richmond, Virginia, on August 20, 1898, he is a son of William Cole and Irena Hanswood (Talley) Gray. After completing his public elementary and high school education in the region of his birth, he entered the College of William and Mary, and later trained for the law at the University of Richmond Law School. He was admitted to the bar in Virginia in 1925. At about the time he commenced his practice, however, he felt the call to the service of the Christian Church, and enrolled for courses at Virginia Episcopal Theological Seminary. There he received his degree of Bachelor of Divinity in 1928, and the same institution conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1941. He also holds degrees of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Richmond (1954), and Doctor of Sacred Theology from Berkeley Divinity School (1940) and from Trinity College in Hartford (1941).

Bishop Gray was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1928, and the following year was ordained a priest. He began his career of service to the church as assistant rector of St. John's Church in West Hartford, remaining in that capacity until 1932. Thereafter until 1936, he was absent from Hartford, serving as dean of the Nativity Pro-Cathedral at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Back in Hartford, in 1937, he was named dean of Christ Church Cathedral. In 1940 he assumed duties as suffragan bishop of the Dio-

cese of Connecticut, and served until 1945, when he became bishop coadjutor. He has held his present office as bishop since 1951.

At the Anglican Congress of 1954, he was chairman of the committee on arrangements and Episcopal secretary; and he has been a member of the Lambeth Conference Consultive Committee and the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was chairman of Committee III of the 1958 Lambeth Conference. He is president of the Church Missions Publishing Company. He has been visiting lecturer at Berkeley Divinity School, and is president of it and of St. Margaret's School, and the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut; and has taken a vital part in the programs of the Trustees of Donations and Bequests, Glebe House Society, the Church Home of Hartford, the Society for the Increase of the Ministry, and the Church Scholarship Society. He is president of trustees of the Colt Bequest.

Bishop Gray has also made a contribution to his denomination through his publications on spiritually oriented themes. Their titles and years of publication are: "Our Belief," (1945); and "Future Course of the Anglican Communion" (1946). He also composed an anthem, "Faith in the Right," in 1945. He is editor of Pan-Anglican.

Bishop Gray's fraternities are Kappa Alpha and Delta Theta Phi. He is interested in the programs of patriotic societies, and is a member of the Sons of the Revolution in Virginia, and the Society of Colonial Wars which he has served as Connecticut chaplain and chaplain and chaplain general. Local organizations in which he holds membership are the University Club and The Hartford Club, both of Hartford, the Graduates Club of New Haven, and the Commonwealth Club of Richmond, Virginia.

A veteran of service in World War I, Bishop Gray served with the 29th Division, a component of the American Expeditionary Forces. Subsequently he held commissions as second lieutenant in the infantry and first lieutenant in the cavalry, Officers Reserve Corps, until 1933.

On February 4, 1933, Dr. Walter H. Gray married Virginia Stuart Hutchinson, daughter of Robert Parke and Elisa (Myers) Hutchinson. They became the parents of two children: 1 Agatha Ashton (Mrs. J. T. Cabaniss, Jr.). 2. Parke Hanswood. The family live at 100 Westerly Terrace, Hartford, and the bishop's office is at 1335 Asylum Avenue.

Donald Fowler Bradley

Vice president of the First New Haven National Bank of New Haven, since 1955, Mr. Bradley has been associated with the bank

since 1947. He has had long experience in the investment and manufacturing fields and is active in the community. He was born in New Haven on December 5, 1905, the son of Edward M. Bradley and of Florence S. (Fowler) Bradley. His father was an investment banker and was one of the founders of the New Haven Foundation. A most public-spirited man, he was a director of the Union New Haven Trust Company and died in 1950. Mr. Bradley attended Rumsey Hall School in Cornwall, The Hotchkiss School in Lakeville, and obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Yale College in 1929.

He was associated with his father in Edward M. Bradley, Incorporated, the oldest investment house in Connecticut, for twelve years, starting as a runner and holding the post of secretary and assistant treasurer when he left the company in 1940 to work for the Mullite Refractories Company in Shelton, where he held the post of sales engineer for a year and a half. He was then branch manager for the American Tube Bending Company in New Haven. Made factory manager in 1942, he became associated with the First National Bank of New Haven in 1947, soliciting new business for the trust department until 1951. Made assistant trust officer in 1950, he became assistant vice president in 1952 and has held the post of vice president since July 1, 1955. A member of Mory's Association and of the Quinnipiac Club, Mr. Bradley attends religious services at the Congregational Church of the Redeemer.

He was married on January 25, 1930 to Orril M. Thompson, the daughter of George E. Thompson and of May (Farnham) Thompson. By this marriage, Mr. Bradley had five children: 1. Donald F., Jr., born on August 30, 1931. 2. Thompson, born on June 17, 1934. 3. Edward M. II, born on April 3, 1936. 4. Orrin T., born on June 5, 1940. 5 Nicholas H., born on May 24, 1943.

Mr. Bradley was married for the second time on October 1, 1955, to Betsy Clark (Adams) Dodge, the widow of Nelson Dodge. Mrs. Bradley had three children by her first marriage: 1. N. Lowell, born on November 12, 1940. 2. Martin C., born in September, 1942. 3. Steven B., born on July 8, 1945.

Sanford H. Wadhams

Brigadier General (retired) in the United States Army at the time of his recent death, Sanford H. Wadhams was also vice chairman of the Connecticut River Valley Flood Control Commission and chairman of the Connecticut Water Resources Commission. He was a member of the board of governors of the Charlotte Hungerford

Hospital and a member of the board of directors of the Institute of Living in Hartford. President of F. L. Wadhams and Sons, Incorporated, he was also president of the Torrington Water Company and chairman of the board of directors of the Sanitary Paper Mills.

Mr. Wadhams was born in Torrington, on March 20, 1874, the son of Frederick Lyman Wadhams and of Sarah M. Wadhams. His father was born in Goshen, on December 4, 1844, and his mother was born in New Hartford, on November 10, 1854. Mr. Wadhams attended the Torrington grade school and graduated from Torrington High School in 1891. He obtained the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy at Yale University in 1894, and received his medical degree at Yale University Medical School in 1896. In 1919, he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Yale University, and graduated from the Army War College in 1921.

Mr. Wadhams entered the United States Army during the Spanish-American War in 1898, and he served continually in the Army Medical Corps until 1922, when he retired with the rank of colonel; upon his retirement he was advanced to the grade of Brigadier General. His service included two and a half years with the Army of Occupation in Puerto Rico and three years in the Philippine Islands during the Philippine Insurrection. He was on duty at the American Embassy in Paris in 1916, and in 1917, was attached to General Headquarters, General Staff, upon General Pershing's arrival in France. At the war's end, he returned to the United States for duty at General Staff College until his retirement in 1922.

He then became director and chairman of the Connecticut State Water Commission, chairman of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Commission and also chairman of the Flood Control and Water Policy Commission. A member of the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C., Mr. Wadham's social connections included membership in the Graduates Club of New Haven, and the University Club and the Hartford Club, both of Hartford. He was a member of the Center Congregational Church of Torrington, and served his church as a trustee.

Mr. Wadhams was married at Indianapolis, Indiana, on August 5, 1906, to Carra Atkins, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elias C. Atkins. Her father was born in Bristol, Connecticut, and was president and the principal owner of the E. C. Atkins Company of Indianapolis.

Freeman Light

For a great many years, the Light family has been identified with

law practice at Norwalk. Freeman Light became a member of the bar there shortly before World War I, and until his recent death was a senior member of the firm of Light, Light and Paris. In the course of that time he had won a distinguished reputation as a public official. He was a member of the Connecticut State Legislature during three sessions, and had been judge of the Norwalk City Court for nearly a quarter of a century.

Born at Norwalk on February 6, 1887, in the same house in which he lived throughout his life, he was a son of John Henry and Ida M. (Lockwood) Light, and grandson of Belden and Ann (Keenan) Light. His father, born at Carmel, New York, on March 27, 1855, graduated with honors from Chamberlain Institute at Randolph, New York, in 1880, and read law in the offices of Levi Warner in Norwalk. Admitted to the bar in 1883 he began practice in South Norwalk in that year. He served as corporation counsel of South Norwalk from 1884 to 1908; was prosecuting attorney from 1896 to 1900; and served on the bench as judge of the Criminal Court of Common Pleas from 1900 to 1905. From 1899 to 1901, he was a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives, and was speaker in 1901. He was treasurer of Fairfield County from 1899 to 1906; and for many years subseqent to 1886, was a member of the South Norwalk school board, serving as its chairman for some time. He was director of the South Norwalk Public Library from 1890, and he himself owned one of the most extensive private libraries in the state. He was a director of the City National Bank and the South Norwalk Savings Bank. He had a wide reputation as an orator, lecturer, and Shakespearean scholar. He was a lifelong Republican, and a Mason, affiliated with the Knights Templar and the Shrine. He also belonged to the Odd Fellows lodge. He and Mrs. Light attended the Congregational Church. They were married in New Canaan on August 3, 1881. She was born there in 1861 and died in 1924. He survived her until 1947.

Freeman Light attended school in Norwalk and also Stamford High School. He then entered Norwich University, a military college located at Northfield, Vermont, and graduated there with a degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering in 1910. However, he had by this time determined to follow his father's profession, and entered Yale Law School. There, in 1913, he took his degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Admitted to the bar of his state, he began practice with his father in the Norwalk office in 1913, and these offices remained the center of his professional activity throughout his career. The firm became

known as Light, Light and Paris, in which he was senior partner. Its offices are on Washington Street, Norwalk.

A Republican, Mr. Light was elected to represent his district in the Connecticut State Legislature for the three sessions beginning in 1925, 1927, and 1929. He became judge of the Norwalk City Court in 1934, and served on the bench continuously from that time until his death in 1959.

For four years, Mr. Light was president of the City National Bank, and then became chairman of the board of the newly merged City National Bank and Connecticut National Bank. Like his father before him, he served on the board of directors of the South Norwalk Public Library.

He was a veteran of military service in World War I, was in the United States Army during 1917-1918 with a commission as first lieutenant, and spent fifteen months in France with the American Expeditionary Forces. He was a member of the American Legion, and formerly served as finance officer of his post. He joined Alpha Sigma Pi, a local fraternity, while in college, and became a member of his legal fraternity while at Yale. He was a member of the Connecticut State Chamber of Commerce and the Shore and Country Club in Norwalk.

He was a member of the First Congregational Church of South Norwalk, which he served as a trustee.

In New York City on November 23, 1923, Freeman Light married Ara Goodwin. She was born in that city on April 8, 1893, daughter of Alfred J. and Martha (Gillespie) Goodwin. Her father was a building mover and operator of heavy equipment. Mrs. Light is a graduate of Hunter College in New York City. She was a school teacher until her marriage, and she has since been active in women's organizations in Norwalk. Her avocation is painting.

Mr. and Mrs. Light had two sons: 1. William R., who was born on November 1, 1924 in New York City. A graduate of Norwalk High School, he is now employed by the State Highway Department at Norwalk. He is a veteran of service in World War II, having served in the infantry in the European Theater of Operations. Married to the former Miss Ruth Tracy, William R. Light is the father of one child, Duane, born in 1952. 2. Robert M., born in New York City, on May 25, 1929. He graduated from Oberlin College in Ohio with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and served in the army during the Korean War as a private first class in the Pacific Theater. He is developing a business in the purchase and sale of fine prints at Boston, Massachusetts.

Freeman Light passed away on April 7, 1959. His home was South Norwalk, where Mrs. Light continues to reside.

Walter Benjamin Lashar

One of the influential industrialists of southwestern Connecticut until his recent death, Walter Benjamin Lashar devoted his attention primarily to the manufacture of chains for automobiles. His work was valuable in the upbuilding of the Weed Tire Chain Grip Company and the Bridgeport Chain Company, and he later organized the American Chain Company, Inc. He was also an official of other organizations.

A native of Bridgeport, he was born on September 3, 1870, son of Benjamin Franklin and Martha A. (Worthen) Lashar. He attended the public elementary and high schools of Bridgeport, and took his first position with the Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company which was later absorbed by the Singer Manufacturing Company. He left to join the Bridgeport Chain Company, and his position in its sales department led him to a dominant place in an industry which was destined to grow with the increasing use of automobiles. Shortly after the turn of the century he noticed that his firm was selling a large quantity of a certain type of chain to Harry D. Weed of Syracuse, New York, and on further investigation, Mr. Lashar learned that Mr. Weed had developed and was producing a skid chain for cars. Realizing the significance and future of the product, he joined the Syracuse manufacturer in organizing the Weed Tire Chain Grip Company in 1904. Mr. Weed was in charge of manufacturing, while Mr. Lashar directed the sales and business management aspects. This was a part-time position for him, taking most of his evenings while he continued his connection with the Bridgeport Chain Company. Frequently working an eighteen-hour day, he built up the new organization into America's foremost producer of automobile tire chains, and in 1912 formed the American Chain Company, Inc., which acquired the assets of the Weed organization. Although chains under the name of Weed continued to be produced for many years, Mr. Lashar became the president of the organization and remained at its head through a period of expansion in the course of which it acquired the chain business of Oneida Community, Ltd., of New York, and Page Steel and Wire Company. He became president of both of these concerns as well, as he did later of the Reading Steel Castings. To incorporate these changes and spark expansion into

Walter Benjamin Larkin

Amelia L. Laskar

new fields, the American Chain and Cable Company, Inc., was formed in 1936.

In 1916 Mr. Lashar joined the board of directors of the First Bridgeport National Bank, which subsequently became the First National Bank and Trust Company and is now the Connecticut National Bank. He was elected vice president in 1917, became board chairman in 1935, and was made president in May 1937, while continuing as chairman of the board. He retained both positions until January, 1943, and continued as chairman until 1950, when he was elected chairman emeritus.

It was in that year that he retired from his industrial activities as well. Mr. Lashar had formerly served as a director of The Connecticut Company and the Bridgeport Hydraulic Company. He was a director of the New Haven Railroad from 1918 to 1947, and during the last seven years of his tenure, served also on its executive committee. Shortly before the end of World War I, he organized American Fabrics, Inc., which took over the assets of a German-controlled company which had been seized by the Alien Property Custodian. He was the first president of American Fabrics.

As a philanthropist Mr. Lashar's activities were commensurate with his place in industrial and financial affairs. During World War I he joined others in organizing a local chapter of the American Red Cross, serving as its first chairman, and continued to give it support thereafter, directing a state membership drive. He was also instrumental in organizing his city's Community Chest, and served on the original board of trustees of the Klein Memorial Auditorium. A leader in the Chamber of Commerce, he headed a program started by that group in 1919 to provide Bridgeport with adequate harbor facilities. For many years he was a director of the Bridgeport Hospital, and served on its executive committee. In 1926 he donated to the hospital a supply of radium for use in treating the patients. He served for some time on the board of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was chairman of its board of trustees. He was also a director of the Bridgeport Boys' Club.

A founder of the Country Club of Fairfield, Mr. Lashar served at one time as its vice president. He was a member of the Pequot Yacht Club of Southport, holding office for a time as commodore, and he belonged to the Brooklawn Country Club and the New York Yacht Club. He and Mrs. Lashar were members of the United Church. They resided on Clinton Avenue in Bridgeport, and later at Hearthstone Hall on Round Hill Road, Fairfield.

She is the former Amelia Dickey Lewis, daughter of William Rhoades and Mary Louisa (Inslee) Lewis, and granddaughter of Joseph (3) and Mary (Rhoades) Lewis, and of Zebulon Charles and Amelia (McNamara) Inslee. The Inslees are an arms-bearing family whose American forebear, William Ilsley, was born in England in the early years of Seventeenth Century, and it was his grandson, Jonathan, who first spelled the name Inslee, or Insley. Zebulon C. Inslee was a merchant and tailor in New York and later moved to Ossining on the Hudson. In the Rhoades line, Mrs. Lashar is descended from Lieutenant Joseph (2) Rhoades. The Lewis family is also arms-bearing, and her branch traces its descent from Joseph Lewis, a farmer in Worcester County, Massachusetts. William Rhoades Lewis began his business career with the New York wholesale dry goods house of Tefft, Weller and Company, and remained with that organization throughout his career as a salesman. He and his wife, the former Mary Louisa Inslee, became the parents of six children: 1. Joseph, who was born in Ossining and died in Tarrytown in 1876. 2. Louise, born there on June 20, 1874. 3. Amelia Dickey, born at Tarrytown, New York, on August 2, 1876. She married Mr. Lashar. 4. Mary, born at White Plains, New York, married Eugene G. Carbrey, and is deceased. 5. Jessie Maude, born in that city; deceased. 6. Helen Marjorie, born at Mount Vernon, New York, married Mr. Homer C. Godfrey, and is deceased.

Amelia Dickey Lewis became the wife of Walter Benjamin Lashar in a ceremony in New York City on April 12, 1898. The couple became the parents of the following children: 1. Martha Inslee Lashar, born October 8, 1900. She was married, first, in 1920, to Robert F. Weed, and married, second, in 1936, to George Sherman Windsor. She had two children by her first marriage: i. Jean Lashar Weed, who was born on June 6, 1924. ii. Robert Inslee Weed, born November 2, 1928. In June, 1952, Robert I. Weed married Carolyn Longley. They have three children: James Leslie Weed, born August 18, 1953; Barbara Louise Weed, born May 4, 1955; and Margaret Lewis Weed, born August 2, 1956. 2. Walter Benjamin Lashar, Jr., born July 3, 1905. He married, on October 5, 1926, Sara Orr. Their children: i. Walter Benjamin Lashar, 3rd, born on August 21, 1929. On June 20, 1953 he married Elizabeth Wright, and they have a son, Walter Benjamin Lashar, 4th, born August 29, 1954. ii. Lucy Lee Lashar, born July 25, 1932. On June 25, 1955, she married Willis Hoch, and their children are: John Raymond Hoch II, born April 14, 1957 and Sara Helen Hoch, born January 19, 1959. iii. Sara Helen Lashar, born

February 4, 1934; married, on November 26, 1955, William B. Hill, 3rd. They have two daughters, Sara Jill Hill, born October 27, 1956, and Deborah Lashar Hill, born April 8, 1959. 3. William Lewis Lashar, born January 1, 1908. He married, October 18, 1930, Huldah Casey; and they have two children: i. William Lewis Lashar, Jr., born December 18, 1933. ii. Huldah Leach Lashar, born May 27, 1939. 4. John Morrill Lashar, born June 20, 1912. He married, July 1, 1938, June Martin and their children are: i. John Morrill Lashar, Jr., born January 1, 1940. ii. Diana Louise Lashar, born May 23, 1942. iii. Jay Jeffrey Lashar, born April 16, 1946. 5. Amelia Lashar, born April 25, 1918. She became the wife of Wescott Houghton, June 21, 1941, and their children are: i. Coert Wescott Houghton, born September 24, 1948. ii. Sandra Amelia Houghton, born January 5, 1951.

Joseph Samuel Sudarsky

When he was admitted to the practice of law in Connecticut a decade and a half ago, Joseph Samuel Sudarsky joined one of Hartford's well-known firms, Sudarsky and Sudarsky, which has had offices in that city for many years. Since that time he has rendered wartime service to his country as an army officer, and he is now a member of the town council of West Hartford.

Born in Hartford on August 30, 1918, he is a son of Charles and Dora (Lublin) Sudarsky. His father came to this country from Russia, and has practiced law in Hartford since the beginning of his career, being senior partner in the law firm which bears the family name. He is the subject of a separate biographical sketch. Attending local public schools, Joseph S. Sudarsky graduated from Northwest School and Weaver High School, then went to Dartmouth College, where he was in the Class of 1940 and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. As a student there, he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa national scholastic honor society, and was an honor student on his graduation. To prepare for his career in the law, he enrolled at Yale University Law School. While there he was admitted to membership in Corbey Court. He took his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1942.

Although admitted to the bar in that year, Mr. Sudarsky did not immediately begin practice, but entered the active service of the United States Army, being assigned to the Judge Advocate General's Department and commissioned a captain. He was in the European

Theater of Operations from 1942 to 1946, was in action, and won a Purple Heart in the course of the Normandy invasion. He also received two battle stars.

When he returned to civilian life, he began his law practice as a member of the law firm of Sudarsky and Sudarsky, in which his father and his uncle Reuben were the senior partners. This organization has become prominent in the general practice of law in Hartford, having a considerable real estate, corporation, banking and tax practice. In conducts trials in all courts.

A Republican, Joseph S. Sudarsky was elected to the town council of West Hartford in April, 1957, and has served continuously since that time. He is a member of Connecticut Citizens for Public Schools, Mount Sinai Hospital Auxiliary, and the Tumble Brook Country Club, as well as of various civic and social organizations. As a lawyer he holds membership in the American Bar Association, the State Bar Association of Connecticut, and the Hartford County Bar Association. Active in the alumni groups of his alma mater and his law school, he is a member of the Dartmouth Club of Hartford and the Yale Club of Hartford. He also belongs to the Young Men's Christian Association. His own religious faith is Jewish, and he attends Temple Beth Israel in West Hartford.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Sudarsky make their home at 30 Foxcroft Road in that city. She is the former Edith Gaberman, daughter of Louis Y. and Dora (Schwartz) Gaberman. Her father was formerly United States District Attorney in Hartford. Mrs. Sudarsky is a graduate of the Chaffee School in Windsor and of Connecticut State College for Women in New London. She was given her middle name, Sykes, for a president of that college. She was the first daughter of one of its graduates to graduate there herself. Miss Gaberman became the wife of Joseph S. Sudarsky on November 28, 1945. The couple are the parents of three children: 1. Lewis Richard, who was born on March 14, 1948. 2. Betty Lee, born May 23, 1951. 3. Deborah Ann, born September 21, 1956.

Charles Sudarsky

Charles Sudarsky founded Hartford's well-known law firm of Sudarsky and Sudarsky a number of years ago, and is its senior partner at the present time. He practices with his cousin, Reuben, and his son, Joseph Samuel Sudarsky. He has been a realtor as well as a

lawyer, and a constructive influence in the affairs of his community.

Mr. Sudarsky was born October 5, 1885, at Yanover, which has been at various times in Polish and Russian territory since he was born there. He is a son of Joseph and Leah Sudarsky. The family moved to this country when he was two years old and settled at Hartford. Charles Sudarsky attended the old North School, and graduated from the Brown School and Hartford Public High School. He then entered Yale University, and attended Yale Law School in the Class of 1911, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws at that time.

Admitted to the bar of his home state of Connecticut, he began practice in Hartford; and on being joined by his cousin, Reuben Sudarsky, in 1928, formed the present firm. They were joined by Joseph S. Sudarsky in 1942. These two other partners are subjects of accompanying biographical sketches. Their firm, engaged in a general practice of law, has its offices at 18 Asylum Street. Charles Sudarsky is one of the older attorneys in continuous practice in Hartford. For a number of years he represented as attorney the old First School District, which included all of the downtown portion of the city. He was very active in politics in the early years, and had a very busy real estate practice. His first office was located in the old Pilgard Building on Main Street, whence the firm moved to the present location in 1929. In addition to a general practice of law, and a very active real estate practice, the firm handles trials in all courts, and deals with corporation, estate and tax matters.

Active in professional groups, Charles Sudarsky holds membership in the Hartford County Bar Association and the State Bar Association of Connecticut. He is also a member of the Yale University Alumni Association and Tumble Brook Country Club. He was one of the founders of Emanuel Synagogue in Hartford, in which he retains membership.

On August 29, 1916, in Hartford, Charles Sudarsky married Dora Lublin, daughter of Benjamin and Bessie Lublin. She was a schoolteacher at the Arsenal School and a member of the board of education of the city of Hartford for a number of years. She was instrumental in the founding of the Hartford Trade School. In her high school days she was a member of the Athena Debating Society, and graduated from Hartford Public High School as salutatorian of her class. Dora (Lublin) Sudarsky died in February, 1956. The couple were the parents of four children: 1. Miriam, who was born on June 30, 1917. She is the wife of Sydney Rudy. 2. Joseph Samuel, who is the subject of an accompanying biographical sketch. 3. Ruth, who was

born on May 21, 1920. She married Isidore Wortman. 4. David, born on October 22, 1928. Dr. David Sudarsky is now a prominent eye specialist, on the staff of the Manhattan Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital in New York City.

Reuben Sudarsky

Since he commenced his law practice in Hartford three decades ago, Reuben Sudarsky has been a partner in the firm of Sudarsky and Sudarsky. A native of Russia, he was born on February 11, 1903, son of Edel and Lena (Winnick) Sudarsky. The family came to this country in 1905, and Edel Sudarsky made his living as a tailor.

A resident of Hartford from his early years, Reuben Sudarsky attended public schools there and graduated from Arsenal School and from Hartford Public High School. Early in life, he planned on a career in business, and enrolled at the New York University School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, where he graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Commercial Science. By this time he had definitely decided upon a legal career, and entered New York University School of Law. Graduating there with honors in 1927, he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws. While at New York University, he was a member of Tau Epsilon Pi.

Admitted to the Connecticut bar in 1928, Mr. Sudarsky joined his cousin, Charles, a veteran lawyer of Hartford, who had practiced there since 1911. Charles is the subject of an accompanying biographical sketch. Together they formed the firm of Sudarsky and Sudarsky, and in 1929 moved from the Pilgard Building to 18 Asylum Street, where their organization has since had its headquarters. They were joined by Charles' son, Joseph Samuel, in 1942. Theirs is a general practice of law, with emphasis on real estate, corporation, and banking practice. They handle trials in all courts, and have a considerable practice in estate and tax matters.

Reuben Sudarsky is a member of the Hartford County Bar Association, the State Bar Association of Connecticut, and the American Bar Association. His local memberships include Tumble Brook Country Club, and being of Jewish faith, he attends Emanuel Synagogue.

On March 7, 1939, Reuben Sudarsky married Ethel Ordansky, daughter of Louis and Celia (Aronson) Ordansky. The couple are the parents of two children: 1. Ellen G., who was born on August 23, 1940. 2. Stephen F., born July 25, 1943. The family's residence is at 360 Fern Street, West Hartford.

Carl Miles Dunham

Carl Miles Dunham has to his credit a record of two decades of successful law practice at New Milford. He has also distinguished himself on the bench as judge of the probate court; and he is an official of several corporations and community groups.

Born at Sheffield, Massachusetts, on November 15, 1910, he is a son of Miles H. and Ella M. (Blair) Dunham. His father, who was a merchant in Sheffield, is deceased, as is Mrs. Dunham, who was a native of New Marlboro. Carl M. Dunham received his early education in the public schools of his native region and graduated from North Canaan High School. He took his advanced studies at Columbia College, took his degree of Bachelor of Arts there in 1932, then went to Yale Law School for his professional training, graduating there in 1935 with his degree of Bachelor of Laws.

In January, 1937, Mr. Dunham was admitted to the bar, and has practiced in New Milford since that time. He conducts a general practice, with offices on Main Street. From 1937, he served continuously as judge of the probate court of the District of New Milford until January 7, 1959. He is a member of the Litchfield County Bar Association.

Among Mr. Dunham's business interests is his membership on the board of directors of the First National Bank of New Milford. He is the owner and operator of Candlelight Farms Inn at New Milford, and as an aeronautics enthusiast, maintains Candlelight Farms Airport, operated in conjuntion with the Inn. He is vice president and director of the New Milford Ambulance Corporation, president of Wayside Incorporated and served for many years as trustee and secretary of the New Milford Public Library.

During the World War II years, Mr. Dunham served his government as appeal agent in the Selective Service program. He is a member of the Waterwitch Hose Company No. 2 at New Milford. In politics he is an Independent Republican. His fraternity is Psi Upsilon. Mr. Dunham and his family attend St. John's Episcopal Church. In addition to his interest in flying, he is also fond of riding.

At Great Neck, Long Island, on November 15, 1940, Carl M. Dunham married Jessica Winfield Scott of that city, daughter of James W. and Nellie C. Scott. Mr. and Mrs. Dunham have three children: 1. Joan Winfield, who was born on August 8, 1941. 2. Carl M., born on August 28, 1943. 3. Roger Scott, born on December 15, 1947.

Roland Faxon Mygatt

The dual business interests which Roland F. Mygatt has pursued over the years have brought him a place among New Milford's Influential leaders. For over forty years he has headed the New Milford Insurance Agency, Inc., and he is also president of the First National Bank and a director of that and other corporations. He likewise has a creditable record of service in the Connecticut State Legislature.

He is a native of New Milford, and was born on December 28, 1882, son of Henry and Nancy (Faxon) Mygatt. His father was a banker in the city for many years, becoming president of the First National Bank, which has thus been under the capable direction of members of the family for two generations. Roland F. Mygatt received his preparatory education at the Gunnery School, Washington, Connecticut, and the Hotchkiss School, Lakeville. He then entered Yale University, where he was a student for three and a half years but did not remain to graduate.

Leaving his studies in 1907, he entered the insurance field, immediately founding his own organization, which has ever since been operated as the New Milford Insurance Agency. Its offices are on Bank Street. In recent years, the founder's son, Andrew Hunt Mygatt, has been associated with him in its management.

Mr. Mygatt has been president of the First National Bank of New Milford, and a member of its board of directors, since 1931. He is also a director of the New Milford Savings Bank and in past years served on the board of the New Milford Water Company. He is also a past director of the New Milford Hospital and the New Milford Historical Society.

A Republican, Roland F. Mygatt was elected to serve the people of his district in the Connecticut State Legislature. He is a member of the lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Free and Accepted Masons, and in Masonry belongs to the higher bodies, including the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Lions Club and the Sons of the American Revolution, and is a communicant of the First Congregational Church of New Milford.

Roland Faxon Mygatt married Helen Hunt of Norwalk, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Cavanaugh) Hunt. The couple are the parents of one son, Andrew H., whose biographical sketch follows.

Andrew Hunt Mygatt

One of New Milford's younger business leaders, Andrew Hunt

Mygatt represents at least the third generation of his family prominent in the city's practical affairs. He and his father, Roland F. Mygatt (whose biographical sketch accompanies), operate the New Milford Insurance Agency, Inc. He also serves on the boards of a bank and an industrial firm, and takes an interested part in civic and organizational life.

Born on November 12, 1932, at Bridgeport, he is a son of Roland F. and Helen (Hunt) Mygatt. As his father had done before him, he received his preparatory education at Gunnery School in Washington, Connecticut, graduating there in the Class of 1950. He then enrolled at Danbury State Teachers College, completed his courses there in two years, and received his Bachelor of Science degree in 1953. From that time until 1956, Mr. Mygatt was in military service, being assigned to the 69th Division, United States Army.

When he returned to civilian life, he joined his father in the management of the New Milford Insurance Agency, Inc., holding the offices of secretary and treasurer. This well-known organization is one of the oldest in its line of business in the city, having been founded by Roland F. Mygatt over fifty years ago. It writes policies in all lines of insurance. Andrew H. Mygatt is also a member of the boards of directors of the First National Bank of New Milford and of Keefe Canvas Products, Inc.

He is a member of the Lions Club, Ezra Woods Post No. 31 of the American Legion, the Sons of the American Revolution, and Alpha Chi Rho fraternity. He attends the First Congregational Church. Golf and water skiing are his favorite sports.

In his home city of New Milford on December 8, 1956, Andrew H. Mygatt married Lois H. Arnold, daughter of Forrest and Helen (Robison) Arnold. Her father is president, treasurer and director of the New Milford Savings Bank, and his biography is to be found in this work.

Walter M. Pickett, Jr.

Since he was admitted to the bar, Walter M. Pickett, Jr., has practiced at Waterbury where he is a partner in the firm of Larkin and Pickett. He is currently serving as assistant secretary and treasurer of the Connecticut State Bar Association.

A native of New Haven, he was born on June 3, 1926, the son of Walter M., Sr., and Kathryn Tomlinson (Baldwin) Pickett. His father is now retired after some years on the bench as superior court judge. The younger Walter M. Pickett attended Romford School in

Washington, Connecticut from 1939 to 1942, then completed his preparatory studies at Taft School, where he graduated in 1944. In 1949 he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts from Yale University, and took his professional studies at the University of Connecticut School of Law, where he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1952. Before attending Yale, Mr. Pickett served in the United States Navy, from October, 1944, to July, 1946. He was in both the Atlantic and the Pacific theaters.

As soon as he had been admitted to the bar in 1952, Mr. Pickett joined the firm of Carmody, Larkin and Torrance. On January 1, 1954, the present firm of Larkin and Pickett was formed. It conducts a general practice, with offices at 111 West Main Street.

Mr. Pickett is a member of the American Bar Association, the Connecticut Bar Association, the Litchfield County Bar Association and the Waterbury Bar Association, and also of the Connecticut Junior Bar Association, of which he was elected president for the 1957-1958 term. His fraternity is Beta Theta Pi. He is a communicant of the Congregational Church in Washington. His favorite sport is golf.

Forrest Daniel Arnold

Following a varied record of business experience, Forrest Daniel Arnold joined the management roster of the New Milford Savings Bank a decade and a half ago, and is now its president and treasurer, as well as a member of its board of directors. Recognized in his city for his practical abilities, he has accepted a number of other offices and directorships in local business, public, and community organizations.

A native of Meriden, Connecticut, Mr. Arnold was born on April 25, 1907, son of Alfred A. and Harriet (Grove) Arnold. Both of his parents were born in Birmingham, England, and both are now deceased. Forrest D. Arnold was educated in the public schools of Meriden, and attended high school there. He began his business career with the Charles Parker Company in that city, and after three years with the firm, left to enter the banking field, joining the staff of the Meriden Savings Bank. He spent two and a half years with that organization, followed by three and a half years with the Capital National Bank and Trust Company of Hartford. His next position, which he held for five years, was as assistant national bank examiner, with headquarters in Boston, Massachusetts.

In 1936, Mr. Arnold came to New Milford and joined the First National Bank and Trust Company as cashier and trust officer. He remained in that connection until 1943, when he joined the staff of the New Milford Savings Bank as secretary and treasurer. Since January, 1957, he has been president and treasurer, being a member of its board of directors since 1943.

New Milford Savings Bank is one of the city's long-established institutions. One hundred years ago—in 1858—a committee of townspeople headed by Eli Mygatt, Silas Erwin and John S. Turrill, petitioned the General Assembly of Connecticut for the incorporation of a mutual savings bank in New Milford. The petition was granted, and in July of that year, Mr. Turrill, as clerk of the committee, called a meeting of corporators. He, David C. Sanford and Sheldon Blackman drafted the by-laws. The first officers were Eli Mygatt, president; Silas Erwin, vice president; and John S. Turrill, secretary and treasurer. Deposits were first made late in August. In April, 1859, the first dividend rate of five and one-half per cent was declared. The first statement published at that time showed assets of over eleven thousand dollars, and there were then one hundred and twenty-five depositors. In April, 1876, in consequence of increasing demand for space, a building and land on the north side of Bank Street, the site of the present Cox Building, was purchased. There a new building was erected, and completed in August, 1877. It remained the home of the bank until 1902, when it was destroyed in the fire which swept that part of the city. By 1898, the assets of the bank had passed the million-dollar mark. Following the great fire of 1902, the bank established temporary quarters in the rooms of the Litchfield County Bar Association in the Town Hall, and later in the Randall-Green Building on Main Street. In 1904 the United Bank Building was completed at the corner of Main and Bank streets, and has since been occupied by the New Milford Savings Bank as well as by the First National Bank. The office was remodeled in 1937. The institution's assets continued to grow throughout World War II, and by 1948 had reached ten million dollars. Further alterations and expansion of office space were completed at about the same time. At the present time the bank's deposits exceed twenty-five million dollars, and its total assets are over twenty-seven million.

Besides his executive post with the New Milford Savings Bank, Forrest D. Arnold serves on the board of directors of the First National Bank. He is secretary and treasurer of the New Milford Center Cemetery Association; a director of the New Milford Water Com-

pany; and president and director of the New Milford Hospital. For six years he served on the New Milford school board.

Mr. Arnold is a Republican in politics, and attends St. John's Episcopal Church. A member of the local Lions Club, he formerly served as its president. He is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of St. Peters Lodge, the Consistory of the Scottish Rite, the Commandery of the Knights Templar, and Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

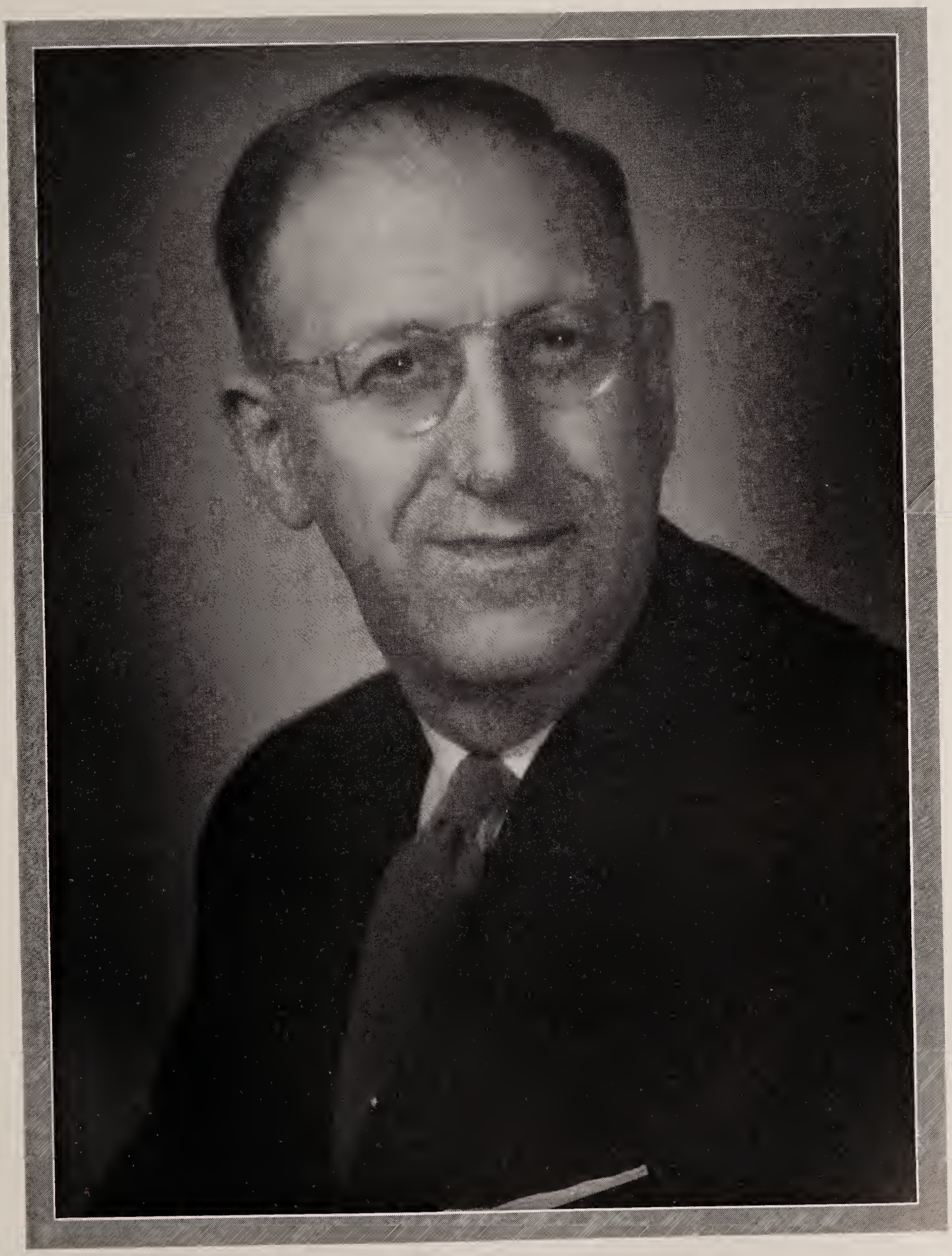
At the Little Church Around the Corner in New York City, on November 12, 1926, Forrest D. Arnold married Helen Robison of Meriden, daughter of Wayne and Sophie (Bilger) Robison. Her father once served as state senator. Both parents are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold have six children: 1. Forrest Wayne, who was born on June 25, 1928. 2. Roger Bruce, born on October 24, 1929. 3. Janet Louise, born on December 28, 1930. 4. William Edward, born on January 26, 1933. 5. Sally, who was born on December 3, 1934, and is now Mrs. Hull. 6. Lois, born on January 26, 1936. She married Andrew H. Mygatt, whose biography is to be found in this work.

Harry E. Bellini

Joining the Salisbury Bank and Trust Company three years before it was given its present name, Harry E. Bellini advanced steadily to the presidency of the institution, and has held that position for more than a decade. He has capably filled a number of offices in his township and in various organizations.

Born at Norfolk, on October 6, 1903, he is a son of Anthony and Rose Bellini. He attended the public schools of both Norfolk and Winsted, and completed his formal education at the Gilbert School in Winsted, where he graduated in the Class of 1922. That same year, he joined the staff of the Robbins Burrall Trust Company in Lakeville, predecessor of the present Salisbury Bank and Trust Company. This financial institution is one of the oldest in continuous existence in the region, having been founded in 1848. Its name was changed to the present form in 1925. Familiarizing himself with the operations of its various departments, Mr. Bellini advanced steadily to executive positions, and was vice president at the time of his promotion to the presidency in 1947. He also serves on its board of directors.

His sound understanding of financial matters has led to a number of opportunities to serve in responsible public positions. From 1932 to 1947, he was tax collector of the Town of Salisbury. Since 1948 he has been chairman of the Salisbury board of education. He is a



Harry F. Bellmin

trustee of the Connecticut Public Expenditure Council, and a director of the Litchfield County 4-H Foundation. Mr. Bellini is also a member of the Credit Committee of the Connecticut Bankers Association. In politics he is a Republican.

Affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the bank executive is a member and Past Master of Montgomery Lodge No. 13, Past High Priest of Hematite Chapter No. 43 of the Royal Arch Masons, and member of the Connecticut Valley Consistory of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, holding the Thirty-second degree. He also belongs to Sphinx Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a Rotarian, and a member of the Hotchkiss Golf Association. His favorite pastime is golf.

Mr. Bellini is a communicant of the Methodist Church of Lakeville. He has served the congregation as a member of its board of trustees and as chairman of its finance committee.

On June 19, 1926, at Lakeville, Harry E. Bellini married Gladys Osborn of that town, daughter of Charles H. and Dora (Barrett) Osborn. The couple are the parents of two children: 1. Harry E., Jr., who was born on December 21, 1932. 2. Charles Anthony, born February 8, 1936.

William T. Jebb

President and director of the Hartford Gas Company, William T. Jebb has to his credit a varied record of experience in the utilities industry. He joined the organization in an executive capacity in 1954, and has taken a constructive interest in the civic life of Hartford since, joining a number of its organizations.

A native of Pennsylvania, Mr. Jebb was born on June 9, 1899, son of William B. and Elizabeth (Ball) Jebb. He attended local schools, and took his degree of Bachelor of Science at Haverford College in 1921.

In that year he began his career with the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia, working first in its engineering department. He later represented the company in various capacities in several of its subsidiary Companies throughout the United States. In 1930 he came to Connecticut, where he first joined the Connecticut Light and Power Company at Waterbury as an engineer. He was also manager of its Western Division of Properties, located at Waterbury.

Mr. Jebb remained with Connecticut Light and Power Company until 1954, when he left to accept appointment to the position of executive vice president and director of the Hartford Gas Company. He

was named president and chief executive officer of the corporation in 1957.

Mr. Jebb is a member of the following organizations in the utilities industry: New England Gas Association (Boston); Guild of Gas Managers (Boston); Society of Gas Lighting (New York City); American Gas Association (New York City); and American Chemical Society (Washington, D.C.). His directorships include: Mac Dermid, Inc. (Waterbury), and the Small Tube Products Corporation (Altoona, Pennsylvania). He is a member of the advisory board, Connecticut Bank and Trust Company, West Hartford. Mr. Jebb is a registered professional engineer in the state of Connecticut. He is a director of the Hartford Y.M.C.A.; Hartford County Manufacturing Association; Better Business Bureau; Junior Achievement, and Government Research Institute, all of Hartford. In his home city he is first vice president and a director of the Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Twentieth Century Club, The Hartford Club and Hartford Golf Club. Affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, he is a member of Jordan Lodge No. 673 at Allentown, Pennsylvania. He is a communicant of Christ Church Cathedral. Mr. Jebb's favorite outdoor sport is golf.

In Hartford, on May 7, 1932, William T. Jebb married Marion Harper. A native of Thomaston, she is a daughter of Joseph and Irene (Bradstreet) Harper. Mr. and Mrs. Jebb are the parents of four children: 1. Mary Elizabeth, who was born on March 23, 1934. She is a graduate of St. Margaret's School and of Hartford Hospital School of Nursing. 2. Ann Bradstreet, born on January 19, 1937; a graduate of Bradford Junior College in Massachusetts. 3. William T., Jr., born on November 13, 1941; a student at Suffield Academy. 4. Robert Dudley, born on February 1, 1944. He is a student at Kingswood School, West Hartford.

Philip S. Brown

Philip S. Brown of Hartford has devoted his career to the insurance business. Joining the Hartford Fire Insurance Company as an engineer some years ago, he is now vice president and director of the firm, and has other insurance connections in addition.

Mr. Brown is a native of Salem, Massachusetts, and a son of Edward Holmes and Anna (Sears) Brown. He received his early education in local schools, graduated from Salem High School, then enrolled at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Science in 1920. That same year, he began

his connection with Hartford Fire Insurance Company as an engineer in the special service department. He was promoted to assistant secretary in 1935; to secretary in 1940; and to assistant vice president in 1950. He has been vice president of the company since 1953. He serves on its board of directors, and is also a director of Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company.

Mr. Brown is a member of the Farmington Country Club. He and his family attend Asylum Hill Congregational Church.

At Hartford, on June 30, 1928, Philip S. Brown married Myrtle Palmer, a native of that city and daughter of Edgar M. and Margaret (Roessler) Palmer. To their marriage one son has been born: Philip S. Brown, Jr., who was born at Hartford on March 25, 1940. He graduated in 1957 from Kingswood School in West Hartford, and is a member of the Class of 1961 at Wesleyan University.

Roland H. Lange

In the course of his career with Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Roland H. Lange has advanced to senior executive posts both with that firm and with a number of its affiliated companies. At present he is assistant to the president, and vice president of Hartford Fire Insurance Company and assistant to the president, vice president and director of Hartford Live Stock Insurance Company, Citizens Insurance Company of New Jersey, New York Underwriters Insurance Company, and Twin City Fire Insurance Company. He is a director of The Columbian National Life Insurance Company. He has also held many responsible posts in insurance groups.

A native of Chicago, Illinois, he was born on July 24, 1910, son of Robert and Elizabeth Lange.

He attended The Nicholas Senn School in Chicago, and went on to Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois. There he received his degree of Bachelor of Science in Business Administration in 1932, graduating with highest honors. His connection with the Hartford Fire Insurance Company predates the completion of his education, for he joined its Western Department as an underwriter in 1930. Appointed an engineer in Indiana in 1936, he was thereafter Special Agent in Kansas, Illinois and Michigan.

He was appointed to the Executive Staff at the home office of the company in Hartford in 1950, and the following year was elected secretary. He was named vice president and secretary in 1953, vice president in 1954, and assistant to the president, and vice president in 1958.

Mr. Lange is a member of many boards and committees in the insurance industry. He serves on the executive committees of the Factory Insurance Association and the Nuclear Energy Property Insurance Association. He is chairman of the Public Relations Committee, and a member of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. He was also the first chairman of the Executive Committee of the Multi-Peril Insurance Conference. He is a member of the Governing Committee of the American Insurance Association. He serves on the Advisory Board of the University of Connecticut College of Insurance and is a corporator of the Connecticut Institute for the Blind. In June, 1959, Mr. Lange was elected president of the newly organized Insurance Information Institute. This organization will combine for the first time all of the industry's public relations operations and facilities. These include the seven nationally established stock organizations which represent 292 insurance companies.

Mr. Lange is a member of the Hartford Golf Club. He and his family are members of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church of Hartford.

In Chicago, on April 10, 1936, Roland H. Lange married Florence Elizabeth Swartzloff, daughter of Richard and Harriet (James) Swartzloff. She is a graduate of Central Michigan College at Mount Pleasant, Michigan. The couple are the parents of two children: 1. Elizabeth Ann, born at Dixon, Illinois, on May 27, 1940. She is a graduate of Oxford School for Girls in West Hartford and attends Connecticut College for Women at New London. 2. Robert James, born February 25, 1948, at Jackson, Michigan; a student at Duffy School in West Hartford.

Harold F. Keith

The Hon. Harold F. Keith, who currently holds office as mayor of West Hartford, is a lawyer by profession, a member of the well-known Hartford firm of Ribicoff and Kotkin. He is a veteran of service in the infantry in World War II, and also of the Korean War, and he has been active both in local organizations and in the United States Conference of Mayors.

A native of Newark Valley, New York, he was born on February 20, 1922, and is a son of Jesse L. and Gertrude (Stimming) Keith. His father, who was a florist, died in 1955, but Mrs. Keith still lives and makes her home in Newark Valley. Mayor Keith attended the public schools of that town and graduated from Newark Valley High

School. He then entered Northeastern University in Boston, Massachusetts, but left his studies in 1942 to enter military service. Assigned to the 26th ("Yankee") Division, he became a staff sergeant with that outfit. He was in the European Theater of Operations. At the time of the Korean War, he was recalled to active service, as a lieutenant with the 43rd Division, and for some time during that conflict he also served in Europe.

In 1948, Mayor Keith completed his professional courses at Northeastern University Law School, taking his degree of Bachelor of Laws there in 1948. Beginning his practice in Hartford, he joined the firm of Ribicoff and Kotkin, whose senior member, the Hon. Abraham Ribicoff, is now Governor of the state. Mr. Keith has remained with that organization since.

He was first elected mayor of West Hartford in April, 1955, and was re-elected in April, 1957, following an excellent record of achievement in office—a record he has continued into his second term. He is a member of the United States Conference of Mayors. As a lawyer, he belongs to the American Bar Association, the Connecticut State Bar Association and the Hartford County Bar Association.

In his home city of West Hartford, Mayor Keith holds membership in the Exchange Club and the Chamber of Commerce, and as a veteran of World War II and the Korean War, belongs to the posts of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. He is a member of the lodges of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Knights of Columbus. A Roman Catholic, he attends St. Bridget's Church in West Hartford. Mayor Keith serves on the Greater Hartford Flood Commission, and is a member of Elmwood Business Associates. He is also serving as chairman of the Capital Regional Planning Authority.

In Hartford, on August 30, 1946, Harold F. Keith married Julia A. McCormack, daughter of John A. and Nora (Prendergast) McCormack. Mrs. Keith is a graduate of St. Joseph's College in West Hartford. The couple are the parents of two children: 1. Jacqueline, who was born at Columbus, Georgia, on December 8, 1950. 2. Barbara, born in West Hartford on November 2, 1953.

Leon Alvah Bradbury

Born at Bridgewater, Maine, on July 11, 1911, Leon Alvah Bradbury is the son of George Ranaldo and Laura Elizabeth (Kinney) Bradbury. After preparatory education at Bridgewater Classical

Academy, he entered Ricker Junior College, Houlton, Maine. After one year he transferred to Colby College, Waterville, Maine, from which he graduated in June, 1933, with a Bachelor of Science degree. He then entered Harvard Law School and he graduated in June, 1937, with a Bachelor of Laws degree. He was admitted to the Connecticut Bar that same year.

For the next two years he served as an attorney for The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company in Hartford. In 1939 he transferred to, and was employed as an attorney for The Warner Brothers Company in Bridgeport. In June, 1942, he was commissioned lieutenant (j.g.) in the U. S. Naval Reserve, and served in the American and European Theaters of Operation until the end of World War II when he was honorably discharged with the rank of lieutenant commander. He immediately entered the Harvard Business School from which he graduated in June, 1947, with a Master of Business Administration degree. He has continued active in the U. S. Naval Reserve and has been promoted to the rank of commander.

In the fall of 1947, Mr. Bradbury opened an office for the general practice of law at 983 Main Street, Hartford, where he has practiced independently ever since. His memberships include: Hartford County, State of Connecticut, and American bar associations; Alpha Tau Omega fraternity; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Veterans of Foreign Wars; American Legion; National Sojourners; Naval Reserve Association; Reserve Officers Association; City Club of Hartford, Farmington Country Club and the Harvard Club of Connecticut. His Masonic memberships include: St. John's Lodge No. 4 of Hartford, in which he is an officer; the York Rite Bodies; the Scottish Rite Bodies, in which he is an officer and a Thirty-second degree Mason; and Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

At Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on November 25, 1945, he married Ann Nevada, daughter of Andrew and Estella Nevada. They have two children: Lynn Ann, born at Hartford on October 16, 1950; and Leon Alvah, Jr., born at Hartford on March 31, 1953. For recreation, Mr. Bradbury enjoys golf, hunting, fishing, gardening and bee keeping.

Saul Seidman

In addition to his record of three decades in law practice in Hartford, Saul Seidman has distinguished himself on the bench as judge

of the police and juvenile courts of that city. He has also served on its board of aldermen, is a director of several corporations, and has taken a constructive part in a number of organizational activities.

A native of Hartford, he was born on June 24, 1904, son of Nathan and Ella (Meiselman) Seidman. His father, who died in 1946, had come to Hartford in 1880 and spent his career in the cosmetics business. Judge Seidman received his early education in the public schools of that city, graduating from Hartford Public High School. For his advanced academic courses he went to Yale College, and took his degree of Bachelor of Arts there in 1925. He continued at Yale for his professional training, graduating from Yale Law School in 1927 and receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Also in 1927 he was admitted to practice before the Connecticut bar.

He began his practice in his native city immediately afterwards, and is a member of the firm of Levin, Schwartz, Seidman, Zeman and Daly, with offices at 101 Lafayette Street. Mr. Seidman was elected to the Hartford board of aldermen in 1935, and served as majority leader of that body from 1935 to 1937. He was judge of the city's police court from 1937 to 1939, and judge of its juvenile court from 1937 to 1939.

He is a member of the boards of directors of the General Ultrasonic Corporation, Resolute Investment Corporation, Floryan Construction Company, and the American Foundation Corporation.

Over the years he has devoted much attention to furthering community causes. He has served on the executive committee of the Community Chest, and as vice president of the Council of Social Agencies. He is currently vice president of the Community Center, and also vice president of the United HIAS service, an international migration agency. He has taken a constructive part in the programs of those groups having his own religious faith as their common unifying element. Among these is the Hartford Jewish Federation, of which he was a founder and incorporator, and Jewish Social Services, in which he has held the office of president. He is currently vice president of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, an international organization. His religious affiliation is with Congregation Beth Israel.

Mr. Seidman is a member of the Yale Club of Hartford. As a lawyer he holds membership in the American Bar Association, the Connecticut State Bar Association and the Hartford Bar Association.

On November 26, 1931, at New Haven, Saul Seidman married Lillian Hertz, daughter of Morris and Esther (Trenner) Hertz.

Mrs. Seidman attended Connecticut State Teachers College at Willimantic, and graduated there. The couple are the parents of a son, Richard, who was born in Hartford on April 3, 1938. He graduated from Weaver High School in Hartford, and is now a member of the Class of 1960 at Yale College.

Robert Arthur Dwyer

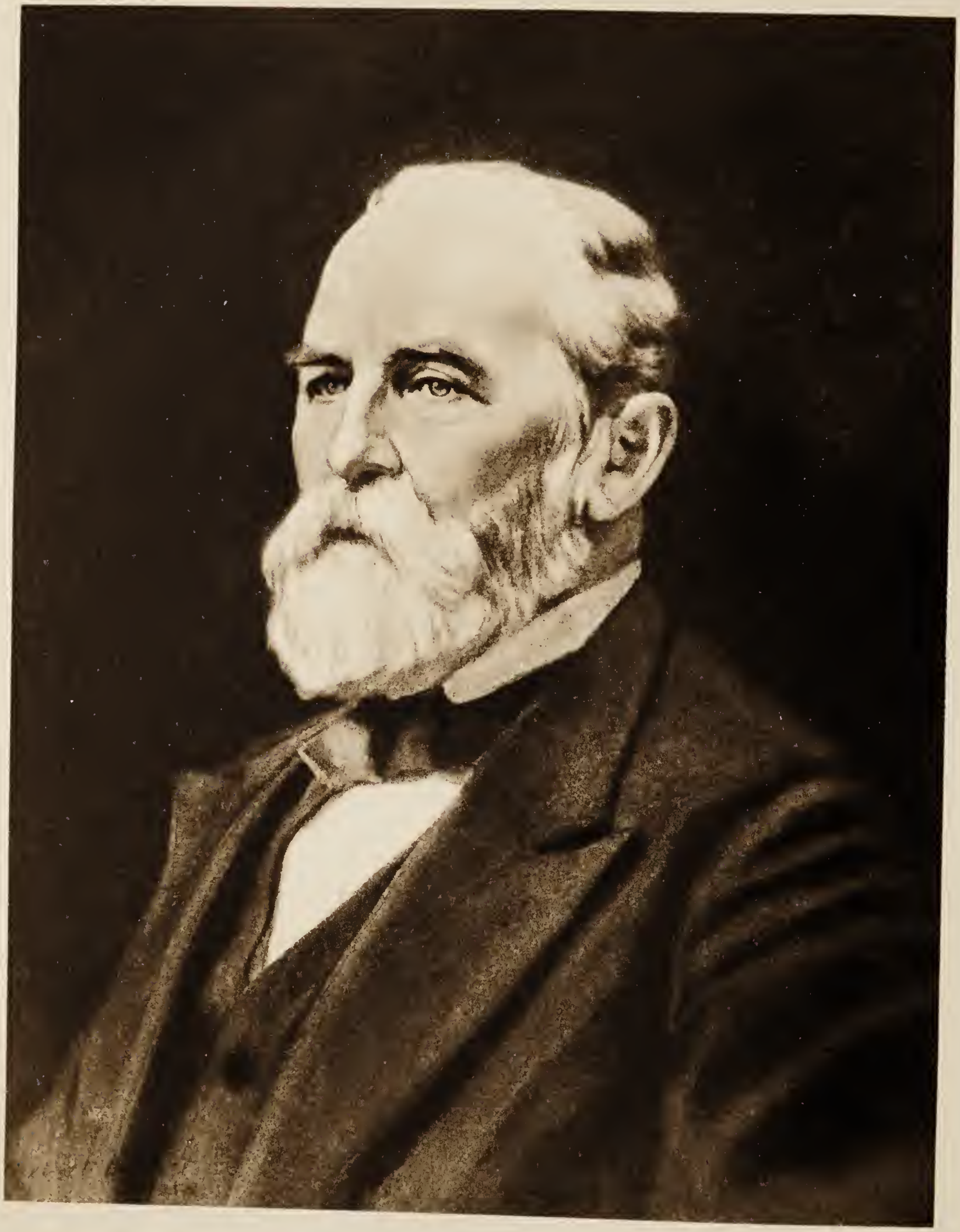
Since the time he joined National Fire Insurance Company at its Hartford home office three decades ago, Robert Arthur Dwyer has advanced steadily in the organization, and now holds office as its executive vice president. He also serves on its board of directors, and is a director of other corporations as well.

Born at Buffalo, New York, on September 27, 1908, he is a son of Arthur and Lila Smith (Gates) Dwyer. Both parents were born in the Hartford area, and Mrs. Dwyer now lives in West Hartford, surviving her husband. A resident of the area from his early years, Robert A. Dwyer attended the city's public schools, and completed his secondary studies at Worcester Academy. He then entered Yale University, where he was a student from 1927 to 1929. By this time he had already gained practical experience in the business world through summer jobs designed to help him continue his education. One of these positions was as board boy with the firm of William H. Putnam and Company, investment brokers in Hartford.

When he left his studies in 1929 to begin his business career, he joined the National Fire Insurance Company, taking a position at its Hartford office in the underwriting department. He served the organization as special agent in Pennsylvania from 1932 to 1939, and in the latter year returned to the home office. He was assistant secretary of the company from 1940 to 1944, and then was promoted to secretary, serving until 1949. From 1949 to 1952, he filled the dual posts of assistant vice president and secretary. He was then promoted to vice president and secretary. He was made executive vice president of the National Fire Insurance Company in 1956, and became a member of its board of directors in November of that year.

Mr. Dwyer is also a director of Transcontinental Insurance Company of New York. He is a member of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce, the City Club, Avon Golf Club, and the Yale Club of Hartford. A Congregationalist, he attends Asylum Hill Church in his home city. His fraternity is Theta Xi.

A veteran of World War II, he served in the United States Navy during 1945 and 1946, on both shore and sea duty. In the latter phase



C P Huntington

of his naval career he was a seaman aboard the aircraft carrier "U. S. S. Franklin D. Roosevelt." Among outdoor sports, Mr. Dwyer is partial to golf. His hobby is oil painting.

On March 1, 1941, Robert Arthur Dwyer married Sabra Scott Keene, who was born on March 16, 1912, daughter of George and Sabra (Petty) Keene. She is a native of San Antonio, Texas, and her father and family were natives of Keeneland, Kentucky. Mrs. Dwyer attended Bon Avon School in San Antonio, and graduated from Gulf Park College at Gulfport, Mississippi. She has been a member of the board of Oxford School at West Hartford, and is active in the work of the Hartford Art School. The couple are the parents of one daughter, Sabra Scott Dwyer, who was born in Hartford on February 16, 1942. She is attending Oxford School.

Collis Potter Huntington

Although his career was more closely identified with the West, and with the development of the far-flung network of railroads binding our nation together, the great industrialist and financier Collis P. Huntington was a native of Connecticut, and it is there that members of the family still maintain their home. Mr. Huntington was one of the inspired and inspiring business magnates of his age. His work in building the Central Pacific and the Southern Pacific Railroads was succeeded by no less vital efforts in providing executive leadership, at a period when expansion was incredibly rapid and revenue uncertain. It was written of him at the time of his death, at the turn of the century, that "he had done greater things and more of them in the strenuous work of developing the resources of America than any other man." Yet the rail lines to the Pacific represented but a portion of a lifetime of achievement. He began as a tradesman in the California gold fields; and his influence was no less marked in the East, where he headed many corporations and founded the towns of Newport News and Huntington, West Virginia. His achievements are the more remarkable in view of the fact that he began life as a poor boy, with vigor of body and mind as his only resources.

Born October 22, 1821, at Harwinton, Connecticut, he was a son of William and Elizabeth (Vincent) Huntington, and was descended from Simon Huntington, who came to this country from England and married Margaret Baret. From them the line descends through Deacon Simon and Sarah (Clark) Huntington; Lieutenant Samuel and Mary (Clark) Huntington; John and Mehitabel (Metcalf) Huntington; Joseph and Rachael (Preston) Huntington; and William and Eliza-

beth (Vincent) Huntington. His father was a farmer, and early in life Collis learned the simple yet demanding tasks of rural life: building stone walls, piling wood, helping with the crops. The fifth of nine children, he claimed as an advantage the fact that in starting life "he had not a liberal education and had no money, while many of his boy neighbors had both, a circumstance that prevented them from doing the hard and homely work which was nearest to them." By the time he was fourteen, he was working for a neighbor for seven dollars per month and board. Beginning in 1836, he worked as a traveling salesman, selling merchandise, principally watches, throughout the East, and there was hardly a county along the Seaboard with which he did not become familiar. This laid the basis for his shrewd trading sense which was later to bring him success under the strenuous conditions of life in California. First, however, he established a store at Oneonta, in Otsego County, New York, with a brother.

In 1849, the gold-rush year, he left for California, with trading, not mining, foremost in mind, and carrying a stock of goods with him on the trip across the Isthmus of Panama and up the West Coast. Beginning as a merchant in his own name at Sacramento, he had formed several brief partnerships, and had once been wiped out by fire, before he entered into his long, loyal and profitable relationship with Mark Hopkins. They established the firm of Huntington and Hopkins, dealing in hardware and other essentials required in a boom mining community. Their dealing was not done on a commission basis, but "consisted rather in buying and selling in a highly fluctuating and speculative market . . . Huntington was eminently fitted to succeed in such an environment by virtue of his native shrewdness, his great physical strength and endurance, and his uninterrupted trading experience of thirteen years."

About 1860, serious proposals began to be made for the construction of a railroad across the Sierra Nevada Mountains to link the East with the West Coast. An engineer, Theodore D. Judah, proposed a feasible route, and enlisted Mr. Huntington's support. They were joined by Mr. Hopkins, Leland Stanford, and Charles Crocker. When Mr. Judah died in 1863, Mr. Huntington was left in undisputed control of carrying out the project. To him fell the demanding tasks of borrowing capital and purchasing and shipping material, while Mr. Crocker was in charge of construction and Mr. Stanford served as president. Mr. Huntington's skill in commercial matters was constantly tested and proved.

After the Central Pacific Railroad had linked up with the Union

Pacific trackage in 1869, the partners turned their attention to the construction of lines in the southern counties of California, and ultimately built a second transcontinental line linking San Francisco with New Orleans through the San Joaquin Valley and El Paso. By 1869 the Central Pacific had a branch through the San Joaquin Valley from Lathrop to Modesto. This was extended to Goshen and new construction beyond that point was undertaken in the name of the Southern Pacific Railroad. That company was organized in 1884, and subsequently the Central Pacific and other companies in California were leased to the Southern Pacific Company, which thus became the controlling corporation of the entire system.

It is an interesting fact that the growing complex of railroads had in effect taken over the life of Mr. Huntington and commandeered his abilities without his having sought this role. "He was now possessed of a large railroad interest, and he was unable to sell it, when the Central Pacific was completed, upon what he regarded as reasonable terms." He was agent and attorney, as well as first vice president and director, of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and was vice president, director, and general agent of the Central Pacific Railroad. During the 1880s he had offices in New York, but made tours of inspection to the lines. It was his duty to arrange for the sale of company stocks and bonds, and to secure loans from the banks when needed. This was no light task, for during much of his career as a railroad executive, the lines were being built more rapidly than they could attract business. Since they constituted a long-term rather than a short-term benefit, the risks were great. Conditions improved, however, during the last two decades of Mr. Huntington's life. But the activities of the government did not make the lot of the western lines any easier. Insistence in the matter of repayment terms, a seeming preference for other railroad interests, and finally the Thurman Act of 1878, threatened to negate much of the dynamic and risky undertaking which had put the lines through.

While Mr. Huntington continued his interest in the Pacific railroads to the end of his life, he also expanded his holdings in the East from 1869—the year in which he acquired the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. Assuming office as its president, he extended its line from Huntington, West Virginia, (named for him) to Memphis, Tennessee; and where its tracks reached the East Coast, he established the terminus city of Newport News. He invited his western partners to share in the venture. They did not do so, and he himself disposed of most of his eastern and southern properties during the 1890s. He held

office as president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Mexican International Railway Company, and the various roads forming part of the Southern Pacific system, during the later years of his life. He had an interest in Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana rail lines; in the Market Street Railway in San Francisco; and in shipping firms such as the United States and Brazil Steamship Company and the Old Dominion Steamship Company. These in addition to serving as president of the Southern Pacific Company from 1890.

In 1884, the year in which the reorganized Southern Pacific Company was formed, the Newport News and Mississippi Valley Company was also organized, for the purpose of uniting under one management the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy, the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern, and "any such other associate railroads as might be built or acquired." Mr. Huntington was named president of this new organization. With the formation of the Chesapeake Dry Dock and Construction Company in 1886, Mr. Huntington entered a new phase of business—shipbuilding, an industry which was to prove a vital part of the economic picture on the eastern shore of Virginia. A companion firm, the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, was established in 1890.

Extensive as was the scope of the above organizations and industrial complexes, they constitute but a small part of the total list of firms in which Collis P. Huntington held office or had an interest. At the time of his death he was listed as president and director of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company, the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway Company, the Guatemala Central Railroad Company, the Louisiana and Western Railroad Company, Louisiana and Western Extension, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Raquette Lake Railroad Company, Southern Bridge and Railway Company, and Southern Pacific Company. He was vice president and director of the Oregon and California Railroad Company. He served on the boards of Detroit Gas Company, Fuente Coal Company of Mexico, Galveston, Houston and Northern Railway Company, Gulf, Western and Pacific Railway Company, International Construction Company, Mexican International Railroad Company, Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company, New York, Texas and Mexican Railway Company, Newport News Light and Water Company, Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, Old Dominion Land Company, Old Dominion Steamship Company, Oregonian Railway Company, Portland and Yamhill Railroad Com-

pany, Southern Pacific Coast Railway Company, Union Colliery Company of British Columbia, and Western Union Telegraph Company. He held controlling interests in many other firms. In the case of no less than eleven steamship lines, he had been instrumental in their founding, had invested heavily in them, or served as officer or director.

Twice married, Collis Potter Huntington chose as his first wife Elizabeth T. Stoddard of Litchfield County. Their marriage occurred on September 16, 1844. He married, second, on July 12, 1884, Mrs. Arabella Duval (Yarrington) Worsham of Alabama. He reared two children: a niece of his first wife; and a son, Archer M., who is the subject of a biographical sketch accompanying, and whose wife, Anna Hyatt Huntington, lives at Stanerigg Farm near Bethel. Collis P. Huntington's adopted daughter, Clara, married a German nobleman, Prince Hatzfeldt, in 1899.

A dynamic career in American industry—a career which had few parallels in Mr. Huntington's own time, and will probably not be duplicated again—came to an end with his death on August 13, 1900.

Archer Milton Huntington

Few men have had as lasting and beneficial an influence on the cultural life of this country as Archer Milton Huntington. This resident of Bethel, was an author, poet, and translator, and was without peer as an authority on the background and literature of the Hispanic peoples. His reputation extended far beyond creative and scholarly achievements with the founding of The Hispanic Society and Museum in New York City, and The Mariners' Museum at Newport News, Virginia. He remained active in the direction of both of these institutions.

Born in New York City on March 10, 1870, he was an adopted stepson of Collis Potter Huntington, and son of Arabella Duval (Yarrington - Worsham) Huntington. Collis P. Huntington was one of the foremost railroad builders and capitalists of this country, and is the subject of an accompanying sketch. In addition to his achievements in the practical world, we find in this man some of the qualities which inspired his stepson. "Intellectually he was in a rather different class from other great builders of the time," wrote Arthur Upham Pope. "He was a humanist, a Shakespearean devotee who could recite Shakespeare literally by the hour, and much nineteenth century poetry besides." Archer M. Huntington's mother also possessed traits which gave stimulus to his cultural life, according to Mr. Pope. "She spoke French like a native, was proficient in French history, and a real con-

noisseur of many of the arts of France. She had read to and with her boy, the English classics before he was nine, and she inspired him with high intellectual and artistic ambitions."

With such a family background, Archer M. Huntington could well dispense with formal schooling, and did so. For a time he had a private tutor; and from the first his intellectual interests centered in the culture of Spain, as well as of the Arabic people who had occupied it for so long. In his brief appreciation, Mr. Pope refers to the fervor and restless determination which he brought to his studies: "When he studied Arabic, a furious night and day concentration for several years . . . gave him a command of this difficult language that few non-Arabs ever acquire. His eloquent quotations from Arabic poetry, recited with the majestic voice of a troubadour, were something that all Arabs who heard him admired and often envied." He also concentrated on the study of Old Spanish.

With this background of intense and devoted study, of course he must go to Spain, and his first visit to the Iberian Peninsula took place when he was twenty-two years old, in 1892. The reviewer of his career in the memorial volume, "The Hispanic Society of America," describes his travels there: "Travel in Spain at that time was not easy, and the young Hispanist with his photographic equipment made long and often tiring journeys in northern Spain, tramping on foot, riding on muleback, or jolting along in a stagecoach from one remote town to another." He mixed with the people of the villages, and perfected his command of the Spanish language until "Spaniards themselves spoke of his enviable superiority." He was also busy keeping a notebook, out of which his first published work, "A Notebook in Northern Spain," was to come. He returned to the country a number of times in the years which followed, and few natives ever acquired as extensive a first-hand knowledge of its various provinces.

In his youth he set himself the task of translating Spain's great epic, "Poema del Cid." The work required ten years, but the result was hailed in Spain as well as in this country as a monumental literary achievement. A critic has commented, "Only with a perfect command of Old Spanish and Vulgar Latin, clear paleographic understanding, familiarity with preceding works on the poem, and great industry and painstaking, besides a flexible poetic talent, could a foreigner carry to completion a translation so faithful, so polished."

Concurrently he was developing his interest in art and archaeology, and beginning to build up his collection of rare books and manuscripts. By 1904 he had a library of more than forty thousand

volumes, of which many quite naturally were Spanish works, or concerned life in Spain. Accordingly he determined, in that year, to establish a library and research center which would make this collection available to the public. The Hispanic Society of America was the result. In addition to the collection itself, he gave the new organization a liberal endowment of land and money. Connected with the deed of gift was provision for a free Spanish and Portuguese library in New York City, together with a museum and educational institution whose object was to be to study the Spanish and Portuguese languages, literature and history. Mr. Huntington himself served as its president for some years. The museum, constructed in Aububon Park, New York, in 1904, is a memorial to Collis P. Huntington, and contains the largest collection of Hispanic material thus far brought together under one roof. There is a reference library of more than eighty thousand books relating to Spain, Portugal and Latin America, and including a large number of periodicals. The library contains about one hundred and seventy Spanish and other incunabula, beginning with the works of Lambert Palmart of Valencia, the earliest known printer of Spain; first editions of Spanish authors; ancient Hebrew and Spanish manuscripts; Vierge's "Don Quixote" illustrations; and many old maps, portolano charts and facsimiles. Paintings include canvases by Murillo, El Greco, Goya, Ribera, Morales, Zuloaga, Sorolla, Jiminez Aranda, Madrazo and Anglada, and there is a general collection of wood carvings, silver and iron work, ivory plaques, objects of Phoenician origin, neolithic and Roman pottery, Roman mosaics and objects of domestic use from the Roman Italica, examples of Buen Retiro ware, Hispano-Moresque plaques, "Azuejos," or iridescent tile. There is also a numismatic collection of rare completeness, comprising, according to a source quoted in a Society publication, "the entire coinage of the Iberian Peninsula and of its rulers beyond its land and sea frontiers from the time of the early Greek colonies down to the birth of the independent republics of Latin America . . . The assemblage is as nearly complete as any single coin collection can be." The Society has issued several hundred publications, including an official periodical, Revue Hispanique.

In 1930, Mr. Huntington established another great cultural institution, The Mariners' Museum at Newport News, Virginia. This contains exhibits of all types relating to nautical life: ship models; a collection of small craft from all parts of the world; navigational instruments; whaling and fishing equipment; armament; and ship's ornaments. There is a large collection of paintings and maps, prints,

ceramics and glassware, and statuary, all relating to the sea. In 1930 he established Brookgreen Gardens in South Carolina, where a sculpture collection has been built up among surroundings of exceptional beauty. In 1950, Mr. Huntington deeded to the State of Connecticut seven hundred acres of land, situated near Redding, eventually to be used as a state park. Nor were Mr. Huntington's benefactions limited to the institutions which he founded. He was a beneficiary of the Numismatic Society, the American Geographical Society, the Heye Foundation for the American Indian, the Historical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Asia Institute, Museum of the City of New York, San Francisco Palace of the Legion of Honor, and Yale University Museum, besides many others. He rendered help to innumerable individual scholars here and abroad. Remarks Arthur Upham Pope regarding his benefactions: "No list of his immense and widespread benefactions is available. It is known that in his lifetime he gave away more than fifty million dollars, and he gave it not through advice of committees, not with any apparatus of interlocking memoranda or through institutions, but entirely on his own conscientious and penetrating judgment. At no time did he ever use the services of public relations 'experts.' Has such a record of an individual's benefactions been equalled?"

Mr. Huntington was not without business experience. In fact, on one occasion when he concentrated his attention on an important transaction, he achieved gratifying success. The Newport News Shipbuilding Company, one of the enterprises built up by his father, had to be sold, and by concentration and skill, Archer M. Huntington disposed of the industrial property for twice the amount which his business advisers had thought possible.

Noteworthy among his impressively varied achievements was his work as author. His first volume, "A Notebook in Northern Spain" (1898) was followed by "Lace Maker of Segovia," a volume of poems published in 1928; "The Ladies of Vallbona" (poems, 1931); "Youth, Torn Sails of Faith, Moraima's Tower, The Lady of Eiche, America, Polvo, and The Sea" (poems, 1933); "The Silver Gardens" and "Alfonso the Eighth Rides By" (poems, 1934); "Vela Venenosa" and "Rimas" (1936); "A Flight of Birds" (1938); "Spain and Africa" (1934); "Recuerdos" (1949); "Turning Pages" (1950); "Tapestry" (1951); "Tapestry II" (1952); and "Collected Verse" (1952). He edited "Lady Aulnoy's Travels Into Spain," and also wrote an introduction for this work, published in 1899. "The Poem of the Cid,"

text, translation and notes, was published in 1897. Mr. Huntington edited publications of the Hispanic Society of America, and he contributed articles to magazines.

In 1927, at the Palace of the Legion of Honor, in San Francisco, Mr. Huntington presented an art collection in memory of Collis P. Huntington, and the same year he gave to Yale University Museum a collection in memory of Arabella D. Huntington. In 1931-1932 he donated an art collection to Charleston Museum in South Carolina, and in 1932 gave Syracuse University the Archer and Anna Huntington Wild Life Forest Station. He received his first honorary degree, a Master of Arts, from Yale University in 1897. In 1904 Harvard conferred on him a similar degree; and he received an honorary Doctor of Letters from Columbia University in 1907, and honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws from Kenyon College and the University of Madrid, both in 1920. In 1927 he was accorded the title of Knight Commander of the Order of Alfonso XII and Carlos III, from the Spanish goverment, and the Chevalier of the Legion of Honor (French). A decade later he received the order of Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, of Cuba. The City of New York, in connection with the Silver Jubilee of the Greater City in 1923, presented its flag to him as one who had done the most for the city and its people during the past twenty-five years. In 1939 he received the Medal of Merit of the St. Nicholas Society, and in 1950 the Artist Fellowship, Inc., conferred on him the Gari Melchers Gold Medal for "his interest, his friendship, and his outstanding contribution to American art and his encouragement of American artists." Regarding his place in the arts and their promotion, these lines from "A History of the Hispanic Society of America" are relevant:

> Although Mr. Huntington is pre-eminent, in this country and abroad, as a scholar of high degree, as an intuitive collector, as a Hispanist of distinction, and as a poet of quiet renown, the tremendous force of his influence in shaping the lives and furthering the careers of countless persons is inestimable.

Mr. Huntington served as a trustee of the American Museum of Natural History, the New York Historical Society, the Museum of the American Indian, the Heye Foundation, Instituto Valencia de Don Juan, Casa del Greco, and Casa de Cervantes. He was a member of the Patronato of Museo Sorolla from 1941, and of Fundaciones Vega Inclan from 1942. He was a member of the Academy of Fine Arts of Palma, Mallorca, and a member of the college of electors of the Hall of Fame. A member of the council of the American Geographical Society, he had formerly served as its president; and he

was a member and honorary president of the American Numismatic Society. He was also a member of the British Numismatic Society, the Royal Numismatic Society, Royal Institute of Great Britain, the Royal Society of Arts, the British Institute of Philosophy, the Bibliographical Society, the London Library, the American Academy of Arts and Letters, the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Fencers' Club, New York Yacht Club, the Automobile Club of America, the Grolier Club, the National Arts Club, the Authors' Club, the City Club, Yale University Club, India House, Columbia University Club, and the Harvard Club. He belonged to Phi Beta Kappa.

Twice married, Archer M. Huntington chose as his first wife Helen Manchester Gates, whom he married in London, England, on August 6, 1895. He married, second, Anna Vaughn Hyatt, a noted sculptor whose biographical record accompanies. Their companionship, entered as it was in a mutual interest in the arts, proved remarkably stimulating and rewarding to both, and brought happiness beyond "the splendor of dreams," as he testified in a dedicatory verse to Mrs. Huntington. Their marriage took place on March 10, 1923. They made their home at Stanerigg Farm near Bethel, where Mrs. Huntington still lives.

Mr. Huntington's death on December 11, 1955, brought to a close an almost incredible career of achievement of a man who has justly been termed "The Last of the Titans." Mr. Pope, previously quoted, gives us this word-picture of the man's character:

> . . . These benefactions and achievements are but public manifestations of a great character. They cannot reveal concretely the vivid and altogether charming personality, the imposing physique, the magnificent mind, far-ranging erudition, surprising familiarity with recondite lore, always related to some central theme. Only those who knew him could fully appreciate and enjoy his amazing memory, eager curiosity, ardent welcome for new ideas—always with a sharp challenge as test of sincerity and competence; his fervid resolution to yield to no difficulties, however portentous, and with it all his robust sense of humor, either to dispel affectations or just for the joy of it. He was scornful of pretensions, merciless in exposing them, ridiculed pomposities and would have none of the sterilizing contentional routine that often hampers originality and tends to frustrate or dilute intellectual enterprise. He wanted the intrepidity of the pioneer kept alive in American intellectual life.

Anna Hyatt Huntington
(Mrs. Archer M. Huntington)

Anna Hyatt Huntington's reputation as a sculptress is of many years' standing, and her work is to be found in museums and parks in various parts of the country. This resident of Bethel prepared herself for her career under some of the most noted artists of our times;

developed a distinctive individual style; and has won an impressive number of awards.

Born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, on March 10, 1876, she is a daughter of Alpheus and Audella (Beebe) Hyatt. She attended a private school operated by the Misses Smith, at Cambridge, and later entered the Art Students' League in New York. She studied privately under H. A. McNeil and Gutzon Borglum.

Mrs. Huntington began her artistic career in 1898 by exhibiting studies of animals, and her work titled "Winter," dated 1903, depicting two work horses huddled beneath their blankets, is now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. Her "Goats Butting," completed in 1905, has also been shown at that museum, as well as at the Institute of Fine Arts in Detroit. "Downhill" and "Uphill," two more studies of work horses and dating from the same period, are in the Cleveland Museum of Art. An equestrian statue of Joan of Arc was erected on Riverside Drive, New York City, in 1915, and a few years later replicas of this piece were erected in Blois, France, and Gloucester, Massachusetts. Another Joan of Arc figure, in high relief, was made for a niche in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York in 1922. In 1927 an equestrian statue of the Cid Campeador was erected at Sevilla. Several works by Mrs. Huntington were also placed on the grounds of the Hispanic Society of America, in Audubon Park, New York: a replica of the "Cid Campeador," with four decorative statues around the base; two flagpole bases; two lions at the main entrance; a red stag; and a group of red doe and fawn.

In 1932, Mrs. Huntington received an honorary degree of Doctor of Fine Arts from Syracuse University. In 1922 she was made an honorary citizen of Blois, France, and in 1933, became an officer of the Legion of Honor. Recent years have been particularly rich in achievement for this distinguished sculptress, but her prize-winning achievements date back to 1910, when she received honorable mention at the Paris Salon. She received the Silver Medal at the San Francisco Exposition in 1915; the Purple Rosette of the French government the same year; a gold medal at Philadelphia in 1917; and the Saltus Gold Medal in 1920 and again in 1922. In 1933 she received a certificate of honor at San Diego, in recognition of the excellence of her statue, "El Cid." In 1937 she received the Widener Memorial Gold Medal, and in 1940, the Special Medal of Honor of the National Sculpture Society. In 1947, she was named to honorary membership in the Accademia Cultural Adriatica and also in the Internationalia

Studia Scientarium Litterarumque. The Elizabeth Watrous Gold Medal of the National Academy of Design was conferred on her in 1948, and the same year she received the National Achievement Award of Chi Omega. Also in 1948, she was named an honorary member of the American Institute of Decorators, and an honorary fellow of the National Sculpture Society. She also became a founding benefactor of the Saginaw Museum in that year. In 1950, Mrs. Huntington became a corresponding member of the Accademia di Belle Arti of Perugia and the Accademia di Belles Artes di Santa Isabel de Hungria de Seville, and the Accademia degli Euteleti de San Miniato. She received the Hispanic Society Medal for Sculpture in 1952, and the Allied Artists Gold Medal of Honor in the same year. In 1954 her statue, "Torch Bearers," was erected in Madrid, Spain. In that year she received the Gold Medal of Honor of the Hudson Valley Art Association, and the Grand Cross of Isabella the Catholic of Spain, and was named an honorary member of the Instituto de Cultura Hispanica. In 1955 she received the Banda de Senora de Isabella the Catholic, and the HM Academiade Ciencias Bellas Letras y Nobles de Cordoba.

Her statue "Torch Bearers" was placed in Havana, Cuba, in 1956, and in Norfolk, Virginia, the following year. She was made an adopted citizen of Havana in 1957. The same year she received the Sorolla Medal for Art of the Hispanic Society, and was named an honorary fellow of the International Institute of Arts and Letters of Switzerland. She was made a citizen of Cuba in 1958, and the same year became a fellow of the Pierpont Morgan Library. She was also honored with the title of "Woman of the Americas of 1958," and received the Gold Medal of the Academy of Design and the Gold Medal of the Artists Professional League in the same year.

Mrs. Huntington's interest in the Spanish-speaking nations and their cultures was shared with her husband who, as will be learned from his biographical sketch accompanying, was one of the outstanding figures in Hispanic studies which this nation has produced, and founder of the Hispanic Society of America.

Mrs. Huntington has continued her work in sculpture, and her reputation rests principally on her equestrian statues, of which she has made several. In addition to her exhibits in this country, from New York to San Francisco and San Diego, she has exhibited in such foreign countries as Spain, Luxembourg, and Scotland. She is a member of the National Sculpture Society, the Federation of Arts, the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and the American Academy

of Arts and Letters. She is a corresponding member of the Spanish Academy of San Fernando. In 1956 she was elected president of Brookgreen Gardens in South Carolina.

She became the wife of Archer M. Huntington on March 10, 1923, and his death occurred in 1955. Mrs. Huntington resides at Stanerigg Farm, Bethel.

The Nowakowski Family

Founders of a prominent family of Meriden, Mr. and Mrs. Kostanty Nowakowski arrived in the United States of America in the year 1890. They were married in St. Stanislaus B. M. Polish Roman Catholic Church, Meriden. God blessed this couple with seven daughters and five sons and provided them with proper necessities to survive.

Mr. Nowakowski was employed at the Bradley & Hubbard factory for forty years as an expert in making lamp shades. Desiring to give their children an education, the oldest child, Ladislaus, became a Roman Catholic priest, and at present is a Monsignor in the Norwich Diocese. The second son, Stanley, became a pattern maker, a designer, a trade school instructor, and a chief foreman for aviation mechanics in service of the Federal Government. The third son, Boleslaus, took a dental course at Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The fourth son, Venceslaus, received his Doctor of Hebrew Letters degree at Providence College, Providence, Rhode Island. The fifth son, Edward, after leaving Meriden High School became a pharmacist mate first class in the U. S. Navy. The seven daughters received their high school and business college education, and married college graduates and business men.

Mr. Kostanty Nowakowski passed away to receive his everlasting reward in Heaven at the age of sixty-nine and Mrs. Nowakowski passed away at the age of seventy-nine leaving plenty of property to their twelve children. They did their share for Heaven and for their country. May they rest in Peace with their Creator.

E. Fred Linderme

Executive vice president and a director of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Middletown, and associated with the bank since 1930, Mr. Linderme is also treasurer and a director of the Pythian Building Corporation. He is active in the Middletown Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Linderme was born in Middletown on July 29, 1903, the son

of Emil Linderme and of Lena (Popp) Linderme. His father was a foreman for the Russell Manufacturing Company of Middletown for forty-eight years and died in 1936. Mr. Linderme graduated from Middletown High School, and in 1921 he became an office clerk with the Omo Manufacturing Company of Middletown. He became associated with the Central National Bank of Middletown in 1924, and it was in 1930 that he joined the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Middletown as a clerk. Assistant secretary and an incorporator in 1932, Mr. Linderme was later promoted to secretary, and it was in 1956 that he was elected executive vice president and treasurer of the bank.

He has been active in civic and fraternal organizations and is a member of the Masons of the York Rite, Knights of Pythias, Elks Lodge No. 771, the Knights Templar, Sphinx Temple, the Hartford Shrine, the Caravan Club and Job Sahara, Incorporated. He is a charter member and a past president of the Exchange Club of Portland, and he attends religious worship at Trinity Episcopal Church in Portland, Connecticut, and is a former vestryman of the church. Fishing, golf, wood-working and gardening are his favorite hobbies.

Mr. Linderme was married in Portland, Connecticut, on October 12, 1927, to Viola Frankland, the daughter of John Frankland and of Mary (Shettleworth) Frankland. Mrs. Linderme's father is now deceased. Mrs. Linderme graduated from Portland, Connecticut, High School.

Mr. and Mrs. Linderme have one daughter, Emily Marie, born in Middletown on May 17, 1929. She graduated from Portland High School and from the University of Connecticut, and is now married to Alfred Yukna. Mr. Yukna graduated from New Britain High School, attended Georgetown University and graduated from the University of Connecticut. During World War II, he served as a bombardier in the Army Air Force with the rank of corporal and was stationed in the European Theater of Operations. He is now associated with the United States Internal Revenue Service. Mr. and Mrs. Yukna have three children, all of whom were born in New Britain: 1. Paula Jean. 2. Andrea Lurie. 3. William Irvin.

William Fisher Jarvis

Mr. Jarvis was born in Portland, Connecticut, on July 31, 1913, the son of Marshall N. Jarvis and Marion (Fisher) Jarvis. He graduated from Wilbraham Academy and attended New Haven College in New Haven, as well as Hillyer College in Hartford; and later

studied at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, where he received an A. M. P. degree.

Mr. Jarvis became associated with the Jarvis Corporation of Middletown, Connecticut, in 1934 as plant superintendent, became treasurer in 1940, and has held the position of president since 1954. He is a member of the Society of Carbide Engineers, a member and a former chairman of the Hartford Chapter No. 7, American Society of Tool Engineers, a member of the American Management Association and the Middlesex County Farm Bureau, former president and director of the Middlesex Manufacturers Association and a member of Warren Masonic Lodge, Portland, Connecticut, a life member of Elks No. 771 of Middletown, also, a member of the Hartford Golf Club, Middletown Yacht Club, Denver Athletic Club and the Trinity Episcopal Church in Portland.

Mr. Jarvis was married at Portland, Connecticut, to Adeline Penfield, and they have three children: 1. Penfield, graduated from Choate School and is now studying at Yale University. 2. Marshall N., II, now a student at Choate School. 3. Wallace Fisher, now a student in the Cardigan Mountain School.

Joseph A. Stanners

President of the Union Bank and Trust Company of New London since 1949, and associated with the bank since 1902, Mr. Stanners is the dean among bankers in the New London area. He is recognized as one of the ablest bankers in the State of Connecticut.

Mr. Stanners was born on August 26, 1884, the son of John Stanners and of Ann (Morgan) Stanners. He graduated from Bulkeley High School and attended New London Business College. It was in 1902 that Mr. Stanners became associated with the Union Bank and Trust Company of New London as a runner. His rise in the bank was steady, and it was on November 15, 1949, that he was elected president of the bank. He was an incorporator of the Savings Bank of New London, and he served as secretary and as a member of the Board of Finance of the City of New London from 1933 to 1957.

Mr. Stanners has been active in community and social organizations and is a member of the New London Chamber of Commerce and of the Thames Club.

Albert D. Wilson

Bristol industrialist Albert D. Wilson was for many years one of New England's leaders in metal manufacturing. Following a num-

ber of years as president of Bristol Brass Corporation, he became chairman of its board, the position he held at the time of his death. In the course of his connection with the firm, which dated from 1902, he had risen up through the ranks on his own merits, his record being referred to by one journalist as "a typically American success story."

Born at Forestville, on February 5, 1877, Mr. Wilson was a son of John C. and Caroline (Beach) Wilson. He began his elementary education in Forestville, continued it at Bristol, and after graduating from high school, began his business career. He later received some training in business at Huntsinger Business College in Hartford, then went to work as bookkeeper in the Muzzy Brothers store in Bristol. In the autumn of 1902 he accepted a position as clerk with the Bristol Brass Corporation. There he began his long career as a general clerk and advanced to the successive positions of bookkeeper, secretary, treasurer, and president, ultimately holding the chairmanship of the board.

In the company's expansion program during World War I, Mr. Wilson played a large and important part, as also in the building project at the end of that war, which doubled the productive capacity of the Bristol Brass Corporation. He participated, at the same period, in the organization of the King Terrace Realty Company, which provided housing for seventy-five families. This construction project was made necessary by the rapid increase in the number of company employees.

When Albert F. Rockwell retired from the presidency of the Bristol Brass Corporation early in the 1920s, Mr. Wilson played an important role in its reorganization. His experience was most useful in bringing the company successfully through the depression of the 1930s. "It was his splendid leadership," commented an editorial writer, "that helped the company over a number of economic bumps and his planning which led to the establishment of many successful policies now being used. Mr. Wilson's business ability," this writer continued, "was supplemented by a friendly personality and a kind and considerate manner, these qualities endearing him to those associated with him and to the employees of Bristol Brass." In addition, the fact that he had risen to the company's top executive position through his own efforts and abilities assured him the respect and confidence of the rank and file. He was a popular figure at the company affairs, such as its annual clambake, and with his democratic personality and his love of people, he enjoyed such events to the utmost.

In addition to his place of leadership in his own company, his

Albert D. Wilson

Lurie Ward Wilson.

positions of trust were distributed throughout the city. He was a director of the Bristol Bank and Trust Company, the Bristol Savings Bank, and the Sessions Clock Company, and he was also a member of the board of the Bristol Brass Corporation. In 1935 he succeeded to the presidency of the latter corporation, from which office he retired in 1943 to become chairman of the board.

Fraternally affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Mr. Wilson was a member of Franklin Lodge No. 56 at Bristol, and at the time of his death was the second oldest living past master. He was a member and past high priest of Pequabuck Chapter No. 32 of the Royal Arch Masons, which he had also served for thirty years as treasurer; a member of Ionic Council No. 33, Royal and Select Masters; a member of Washington Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar of Hartford; a member of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in that city; and a member of Connecticut Consistory in Norwich. Fond of golf, he was a member of the Farmington Country Club and the Chippanee Golf Club, as well as the Town Club of Bristol. Although not a communicant of the First Congregational Church, Mr. Wilson was a frequent attendant at its services and one of its generous supporters.

On June 22, 1904, at Bristol, Albert D. Wilson married Cherrie Ward, daughter of Henry and Estelle (Wooding) Ward. Henry Ward, who was born in Cornwall, England, on April 29, 1834, came with his father's family to Bristol. He lived at various times in Pennsylvania, and in California, where he was a prospector for gold. His last years were spent in Bristol as a merchant, and he died there on November 16, 1882. In 1869, he married Estelle Wooding, daughter of Captain Alva Lyman and Sophronia (Gaylord) Wooding.

Mrs. Albert D. Wilson is a member of the Women's Auxiliary of the Bristol Boys Club, with which she has been affiliated for many years. She is also a member of the Greek-letter clubs, the Alpha Reading Club, and the Clio Reading Club. By right of descent from Noah Barnes, she belongs to the Katherine Gaylord Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Bristol. She is also a member of the Bristol Women's Club and of the Congregational Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson became the parents of one daughter, Estelle Caroline, who married Dr. Frank M. Jerman of Bristol. They became the parents of three children: Albert Charles, Charity Ann, and Marjorie Estelle.

Albert D. Wilson died at his home on Woodland Street, Bristol, on January 18, 1951. The city lost not only an industrial leader in-

fluential in guiding one of its most vital manufacturing concerns, but a citizen who had in many ways proved his devotion to his city.

Harry R. Holland, Jr.

Now owner of the Harry R. Holland Agency, Harry R. Holland, Jr., has been active in real estate and insurance at Newington from the early years of his career. His father founded the firm, which has its headquarters at 26 Walsh Avenue, and it has been under the management of the younger Harry Holland for the past decade and a half.

He is a native of Ashaway, Rhode Island, and was born on August 16, 1911, son of Harry R., Sr., and Ethel (Miner) Holland. The family moved to New Britain in 1917 and to Newington in 1924. His father founded the Harry R. Holland Agency at New Britain in 1922, and moved its offices to Newington two years later. He died in 1943.

The younger Harry R. Holland completed his public school education at New Britain, graduating from its high school in 1930. In that year he joined his father in business, gaining valuable experience in real estate, insurance and property management through 1933. During 1934-1935, he was engaged in road construction work for the Town of Newington. In 1936, he joined the Edward Balf Company of Hartford, a road construction firm, in the capacity of foreman. In the later part of 1941 he joined the New Britain Machine Company, with which he remained until 1943. In the latter year he rejoined his father's organization, the elder man having died in that year, and assumed management of the Harry R. Holland Agency. He has been head of the agency since that time. Another of his business interests is the Connecticut Bank and Trust Company of Hartford. He serves on the advisory committee of its Newington Branch.

A member of the Newington Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Holland formerly served as its president. He is past chairman of the Newington Young Men's Christian Association's advisory committee. President of the city's Lions Club, he is currently serving as first vice president; and he is a member and past master of Sequin Lodge of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Holland's religious affiliation is with the Newington Congregational Church. His favorite outdoor sport is fishing.

He has held public office, and has been chairman of the Board of Fire Commissioners of his township for some years. He is district forest fire warden; and he served as assessor of the Town of Newington from 1945 to 1952.

On November 22, 1936, in Newington, Harry R. Holland, Jr., married Evelyn Green of that city, daughter of Leopold and Bertha (Stabert) Green. Mr. and Mrs. Holland have two children: 1. Craig R., who was born on March 19, 1943, in Hartford. He was a student at Newington Junior High School, and now attends Trinity Pawling School at Pawling, New York. 2. Sharon E., born on April 18, 1948, attends Newington Elementary School.

William S. Vanderbilt, 3rd

Beginning his career in the insurance business following his return from service as a naval officer in World War I, William S. Vanderbilt, 3rd, has been with the Hartford Fire Insurance Company throughout the intervening years. Steady advancement has brought him to his present position as vice president and secretary. Mr. Vanderbilt's office is at the company's headquarters at 690 Asylum Street, Hartford. He takes an active part in that city's civic and organizational life.

The son of William S., 2nd, and Mary (Chapman) Vanderbilt, he was born at Greenville, New York, on January 30, 1895. His earliest American forebear in the maternal line came to this country from Ipswich, England, and settled at Saybrook, Connecticut, in the 1630s. William S. Vanderbilt, 2nd, was a farmer who was also active in the insurance business. He died in 1918.

After completing his secondary studies at Greenville Free Academy, William S. Vanderbilt, 3rd, entered Cornell University, where he received his degree of Bachelor of Science in 1917. He then enlisted for wartime service in the United States Navy. Commissioned a lieutenant, junior grade, he was overseas for thirteen months. For a short time after his return from the war, he worked for the Spool Cotton Company of New York City, as a salesman.

In 1920 Mr. Vanderbilt joined the staff of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and over the next three decades, served in various capacities, advancing to positions as superintendent, department superintendent, and junior officer. He was promoted to vice president and secretary in 1953, and has been secretary since 1941, holding the two offices simultaneously at the present time. He has served on a number of insurance industry committees.

For the past several years, Mr. Vanderbilt has served as a director of the Connecticut State Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Holland Society of America, the Hartford Golf Club, the

Cornell Club of New York, James M. Austin Lodge No. 557 of the Free and Accepted Masons, and Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity. He is a communicant of Trinity Church. Mr. Vanderbilt takes an interest in agriculture, and has a farm at Weston, Vermont.

At Hartford, on June 7, 1924, William S. Vanderbilt, 3rd, married Grace Goodrich Markham, the ceremony taking place at Trinity Church. Mrs. Vanderbilt is a daughter of the late Judge Daniel A. and the late Grace (Goodrich) Markham. Her father was a prominent lawyer of Hartford and served on the bench there. Her mother, the former Grace Goodrich, was the granddaughter of Dr. Butler, founder of the Hartford Retreat, as it was then known. It is now the Institute of Living. Mrs. Markham herself was a former regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and a life member of the Society of Colonial Dames, in which she held various offices. Mrs. Vanderbilt too formerly belonged to the Society of Colonial Dames. She and Mr. Vanderbilt are the parents of the following children: 1. Margaret Markham, who was born in Hartford on September 9, 1926. She graduated from Oxford School in West Hartford and from Stratford Junior College in Danville, Virginia. She is now the wife of William Myles Shepard of Kensington. He is a graduate of Vermont Academy and of Colgate University, and is now with Orkil, Inc., of East Hartford. The couple have three children: i. Katherine. ii. Sarah Markham. iii. Daniel Myles. Mr. Shepard served as a sergeant in the army in World War II, and was in the Mediterranean area. 2. Beverly Ann, born in Hartford on September 12, 1929. She graduated from Oxford School and from Bennett Junior College at Millbrook, New York. She married John Thompson Dobbin and they reside in Bloomfield. A graduate of Loomis Institute and of Amherst College, he served as a lieutenant in the army in World War II, and is now a partner in The Fred L. Way Insurance Agency of Hartford. The couple have two children: i. John T., Jr. ii. Benjamin. 3. Elizabeth Vanderhof, who was born January 7, 1933, in Hartford. She graduated from Oxford School and from Pine Manor Junior College at Wellesley, Massachusetts, and is now a member of the faculty at Pine Manor.

Martin J. Mostyn

A lawyer whose practice has been centered in Hartford since he was admitted to the bar, Martin J. Mostyn has served as judge of his city's municipal court since 1955. This is the second time he has held

that office. He has to his credit an excellent record in public office, which has included service as alderman and welfare commissioner.

Judge Mostyn is a native of Hartford, and was born on October 20, 1903, son of Martin and Mary (Kelly) Mostyn, both of whom are deceased. He attended Hartford High School and Williston Academy in Easthampton, Massachusetts. In 1930, he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts from Trinity College, Hartford; and he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws from Yale Law School in 1933. He was admitted to practice in the State of Connecticut in January, 1934.

Judge Mostyn then began his general practice of law in Hartford, which he has continued to the present time. The first public office which he held was member of the board of aldermen of his city, and he served on that municipal governing body from 1935 to 1942. During 1945-1946, he was welfare commissioner. He first assumed duties on the bench as judge of the Hartford municipal court in 1949, and served until 1951. His present term began in 1955. Judge Mostyn was prosecutor of the Hartford police court from 1937 to 1939.

Judge Mostyn served in the U. S. Navy in World War I from 1918 to 1922 and again in World War II from 1942 to 1945. He is a member of the Hartford County Bar Association, the Connecticut State Bar Association and the American Bar Association, and his nonprofessional memberships include the American Legion, the Knights of Columbus, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. A Roman Catholic, he attends Immaculate Conception Church.

At Saybrook, on June 27, 1946, Martin J. Mostyn married Rose M. Donahue, daughter of William and Anna (Collins) Donahue. Mrs. Mostyn attended Simmons College in Boston and St. Joseph College in Hartford. The couple have no children.

Bernard E. Francis

Following service in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bernard E. Francis began his practice of law at Elmwood, and now, in addition to his professional activities, he is an official of several corporations. He has also a number of local memberships. During World War II he served in the United States Navy.

A native of Hartford, Mr. Francis was born on May 26, 1920, son of Nicholas B. and Dorothy E. (Easterby) Francis. Both parents, natives of Hartford, are still living. His father is a manufacturer at Unionville. After attending local public schools and graduating from Weaver High School, Bernard E. Francis enrolled at Bates College, Lewiston, Maine. There he completed his advanced academic

courses, taking his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1942. His law training waited for the completion of his wartime naval service. He enlisted in the United States Navy in May, 1942, and served until August, 1946. Attaining the rank of lieutenant, senior grade, he was with amphibious commands in both the European and Pacific theaters of operations.

After the war, Mr. Francis entered Boston University Law School, and there took his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1948. He did not immediately begin practice, but took a position with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, serving as a special agent until 1950. In 1951 he was admitted to the Connecticut bar and opened his general practice at Elmwood. In the course of his professional activities there, he has become a member of the boards of directors of several business corporations: the East Hartford Drive-In Theater, the Meadows Drive-In Theater, South Windsor Realty Corporation, and F. and M. Plate Service, Inc., of Forestville.

As a lawyer, Mr. Francis belongs to the American Bar Association, the Connecticut State Bar Association, and the Hartford Bar Association. He is president of the Elmwood Businessmen's Association, and a past president of the West Hartford Lions Club, the Elmwood Democratic Committee, Elmwood Community Club, the Knights of Columbus, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the American Legion. Active in the Bates College Alumni Association, Mr. Francis was formerly its president. While at Bates, he was active in athletics, playing baseball and football and serving as co-captain of the football team. He has retained his interest in sports, and was one of the founders of the West Hartford Little League, and the West Hartford Midget Pony Football League. He maintains a vital interest in all civic and charitable programs in the Elmwood and West Hartford area. He and his family attend St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church.

Mrs. Francis is the former Miss Alice Turner, daughter of the late Dr. Horace F. and Elsie (Lowe) Turner. For many years prior to his death, Dr. Turner was superintendent of schools at Milton, Massachusetts. Mrs. Francis is a graduate of Milton High School and of Bates College. Her marriage to the Elmwood attorney occurred at Milton, Massachusetts, on July 10, 1943. The couple are the parents of the following children: 1. Carol, who was born at Chelsea, Massachusetts, on July 28, 1944, while her father was in naval service. 2. Susan, born at Chelsea on December 10, 1946. 3. Robert, born January 15, 1949 in Hartford. 4. Steven, born August 25, 1952, also at Hartford.

W. Arthur Cullough

Francis J. McVane

With a record of successful law practice at Hartford to his credit, and previous experience in public office, Francis J. McVane assumed duties on the bench as judge of the Rocky Hill Town Court in 1958. He is a veteran of wartime experience in the United States Navy.

Born at Hartford on May 2, 1914, he is a son of John and Mary (Callahan) McVane. His father is now deceased, but his mother survives and makes her home in Rocky Hill. Judge McVane attended the public schools of his native city and graduated from Hartford Public High School. He then entered Trinity College, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1937. In 1940 he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws from Catholic University Law School. He was admitted to the bar of the state of Connecticut in January, 1941, and commenced his general practice of law at that time.

From 1941 to 1943, Mr. McVane was engaged in professional work on the staff of the United States Department of Justice. In 1943 he entered the service of the United States Navy. Since his return, he has practiced law in Hartford, and has his offices at 1 Webster Street.

Judge McVane's first experience on the bench came in 1951, when he was named deputy judge at Rocky Hill. He was appointed town counsel there in 1953 and served until 1955. He became judge of the Rocky Hill Town Court in July, 1958.

As a lawyer, he is a member of the American Bar Association, the Connecticut State Bar Association and the Hartford County Bar Association. His nonprofessional memberships include the Wethersfield Country Club, and the post of the American Legion at Rocky Hill. He attends St. James Roman Catholic Church in that suburb. Judge McVane's favorite outdoor sport is golf.

On July 8, 1949, at West Hartford, Judge Francis J. McVane married Lorraine Neville of that community, daughter of Joseph P. and Katherine (Doyle) Neville. Mrs. McVane is a graduate of Hartford Public High School. The couple have one daughter, Mary Patricia, who was born in Hartford on December 1, 1950.

Walter H. McCullough

President and treasurer of Safeway Heat Elements, Inc., of Middletown, and president of Rapidprint Time Recorders, Inc., of Middletown, Mr. McCullough also holds the post of vice president of Electric Heat Devices, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

He was born in Vandergrift, Pennsylvania, on January 9, 1900, the son of Homer A. McCullough and of Elizabeth (Kaiser) McCullough. His father was a steel worker and both of his parents are now deceased. Mr. McCullough graduated from Vandergrift High School. He attended Grove City College in Grove City, Pennsylvania, and he obtained the degree of Civil Engineer at Lehigh University in 1926. During World War I, he served in the United States Tank Corps with the rank of private, first class.

Associated with the New York Trust Company from 1926 to 1931, and working in all departments learning the banking business, Mr. McCullough owned and operated a Super Service at Jamaica, Long Island, from 1931 to 1940, and from 1941 to 1946 he was an engineer with the Heckett Engineering Company of Butler, Pennsylvania. It was in 1946 that he became associated with Safeway Heat Elements, Inc., of Middletown, Connecticut, and he holds the post of president and treasurer. Ninety per cent of the company's business deals with the aircraft industry, missiles and rockets. A member of the National Association of Manufacturers, Mr. McCullough enjoys his favorite game of golf as a member of the Hartford Golf and Country Club.

He was married to Helen Wiseman, the daughter of John Wiseman and of Nancy (Whitehall) Wiseman of East Brady, Pennsylvania. Mrs. McCullough died in 1954.

Sidney D. Pinney, Jr.

Practicing in Hartford since he completed his legal education, Sidney D. Pinney, Jr., is a partner in the firm of Shepherd, Murtha and Merritt in Hartford. He has taken a constructive interest in public affairs, and in the councils of the Republican party.

He is a native of Wethersfield, and was born on November 17, 1924, son of Sydney D., Sr., and Louisa (Wells) Pinney. Both his father and mother are descendants of pioneer families of Connecticut. His father is a retired insurance executive, is a graduate of Hartford Public High School and of Trinity College and he has been active in that college's alumni affairs. Louisa Wells, whom he married, is a native of East Windsor, Connecticut. She graduated from St. Margaret's School for Girls and from Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts.

The younger Sidney D. Pinney completed his secondary studies at Loomis Institute, then went to Amherst College, where he graduated cum laude with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1947. His

studies were interrupted by a period of service in the United States Army Air Corps during World War II. He held a lieutenant's commission. Following the completion of his courses at Amherst, he entered Harvard Law School, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1950. Admitted to the bar of this state in that year, he commenced practice in Hartford with the firm of Shepherd, Murtha and Merritt. Since 1954, he has been a partner in the firm, which engages in a general practice including corporation, real property, taxation and labor law and related litigation. Offices of the firm are at 97 Elm Street. Mr. Pinney is also admitted to practice before the United States District Court, for the District of Connecticut, the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, and the Tax Court of the United States. He is a member of the State Bar Association of Connecticut, the Hartford County and the American Bar Association.

Mr. Pinney has served as an assistant prosecutor in the Wethersfield Town Court and as a member and clerk of the Wethersfield Zoning Commission. An effective supporter of the Greater Hartford Community Chest Drive, he is a former commander of its Wethersfield drives. He is a member of the Wethersfield Town Council, the Wethersfield Republican Town Committee, the Wethersfield Historical Society and he is a director of the Greater Hartford Tuberculosis and Public Health Society. His college fraternity is Theta Delta Chi. He is a communicant of the First Church of Christ, Congregational, in Wethersfield.

On July 7, 1956, Mr. Pinney married Sarah T. Sather of West Hartford. Mrs. Pinney is the daughter of Einer and Frances (Rees) Sather. She is a graduate of Oxford School in West Hartford, and of Smith College, where she took her degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1948. They make their home at 319 Main Street, in Wethersfield.

Rev. James Fairfield English

After serving various pastorates in New England, the Rev. James Fairfield English was named to the post of superintendent of the Connecticut Conference of Congregational Christian Churches in 1936. His office is at the Congregational House in Hartford.

A native of East Windsor, Connecticut, he was born on July 21, 1896, son of William Frye and Janet Smith (McCrone) English. After completing his secondary studies in local public schools and Monson Academy, he entered Trinity College, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1916, at the age of nineteen. In 1921, he

completed courses at Hartford Theological Seminary leading to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. Trinity College conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1944.

Dr. English was ordained to the ministry of the Congregational Christian fellowship in 1921. Already, in 1920, he had assumed duties as pastor of Elmwood Community Church at West Hartford, and served that congregation until 1925. In that year he accepted the pastorate of the Second Church of Putnam, Connecticut. In 1930 he became pastor of the First Church of Manchester, New Hampshire. He rendered devoted service in that post until 1936, when he was named to the offices which he has since held: general superintendent of the Connecticut Conference of Congregational Christian Churches, treasurer of the Missionary Society of Connecticut, and of the Trustees of the Fund for Ministers. From 1936 to 1952, Dr. English was also chairman of the Commission on the Ministry of the General Council of Congregational Christian Churches.

He is a trustee of the Hartford Seminary Foundation, and also a trustee of Monson Academy at Monson, Massachusetts. His fraternity is Sigma Nu, and he is a member of the lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, the Civitan Club, the Faculty Club of New Haven, and the University Club of Hartford. Dr. English is fond of the out-of-doors, particularly of the sport of fishing.

On September 1, 1921, the Rev. James Fairfield English married Alice Bradford Welles, daughter of Charles Thomas and Edith Wilder (Smith) Welles. Mrs. English is a graduate of Hartford High School, and of Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts. The couple are the parents of three children, two of whom are now living: 1. Janet Ellsworth. She graduated from West Hartford High School and from Smith College, and is the wife of Dr. Parker Sturgis Dorman. They live in Rockville, Maryland, and are the parents of six children: i. Thomas Kirk. ii. William Bradford. iii. Joan Ellsworth. iv. Deborah Sturgis. v. Ann Wilder. vi. Janet Parker. 2. James Fairfield, Jr., who was born in Putnam, Connecticut, and graduated from Loomis Institute at Windsor. He then entered Yale University, and graduated in 1949 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He also holds a Master of Arts degree from Cambridge University in England, and he received his Bachelor of Laws degree, with highest honors, at the University of Connecticut. He is now assistant vice president of the Connecticut Bank and Trust Company of Hartford. James F. English, Jr., married Isabelle Spottswood Cox of West Hartford, daughter of Berkeley and Margaret (Stuart) Cox. They have one daughter, Alice

Bradford English, born in 1957, and a son, James Fairfield English, III, born May 7, 1958. Mr. English is a veteran of service in the Counterintelligence Corps in World War II.

JOHN OTTAVIANO, JR.

The Treasurer of the State of Connecticut, the Honorable John Ottaviano, Jr., is a lifelong resident of New Haven who, since his return from military service in World War II, has devoted himself to the equally important task of serving the people of his community and state in public capacities. In private life, Mr. Ottaviano has been an attorney and a business executive.

Born in New Haven on October 2, 1917, he is a son of Giovanni and Maria Ottaviano. His father is now retired from his occupation of restaurant management, and his mother died in 1945. The State Treasurer attended Columbus Grammar School and New Haven High School, and went on to Yale University, where he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1938. In 1941 he graduated from Harvard Law School with his degree of Bachelor of Laws, and was admitted to the Bar in Connecticut. While at Yale, he was captain of the intramural championship bowling team in 1934, and in his senior year there, was elected president of Gamma Chapter of Alpha Phi Delta national fraternity.

In 1942 Mr. Ottaviano entered military service, going into uniform in January of that year. From 1943 to 1946, he served with the Office of Dependency Benefits. He was released from active duty with the rank of captain, and received the Meritorious Service Plaque.

In 1946 he resumed the practice of law in New Haven, and has continued his law practice in his native city since. He was first associated with Anthony S. Avallone and Charles Tomasino. Besides practicing law, he is secretary of the Leiss Velvet Manufacturing Company, Inc., of Willimantic. From 1946 to 1951, he taught business law at Quinnipiac College in New Haven.

In July, 1951, Mr. Ottaviano was appointed director of the Domestic Relations Bureau of the New Haven City Court, and in July, 1953, became financial clerk of the court. During the 1953 General Assembly, he served as assistant to the Legislative Commissioner. With this background of valuable experience in public office behind him, he began his term as Treasurer of the State of Connecticut on January 5, 1955.

As a lawyer, Mr. Ottaviano is a member of the New Haven County Bar Association and the Connecticut State Bar Association.

He serves as legal counsel for the Settentrionale Society and is a director of St. Anthony's Home. Active in civic and fraternal affairs, he is supreme orator of the Order of the Sons of Italy in America; advocate of Rodrigo Council No. 44, Knights of Columbus, and a Fourth-Degree member of the John Barry Assembly of that organization; a member of Westville Post No. 39, American Legion; member of New Haven Lodge No. 25, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and member of Mendillo-Faugno Post No. 5. He is also a member of the Washington Club. In his political affiliation he is a Republican.

On May 8, 1948, John Ottaviano, Jr., married Olga Rita Leiss of Willimantic, daughter of Alfred and Mary (Dallocchio) Leiss. Mrs. Ottaviano is a graduate of Waltham High School. They reside on Brownell Street in New Haven, and have two children: 1. Carla, who was born on November 10, 1952, in New Haven. 2. Gerard, born in that city on October 1, 1957. The family attends St. Brendan's Roman Catholic Church.

George Joseph Ritter

Completing his professional training following his return from military service in World War II, George J. Ritter has since practiced law in Hartford, and he recently completed a two-year tenure of service as corporation counsel of that city. His private practice is a general one and his offices are at 111 Lafayette Street.

Mr. Ritter is a native of New York City and was born on March 26, 1920, son of Charles Joseph and Gertrude (Sternberg) Ritter. The family moved to Lyndhurst, New Jersey, when George J. Ritter was an infant, and his parents still reside there. His father is associated with the Linde-Lathrop Paper Company, for which he has been a salesman for the past forty-six years.

Attending the public schools in the New Jersey community, the lawyer graduated from Lyndhurst High School, then entered Rutgers University at New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1941. The following year he entered the serivce of the United States Army, and was assigned to the Field Artillery, in which he advanced to the rank of staff sergeant. He served in the Pacific Theater of Operations.

Resuming his education following his honorable discharge from the service in 1945, Mr. Ritter studied at Yale Law School, where he received his Bachelor of Laws degree in 1946, and thence was ap-

pointed a Sterling Fellow there in 1946-1947. In 1947-1948 Mr. Ritter received a Travelling Fellowship from Yale Law School, which enabled him to study in twelve countries in Europe. He was admitted to practice in New York State in 1947, and in Connecticut in 1950. He has been a member of the firm of Ritter and Satter in Hartford since 1952. In November 1958, the firm became known as Ritter, Satter and Newman.

Mr. Ritter became corporation counsel of the City of Hartford on January 1, 1956, and served until January 1958. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Connecticut State Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, and the Hartford County Bar Association. His other memberships include the Yale Club of Hartford, and the Civitan Club in that city. He is very active in civic affairs, and serves on the board of directors of the Citizens Charter Committee. His religious affiliation is with the Society of Friends. While at Rutgers, Mr. Ritter was president of the Class of 1941, and was captain of the tennis team. He finds recreation in that sport.

At Dennis, Massachusetts, on June 9, 1946, George J. Ritter married Patricia Kingsley Sleezer, daughter of Norman and Mabel (Kingsley) Sleezer. Mrs. Ritter, a native of Freeport, Illinois, received her degree of Bachelor of Arts at Iowa University in 1941 and was a Phi Beta Kappa student there. She also attended Yale Divinity School, and holds a degree of Master of Arts in Education from Yale University. The couple are the parents of the following children: 1. Martha Kingsley, born July 26, 1948. 2. Scott Robinson, born July 24, 1951. 3. Thomas Drummond, born November 24, 1952. 4. Penn Joseph, born January 15, 1955. 5. John Lathrop, born October 16, 1956. All of the children were born in Grace Hospital in New Haven.

Peter Nichols

A full record of valuable public service to the Town of Wethersfield has been that of Judge Peter Nichols, who in private life is an attorney practicing at Hartford. He was formerly councilman of his township, being elected to the first town council, which superseded the town meeting form of government, this form having been in effect for more than three centuries. Then, following a brief period of service as deputy judge, he was appointed judge of the Town of Wethersfield by Governor Ribicoff, his term on the bench continued thru June of 1959. In June, 1955, Judge Nichols was honored for his role in

public affairs by being chosen Man of the Year by the American-Hellenic Educational and Progressive Association.

He is a native of Norfolk, Virginia, and was born on October 23, 1916, son of George and Evangeline (Zantos) Nichols. His parents reside in New York City. Judge Nichols completed his public school education in that city, graduating from George Washington High School. He began his advanced studies at St. John's University, and completed his professional training at that university's Law School, where he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws on October 9, 1942. However, he was not admitted to the Connecticut State Bar until June 28, 1946, having in the meantime served in the United States Army from 1943 to 1945. As a sergeant in the 66th Infantry Division, he served in the European Theater of Operations, and received the Bronze Star.

Besides being admitted to the state bar, Judge Nichols has been admitted to practice before the United States District Court and before the Board of Immigration. He commenced his practice of law in Hartford in 1946, and continues in the general private practice of law there. He holds membership in the Connecticut State Bar Association and the Hartford County Bar Association.

Active in the American-Hellenic Educational and Progressive Association, which conferred on him the honor of Man of the Year in 1955, Mr. Nichols served as district governor of its Yankee District No. 7 in 1952. This district comprises chapters in the states of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He is a member of the Veterans of World War II, and is a communicant of St. George's Greek Orthodox Church in Hartford. Fond of music as a hobby, he enjoys singing and playing the piano.

In Hartford, on February 17, 1946, Judge Peter Nichols married Bernie Bacus, daughter of Spiro and Angeline (Metropolis) Bacus. Mrs. Nichols is a graduate of Wethersfield High School and of Connecticut State Teachers College in New Britain. She taught school at Middletown prior to her marriage. The couple are the parents of the following children, all of whom were born in Hartford: 1. George Bacus, born March 10, 1947. 2. Spere Bacus, born on July 20, 1948. 3. Peter Bacus, born on April 22, 1950. 4. Ann Gail Bacus, born on October 10, 1951. 5. William Bacus, born on May 12, 1958.

Dr. Felix Blanc

Dr. Felix Blanc, director of Connecticut's Commission of Pharmacy, has been called "the watchdog of pharmacy in the state legis-

Dr. Felix Blanc

lature," being constantly on the alert to improve the status of the profession in his home commonwealth. His reputation has extended far beyond its confines, and in 1957, he was elected to the highest national office in the profession—the presidency of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy.

A native of Athol, Massachusetts, he was born on September 6, 1894, son of Felix and Marie (Sweiss) Blanc. Both of his parents were natives of Switzerland, and they had come to this country in 1890. The elder Felix Blanc followed the trade of cabinetmaking. In 1896, the family moved from Athol to Bethel, Connecticut, and there the pharmacist received his public school education. As a high-school student, he became interested in pharmacy as a profession, largely through the immediate influence of the Bethel Drug Store, operated by P. J. Garvin. He sought employment with Mr. Garvin, and remained with him for eight years.

His work there was interrupted by World War I military service, which took him overseas. A casualty of combat, he returned on a hospital ship, but it was during the months of recovery that he made his definite decision in favor of a career in pharmacy. Once his health was restored, he entered the Stoughton Drug Company in Hartford, and while working there, studied at home during the evenings to prepare himself for the state examination. He soon became a registered pharmacist.

Meantime, his former employer, P. J. Garvin, had become inspector for the State Pharmacy Commission. Asked to name a deputy, he chose Dr. Blanc. The latter acquired valuable experience visiting many pharmacies throughout the state. When Mr. Garvin died in 1934, Dr. Blanc succeeded him as inspector. He made such an outstanding record that the following year he was appointed Chief Inspector for the Pharmacy Commission. In 1944 he was named executive secretary of the Connecticut Board of Pharmacy, and in 1947, became Commissioner of Pharmacy.

He has been most influential in securing a sound pharmaceutical program for his state, one which has been emulated elsewhere. He is particularly justified in taking pride in his role in founding the College of Pharmacy at the University of Connecticut, which came into being largely through his untiring efforts. He owns a token one-hundred-dollar share in the college.

Dr. Blanc received his honorary degree of Doctor of Pharmacy from the Rhode Island College of Pharmacy in 1954. In conferring the degree, Dr. Albert Whitman Claflin, president of the college, said:

"It was with pleasure that I reviewed the achievements you have compiled in your many years of association with pharmacy in Connecticut, and it is a great privilege to have the opportunity to make this presentation, through the powers vested in me as Chairman of the Board of Trustees." Dr. Blanc is a member of the Connecticut Graduate Chapter of Kappa Psi pharmaceutical fraternity, in which he was awarded honorary membership in January, 1952. The honor is conferred only on those who have made a distinctive individual contribution to the profession. Dr. Blanc was the twelfth of fifteen honorary members admitted to the fraternity since it was founded in 1879. In September, 1956, Kappa Psi further recognized his achievements by awarding him one of its special plaques for "great and continuing services to pharmacy." At about the same time he received an achievement plaque from Rho Pi Phi. He had been elected to honorary membership in this latter fraternity in November, 1952; and he became an honorary member of Alpha Zeta Omega in June, 1955, at which time the fraternity presented him with a painting of himself.

In November, 1957, Dr. Blanc was elected president of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, the highest office in his profession. He served for a year. He has also held office as a director of the Connecticut Pharmacy Commission, and is a member of the National Association of Retail Druggists, the American Pharmaceutical Association, the Pharmaceutical Society of Hartford County, the New Haven Pharmaceutical Association, the Southwestern Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association, and the Bridgeport Druggists' Association. He is a director of the board of control of Connecticut Pharmacist, the monthly journal of the Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association. Apart from his professional connections, Dr. Blanc is a member of the Euclid Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and attends the Methodist Church.

On June 25, 1917, at Windsor Locks, Connecticut, Dr. Felix Blanc married Helen M. Brusie, daughter of Harry A. and Florence M. (Babcock) Brusie. Mrs. Blanc died in September, 1951. The couple were the parents of two children: 1. Florence Helen, who was born in Hartford on August 6, 1918, and who died in January, 1957. She was married to Howard W. Griffin of Unionville, and they had two sons. 2. Felix H. B., born in Hartford on January 1, 1924. He graduated from Farmington High School, and during World War II, served in the army in the European Theater of Operations. He was wounded in action. Felix H. B. Blanc is now married to Carolyn Nevins, and they have one daughter, Lisa Helen.

Thomas E. Russell

One of the younger leaders of the bar at Wethersfield, Thomas E. Russell has already distinguished himself in public life. He served his town as prosecuting attorney, and then became Democratic candidate for the Connecticut State House of Representatives.

Born April 5, 1925, at Haverhill, Massachusetts, he is a son of Theodore and Florence (Howarth) Russell. This family seems to have been particularly productive of legal talent, for Mr. Russell's sister, Hazel, is a graduate of Portia Law School in Boston, and is now practicing at Haverhill. Thomas E. Russell attended the public schools of that city, graduated from Haverhill High School, and began his advanced courses at the University of Illinois, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Science in 1949. His studies had been interrupted by service in the army at the time of World War II. Going into uniform in 1943, he was assigned to the Eighth Armored Division, and served in the European Theater of Operations. He received his honorable discharge in 1946.

After receiving his Bachelor of Science degree, Mr. Russell enrolled at Harvard Law School, which conferred on him his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1952. He was admitted to practice before the Connecticut bar in July of that year, and began practice at Wethersfield, where he has since had his offices at 364 Silas Deane Highway.

Mr. Russell became prosecuting attorney of the Town of Wethersfield in 1956. His excellent record of service in that office recommended him for a higher post at the state level, and the Democratic party chose him as its candidate for State Legislature from the Town of Wethersfield.

As a lawyer, Mr. Russell belongs to the Connecticut State Bar Association and the Hartford County Bar Association. At Wethersfield he holds membership in the Exchange Club and the Business Men's Association. His favorite sport is golf. He and his family attend Trinity Episcopal Church.

It was in that church, on September 8, 1951, that Thomas E. Russell took as his wife Miss Virginia Marianella of Wethersfield, daughter of Louis and Margaret (Galli) Marianella. The couple are the parents of two children: 1. Susan, born February 4, 1954. 2. Peter, born June 24, 1957. Both of the children were born in Hartford.

Albert K. Miller

A bank executive of many years' experience, Albert K. Miller now holds the offices of executive vice president, treasurer, director

and trustee of the Deep River Savings Bank, at Deep River. He takes an active part in the programs of bankers' groups and in community affairs.

A native of Old Lyme, he was born on April 22, 1910, son of Albert H. and Jane B. (Slate) Miller. His parents still live in Old Lyme, where the banker was reared and attended grade school. He also attended Old Lyme High School and Chapman Technical High School in New London, and started his banking career in 1929 as an office boy on the staff of the Essex Savings Bank, advanced to teller, and in 1935 became assistant secretary of that bank. He left to join the Deep River Savings Bank as a teller in 1943. In 1946 he assumed additional duties as secretary and assistant treasurer, and in 1949 was elected a director and trustee. In 1956, he was named executive vice president of the Deep River Savings Bank.

Mr. Miller is active in the Savings Bank Association of Connecticut, Group 5, and is currently serving as president. He is treasurer of the Middlesex County Young Men's Christian Association, and is a member of the Deep River Chamber of Commerce and of Pythagoras Lodge of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Old Lyme. He is a communicant of the Old Lyme Congregational Church. Mr. Miller devotes his spare time to the home-centered hobbies of mechanics and woodworking.

In Providence, Rhode Island, on December 15, 1936, Albert K. Miller married Grace C. Carter of Old Lyme, daughter of Elmer and Lucy (Chapman) Carter. The couple are the parents of the following children: 1. Carole M., born in New London on July 15, 1938. She is a graduate of Old Lyme High School, and is the wife of Richard Lamourine of New London. They have two children: Richard and Christopher. Mr. Lamourine is now with the United States Air Force in Germany. 2. John A., born in New London on December 15, 1945. He is attending Old Lyme Junior High School. 3. Mary M., born November 14, 1946 in New London. She is attending Old Lyme Public School.

Solomon Z. Bromberg

Partner in the law firm of Rosenthal, Bromberg and Appleton, Solomon Z. Bromberg has practiced law in Hartford since his admission to the bar. He is a veteran of service in the Army Air Corps in World War II. Since he entered his profession at Hartford, he has developed a considerable interest in community and organizational affairs.

A native of Hartford, he was born on September 11, 1921, son of David and Molly (Buchstane) Bromberg. His parents are both living and reside in Hartford. There Solomon Z. Bromberg received his public school education, and he graduated from Weaver High School. He then enrolled at Trinity College, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1943. Before he went on with his law training, Mr. Bromberg served in the Army Air Corps, which he entered in 1943. He served until 1946. Resuming his studies after the war, he took courses at the University of Connecticut School of Law, and received his degree of Bachelor of Laws there in 1951.

Admitted to practice in that year, he opened his offices in Hartford. He has been a partner of Mr. Rosenthal since 1951, and the address of their firm is 18 Asylum Street. Morton W. Appleton, an associate was made a partner January 1, 1959. They engage in a general practice. Mr. Bromberg is a member of the American Bar Association, the Connecticut State Bar Association, the Hartford County Bar Association, and the National Association of Claimants Compensation Attorneys.

Mr. Bromberg is a member of the Mount Sinai Hospital Association in Hartford and Norfeldt School P.T.O. A member of Jonathan Lodge No. 66, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, he was noble grand of his lodge in 1958. He is also a member of Charter Oak Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the local post of the American Legion. His religious affiliation is with Beth El Temple. Gardening is his favorite pastime.

At Brooklyn, New York, on May 11, 1945, Solomon Z. Bromberg married Sylvia Seiler, daughter of Louis and Rose (Wiener) Seiler. Mrs. Bromberg is a graduate of Brooklyn College in the Class of 1942. The couple are the parents of two children: 1. Fern, who was born on May 11, 1947, in Brooklyn. She attends Norfeldt School. 2. Cynthia, born August 27, 1953, in Hartford. The family resides at 3 Karen Road in West Hartford.

John C. Kelly

Police Commissioner of the State of Connecticut from 1953 to 1959, John C. Kelly has had a long and useful career as a law-enforcement officer. He is a resident of Ridgefield.

A native of that city, he was born on October 30, 1895, son of Cornelius and Margaret (Downey) Kelly. His grandfather, also named Cornelius Kelly, came to this country from Ireland, arriving

as a young man and settling in the Ridgefield area, where he became a farmer. His was the second Irish family to locate in this section. Margaret Downey, whom the second Cornelius Kelly married, was also born in Ireland, but came to Ridgefield as a young girl.

The future Police Commissioner attended the public schools of Ridgefield, and later took courses in law enforcement at Harvard University. At the outset of his career, he planned to be a pharmacist, and for a time worked in a drug store owned by his brother, James J. Kelly. However, he lost interest in pharmacy as a profession, and entered the employ of S. P. Church of Seymour, drilling artesian wells.

When this country became involved in World War I, Mr. Kelly entered the United States Navy. As a machinist's mate, second class, he was assigned to the crew of a submarine chaser. He served from 1917 to 1919, and on receiving his honorable discharge, rejoined Mr. Church in well-digging.

His career in the employ of the state began on March 1, 1921, when he joined the Connecticut State Motor Vehicle Department as an inspector. When the law was enacted merging this department with the State Police Department, Mr. Kelly became a patrolman. His progress through the grades of sergeant, lieutenant, and captain was rapid, and he finally became a major, serving as an executive officer. In 1949, he took a leave of absence from the State Police Department to serve as State Liquor Commissioner, an office he capably filled until October, 1953. At that time, on the death of Edward Hickey, Commissioner of Police, John C. Kelly was appointed by Governor Lodge to succeed him. He was reappointed by Governor Ribicoff in 1955, and served until 1959.

Mr. Kelly's memberships include the International Police Chiefs Association, the Police Chiefs' Association of Connecticut, the State Police Association of Connecticut, Ridgewood Country Club in his home city, and the Knights of Columbus. He is a charter member of the Ridgefield Post of the American Legion. A Roman Catholic, he attends St. Mary's Church in Ridgefield. His favorite sport is golf.

On June 9, 1920, John C. Kelly married Violet Maria Pearson of Ridgefield, daughter of Nelson and Louisa (Reicharter) Pearson. The couple are the parents of the following children: 1. James Arthur, who was born at Ridgefield on May 25, 1921. A graduate of that city's high school and of a commercial art school in New York, he now follows the profession of commercial artist. During World War II, he served in the United States Army Air Corps as a radio specialist with

the rank of sergeant, and was in the Pacific Theater. 2. Joan, born in Ridgefield on August 29, 1925. She attended the public schools there, and the University of Connecticut. She is now the wife of Thomas Doyle of South Plainfield, New Jersey, and they have three children: i. Katherine. ii. Joan. iii. Mary Elizabeth. 3. Patricia, born in Ridgefield on February 16, 1928. She married John Mudry of Danbury, and they have one son, Shawn Mudry.

George J. Conkling

Connecticut's Commissioner of Finance, George J. Conkling assumed the duties of his present office in 1957, following twenty years of service to the state.

A native of Troy, New York, he was born on July 27, 1905, son of William T. and Catherine (Galbreath) Conkling. The Conkling family has long been established in New England, a forebear having come from Nottingham, England, about 1672, and settling at Salem, Massachusetts. Not long after that, a branch of the family was established on Long Island, later moving to Goshen, New York. Commissioner Conkling's parents moved from Troy to West Haven in 1916, and he attended the public schools of the latter place and graduated from West Haven High School. He took evening classes in accounting and finance at New Haven College over a period of seven years, and for nineteen years served as instructor at that institution.

Meantime, in 1937, Mr. Conkling had joined the staff of the Public Works Department, State of Connecticut, as an accountant. In 1942 he was transferred to the State Auditor's Department, in which he served until 1951. He was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Finance in 1951, and was named Commissioner of Finance, and a member of Governor Ribicoff's cabinet, in 1957.

Commissioner Conkling is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. A Roman Catholic, he attends Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church in North Haven. His hobby is stamp collecting.

On September 5, 1934, George J. Conkling was married to Evelyn Pardee of New Haven, in a ceremony at New York City. Mrs. Conkling is a daughter of Joseph and Sophia (Warzel) Pardee, and she is a graduate of New Haven High School. The couple are the parents of three children: 1. George J., Jr., who was born at Milford on August 31, 1936. He graduated from Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, and from the University of Connecticut in the Class of 1958. 2. John V., born on February 15, 1940. He graduated from Hamden

High School, took additional courses at Hartford Technical Institute, and is now studying Art at Pailer Art School in Hamden. 3. Helen C., born on April 11, 1944. She is attending North Haven Junior High School.

William A. Parsons

Since 1950, William A. Parsons has headed his own sheet-metal manufacturing firm at Durham, The W. A. Parsons Company. Under his capable direction it has grown from modest beginnings to become one of the vital industries of the area.

Mr. Parsons is a native of Durham, and was born on January 25, 1910, son of Harold Camp and Edith (Burr) Parsons. His mother died in 1912, when he was only two years old, and his father's death occurred in 1925. Although he had lost both of his parents before his education was completed, he continued and finished his courses at Durham schools, and attended its high school. However, he did not have the opportunity to take advanced studies, but began his career in industry in 1930, gaining practical experience as both carpenter and electrician over the next eight years. From 1938 to 1950 he was employed by the Durham Manufacturing Company, and there his advancement was rapid. He held the office of vice president and production manager at the time he resigned to establish his own organization.

The W. A. Parsons Company of Durham was incorporated in March, 1950, with a staff of five employees. The original sheet-metal fabrication plant was a wooden frame structure with thirty-three hundred square feet of floor space. In the same year, and again in the next year, additions were made to this plant. A fire in September, 1951, destroyed the paint and packing rooms, but with the full cooperation of the employees and the loan of painting equipment by a fellow townsman, production and shipping schedules were met on time. In the spring of 1952 the company decided to embark on a building program of fire-resistant buildings and advanced production techniques to meet present-day conditions. A new plant of five thousand square feet was constructed during the year to house the shear and press departments. During 1953 a five-thousand-square-foot addition was made to the new plant to expand the forming and welding departments, which completed the fabrication facilities. A new office was completed during 1955. Containing twenty-three hundred square feet, it was much more adequate than the original office, which had been located in a garage attached to the W. A. Parsons homestead. This phase of the

expansion program was vitally important, as the office and sales force had by now grown from three to ten people. The most recent addition to the building program was started in February, 1956. This building comprising nearly ten thousand square feet of floor space is now complete and provides area for the cleaning, painting and shipping departments. Total manufacturing and office space now exceeds twenty-two thousand square feet, adequately housed in fire-resistant modern structures, with additional warehouse space of nearly fifty-five hundred square feet. The present payroll of seventy-two includes the names of three employees, Joseph Specyalski, Louise Chadsey and Bertha Crawford, who have been with the company since the early days of 1950.

Mr. Parsons has to his credit a record of valuable service on behalf of his community. He is currently a member of the Industrial and Agricultural Development Committee of the Town of Durham. He has served as chairman of the Durham board of education, and also as chairman of the building committee for the new Brewster elementary school. For nineteen years treasurer of the Durham Volunteer Fire Department, he now serves the organization as a trustee. He was formerly director and treasurer of the Durham Cemetery Association; and he is also past director and treasurer of the Durham Fair Association, continuing to serve on its board. He has held other local posts besides those mentioned.

He is a member of the Connecticut Manufacturers Association, and a communicant of the Congregational Church. His favorite outdoor sport is yachting.

On June 6, 1930, William A. Parsons married Elizabeth Winter of Middlefield, Connecticut. She is a daughter of Frederick and May (Burke) Winter. Her father died in 1946. Mrs. Parsons is a graduate of Middletown High School, where she completed her courses in 1927. The couple are the parents of two children: 1. Marguerite Louise, who was born at Middletown on January 10, 1931. She graduated from Durham High School, and is married to William Morrissey, Jr., of Middletown. They have four children: i. Burton. ii. Michael. iii. Cheryl. iv. Marguerite. Mr. Morrissey served in the United States Navy in World War II, and was in the Pacific. 2. William Bruce, born on March 25, 1932. He graduated from Chauncey Hall School in Boston, attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and is now vice president of The W. A. Parsons Company. William B. Parsons married Ann Harding Griswold of Yalesville on August 31, 1951. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Griswold of that

place. To their marriage three children have been born: i. Mary Jane. ii. Stephen Bruce. iii. Susan Elizabeth.

Raymond L. Miller

As president of the East Hartford Federal Savings and Loan Association, Raymond L. Miller heads a rapidly growing financial institution, which has branch offices in Glastonbury and South Windsor. Mr. Miller is well known in the banking circles of his state, and has held several offices in professional organizations.

Born in Danbury on July 29, 1913, he is a son of Cortland Harvey and Sarah (Tong) Miller. His father, who died in 1933, was associated with the Danbury Creamery. Mrs. Miller survived her husband until 1955. The future banker attended the public schools of Danbury, after which he took courses at the University of Connecticut and at Boston University. For six years he studied at the American Savings and Loan Institute.

In 1940 he went to work in the aircraft industry, joining the Pratt & Whitney Division of United Aircraft Corporation at East Hartford. Remaining at the manufacturing plant until 1946, he held various positions in junior executive capacities. In 1946 he began his connection with the East Hartford Federal Savings and Loan Association as assistant secretary, and was promoted to executive vice president in 1949. That position he held until 1954, when he succeeded Stanley Bradford as president, becoming the second man to hold the top executive office. Since Mr. Miller has been with the Association, its assets have advanced steadily from three million to over twenty-four million dollars.

In October, 1953, Mr. Miller was elected to the board of directors of the Savings and Loan League of Connecticut for a three-year term; and he served as president of the League from 1955 to 1956. He served as president of the Federal Savings League of New England from 1957 to 1958, and has been a director of this trade association for eight years. He is past president of the American Savings and Loan Institute, Connecticut Chapter. He has served as deputy governor of the American Savings and Loan Institute for Connecticut, and is presently serving as a director of the United States Savings and Loan League for Connecticut.

He has to his credit an excellent record in civic service, which includes service as treasurer of the East District, Boy Scouts of America; past president and past chairman of the board of the East

Raymond R. Miller

Hartford Chamber of Commerce; past secretary of the East Hartford Retirement Board, past chairman of the joint Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations of East Hartford, and vice president of the American Automobile Association of Hartford, which he has also served as a member of the board of governors. He has been secretary of the East Hartford Development Commission; a member of the board of directors of the East Hartford Visiting Nurse Association; and director-at-large for the Community Chest. He was chairman of the Community Chest Drive for East Hartford in 1948, and is presently a member of the board of directors of the Hartford Chapter of the American Red Cross. Interested in work with youth, he was East Hartford's director of the Soap-box Derby some years ago. He is a member of the East Hartford Rotary Club, has served as its president, and has been active in Rotary International on the district level.

A communicant of the First Congregational Church of Glastonbury, he formerly served as president of the congregation, and is now a deacon. He is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of Orient Lodge, and all bodies of the Scottish Rite, holding the Thirty-second degree. He is also a member of Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and of the Royal Order of Jesters. Mr. Miller's favorite sport is golf.

At Flushing, Long Island, New York, on October 27, 1940, Raymond L. Miller married Alma MacDonald, daughter of Peter and Mary (Robertson) MacDonald. Her father is president of the Flushing Federal Savings and Loan Association. Mrs. Miller is a graduate nurse, having received her training at Roosevelt Hospital in New York City. The couple make their home at 36 Sunset Ridge Drive in East Hartford, and are the parents of two children: 1. Carol Ann, born on December 29, 1942. She is a student at Mary A. Burnham School, Northampton, Massachusetts. 2. Jane Elizabeth, born in Hartford on April 7, 1945. She is a student at Stoneleigh-Prospect School, Greenfield, Massachusetts.

Newman Edward Argraves

An engineer with over three decades' experience to his credit, Newman Edward Argraves was head of his own consulting firm, Argraves and Associates, at New Haven, at the time he assumed duties as Connecticut State Highway Commissioner. In June 1959 he returned to private business. He has to his credit an exceptional record in the

design of industrial and municipal plants, as well as bridges, roads, and sewerage and water systems.

Mr. Argraves was born at Caribou, Maine, on February 18, 1905, son of James and Annie (Walton) Argraves. He has studied civil engineering at Lowell Institute of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and through International Correspondence School courses; and has also taken courses offered by Massachusetts University Extension School, Tufts College Engineering School, and Yale Engineering School. He began his career in 1925 as instrumentman with the nationally known Boston engineering firm of Stone and Webster, and remained with that organization for the next seven years, serving in the capacities of concrete inspector, construction draftsman, field engineer, and residential engineer on the construction of power plants, coal mining facilities, sewers, bridges and waterfront facilities, also working for the Boston and Maine Railroad, F. A. Barbour, and the Metropolitan District Commission at various times during those years. From 1932 to 1934 he was computer on the valuation of street railways for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and engineer in the assessing department of the City of Boston. In 1935, he rejoined Stone and Webster, and until 1939 worked for that firm on the structural designs of power plants, industrial plants, office buildings, wind tunnels, transmission lines, and waterfront facilities. He resigned in 1939 to become chief engineer of design for Haller Engineering Associates, and for F. H. McGraw and Company's aluminum plant, Reynolds Alloys Company at Lister Hills, Alabama, the steel axle works of Carnegie Steel Company, and the Naval Ammunition Depot at Hingham, Massachusetts. During this four-year period he also worked on many sewerage, waterworks and treatment plant projects, on airport facilities and roads, and on seventy highway bridges. In line with his duties he completed many reports.

In 1944 he formed his own organization, Argraves and Associates, a consulting engineering firm with offices at New Haven, and remained a partner in that organization until March 1, 1955 when he was named Connecticut State Highway Commissioner, and in that capacity, had his offices in the State Highway Department Building in Wethersfield. Mr. Argraves was reappointed to this position by Governor Ribicoff in January 1959, but recently resigned, to enter private business.

His impressive range of total engineering experience has included work as consulting engineer on the design of steam and electric generating plants, refrigeration and cold storage plants, grain elevators, a community market in Paraguay, five municipal sewerage and treat-

ment plants, seven town sewer systems, many pumping stations, four town water systems, and innumerable roads, highway bridges, industrial plants, underground utilities, grandstands and clubhouses. He worked on the design of the Norwich State Hospital, and buildings at the Monmouth Park Race Track in New Jersey, and an auditorium and athletic stadium for the University of Connecticut. Mr. Argraves has given expert testimony in about a dozen lawsuits. He is a registered professional engineer in California, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania as well as in Connecticut. His professional memberships include the National Society of Professional Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Connecticut State Board of Registered Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, and he is an honorary member of Chi Epsilon.

Twice married, Newman Edward Argraves chose as his first wife Clara Durepo. They were married on July 6, 1926, and became the parents of two children: 1. Lawrence, born on July 2, 1927. 2. Janice, who was born on February 22, 1930. On March 6, 1954, Mr. Argraves married, second, Barbara H. Velmure, and they have one daughter, Nancy, born on March 27, 1955. The family's residence is at 90 Colonial Drive, Hamden.

Henry Barnard Strong

Connecticut's Commissioner of Public Utilities, Henry Barnard Strong, has to his credit a considerable record of experience in private industry, and also practical training in public affairs as legislator and as secretary to two governors of the state. He assumed his present duties a decade ago, and has been a most capable and conscientious administrator.

The son of Harry B. and Hattie (Meggat) Strong, he was born in Hartford on October 5, 1899. His father, also a native of that city, died in 1931; and his mother survived her husband until 1936. She was a native of Wethersfield. The Public Utilities Commissioner began his education in the public schools of that city, completed his preparatory courses at Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, and went on to Yale College, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1922.

He began his business career in New York City with the firm of James McCreery and Company, which operated a now defunct department store. Joining the organization as a clerk, he advanced to assistant merchandising manager. Leaving in 1925, he moved to Massachusetts to accept a position as merchandising manager with

Denholm and McKay of Worcester. He was also appointed to its board of directors, and continued in both capacities until 1933. In that year he joined the Brown-Thompson Company of Hartford, a firm in which his father was a partner. He resigned from this connection when, in 1935, Brown-Thompson was sold to other interests. For the next eight years he was active in town and church affairs, and made his home in Salisbury.

Elected to the Connecticut State House of Representatives from that town, Mr. Strong took his seat in 1943 and served through 1945. Meantime, late in 1944, he was named secretary to Governor Raymond E. Baldwin. He held that position throughout the remainder of Governor Baldwin's administration, which ended with the year 1946; and from January to August, 1947, continued to serve as secretary to Governor James L. McConaughy.

In August, 1947, Mr. Strong was appointed Commissioner of Public Utilities of Connecticut, and has retained his membership in that body to the present time. His offices are in the State Office Building in Hartford.

Mr. Strong served for a time in the United States Navy during World War I, and held a rating as seaman second class. In his undergraduate days, he managed the Yale crew of 1922, was elected to the Student Council, and was a member of the Whiffenpoofs. He also served on the Yale Athletic Control Committee and the Junior Prom Committee. He is a member of the Moreys, and retains membership in the fraternal organizations, Alpha Delta Phi and Skull and Bones.

His other memberships include the Connecticut Historical Society and the Sons of the American Revolution, the Yale Club of New York, The Hartford Club and Hartford Golf Club; he is a charter member of Falls Village Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, and a member of Montgomery Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons at Lakeville, and the Bachelors Club of Hartford and Worcester. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian, and formerly served as senior warden of his church, Trinity Episcopal, at Lime Rock.

At Weston, Vermont, on November 27, 1954, Henry Barnard Strong married Irene Ward of that town, and formerly of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts. She is a daughter of Edward Dickerson and Mable (Kibbe) Ward, and a descendant of Artemas Ward, a Revolutionary soldier and later a jurist and legislator in Massachusetts. Mrs. Strong attended Smith College. By a previous marriage to the late Arlene Murphy, Mr. Strong has a daughter, Eunice Barnard Strong, born at Sharon in February, 1938. A graduate of Westover School,

Middlebury, Connecticut, she is now attending Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania. Eunice B. Strong was presented at the Holly Ball in 1957.

Michael Radin

A lawyer who has practiced at Hartford for the last three decades, Michael Radin has become prominent in the public affairs of the city as judge of the city court and police court. He has served as clerk of court as well as on the bench, and he began his present term in 1955. Judge Radin is a veteran of naval service in World War II.

A native of Hartford, he was born on October 12, 1904, and is a son of Samuel and Ida Radin. He attended local public schools, graduated from Hartford Public High School, then entered the University of Connecticut, where he was a student in 1923. From there he transferred to Boston University, and received his degree of Bachelor of Laws from its Law School in 1927.

Admitted to practice in the State of Connecticut the following year, he commenced a general practice of law in Hartford. In 1935 he was appointed to his first public office as clerk of the Hartford Police Court, and served until 1937. He again filled this post during 1946-1947. In 1955 he was appointed judge, to serve on the bench of both the city court and the police court.

Judge Radin entered the United States Navy in June, 1942, and was called into active service the following month. He began his wartime naval career as a seaman, and held the rating of storekeeper, first class, at the time of his honorable discharge in October, 1945. He spent considerable time overseas, and was in the North African area from 1943 to 1945.

As a lawyer, Judge Radin is a member of the American Bar Association, the American Judicature Society, the Connecticut State Bar Association and the Hartford Bar Association. He is a past commander of Navy Post at Hartford. He is also a member of the lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Tumble Brook Country Club. Golf is his favorite outdoor sport. Of Jewish faith, he is a member of Temple Beth Israel.

His office is at 11 Asylum Street.

Carl W. Trewhella

Vice president of the Hartford National Bank and Trust Company, Carl W. Trewhella joined its staff many years ago, when it was

known as the East Hartford Trust Company. He has been active in local organizations, holding a number of offices, and has been a constructive worker in civic causes.

Born in New Britain on September 13, 1908, he is a son of the late Charles E. and Bertha I. (Williams) Trewhella. His father, who died in 1945, was a machinist, toolmaker and diemaker by trade. Mrs. Trewhella survives him and makes her home in East Hartford. The bank executive received his early education in the public schools of that town, where the family moved in 1918. He graduated from East Hartford High School in 1925, and immediately afterwards accepted a position with the old East Hartford Trust Company in the capacity of bookkeeper. He won promotions to teller, assistant treasurer, and, in 1943, to treasurer of the East Hartford Trust Company. In 1950 the bank underwent merger, resulting in the formation of the present Hartford National Bank and Trust Company. Following this merger, Mr. Trewhella was promoted to vice president. He has held his present office since 1956.

Active in the East Hartford Chamber of Commerce, he served as its president in 1948; and in the same year was president of the East Hartford Rotary Club. As a bank executive, he takes a full part in the program of the American Institute of Banking, and was president of its Hartford Chapter in 1948. He has also served as associate councillor for the state of Connecticut in the Institute. His church is the First Congregational of Hartford. Mr. Trewhella's favorite outdoor sport is golf.

On October 25, 1929, in East Hartford, Carl W. Trewhella married Miss Harriet Driggs, daughter of Alfred and Alice (Williams) Driggs. The couple are the parents of the following children: 1. Robert H., who was born on August 15, 1932. He graduated from Loomis Institute and from Babson Institute at Wellesley, Massachusetts. He married Gale Coles of East Hartford, and they have one daughter, Ruth, who was born in 1955. 2. Jane E., born on February 4, 1934. She graduated from Mary Burnham School at Northampton, Massachusetts, and Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, New York. She has taken graduate courses at the Sorbonne in Paris. She is now the wife of Jean Wagner, a graduate of the University of Kansas City, and they make their home there. They have one son, Mark Eugene Wagner. Mr. Wagner served in the army in Korea. 3. Martha, born on April 20, 1937. She attended Edgewood Park School at Briarcliff Manor, New York, and graduated from Howard Seminary, West Bridgewater, Massachusetts. She married Mr. Nicholas Triahos and they

Katharine Matthies

G. E. Matthies

reside in West Hartford. 4. Edward C., born on December 24, 1942. He is a student at Monson Academy. All four children were born in East Hartford.

Katharine Matthies

A resident of Seymour who has played a most constructive role in her city and state, Miss Katharine Matthies has added her distinguished record to those of notable forebears. She has been particularly prominent in the affairs of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as a committeewoman and as a holder of state and national offices. Locally, she has done outstanding work in public health and educational causes, in welfare programs, and as a devoted member of her church.

Miss Matthies is the daughter of George E. and Annie Thompson (Wooster) Matthies, and granddaughter of Martin and Eva (Sumnor) Matthies and of William Henry Harrison and Anna Louise (Putnam) Wooster. She is the second of the children born to her parents, her elder brother being Bernard Harrison Matthies. Bernard H. Matthies married Ethel May Clark, and they have five children: i. George Clark. ii. William Wooster. iii. Roberta Isabel. iv. Richard Lloyd. v. Bernard Franklyn.

After attending the public schools of her native Seymour, Miss Matthies studied for a short time at Mount Holyoke, and did several years of postgraduate work at the Gateway School, New Haven. In 1922 she became a member of the the Sarah Ludlow Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution in Seymour and has been active in the organization since that time. Locally she has held the offices of recording secretary, vice regent and regent, and is now serving as treasurer of her chapter. In the Connecticut State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Miss Matthies served successively as corresponding secretary, recording secretary, vice regent, and regent. In 1950 she was elected to a three-year term as state councilor. From 1953 to 1956 Miss Matthies served as State Chaplain and from 1956 to 1959 as the first State Organizing Secretary. In the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution she served as a member of various committees; was national chairman of Approved Schools for three years, of Conservation for three years and of the Student Loan Fund for one year; and also served as national chairman of tellers for the Continental Congress from 1940 to 1942, previously having been a vice chairman or a teller for several years. In 1948 and 1949, Miss Matthies gave the O'Byrne Voting

Room in the new Administration Building at National Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters in Washington, D. C., the room being named in honor of Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, President General. She also paid for a corridor in memory of her mother, Annie Wooster Matthies. Miss Matthies was corresponding secretary general from 1945 to 1947, and third vice president general from 1947 to 1950.

She is a member of the Daughters of the Founders and Patriots of America, and served as national recording secretary of this organization from 1939 to 1941, and from 1943 to 1946; and as state historian from 1935 to 1943 and during 1945-1946. She served as State Councilor 1957-1960. She was recording secretary of the Connecticut Arboretum Association at Connecticut College, New London, from 1933 to 1951 and is now vice president of that organization. She has held comparable positions in a number of civic and welfare groups. Among these are the Seymour Public Library, of which she has been a director since 1939, and of which she was elected recording secretary in November, 1945, and president in 1957. She became chairman of the Seymour Branch of the American Red Cross in February, 1946, and served until 1951. During the existence of the Seymour Philatelic Club, she served as recording secretary, treasurer and president and she is a member of the New Haven Women's Philatelic Society, its president in 1955-1959. From 1939 to 1957, Miss Matthies was a director of the Griffin Hospital of Derby. In 1939 she also became a director of the Seymour Public Health Association. After serving as its first vice president, 1946-1947, she was elected its president in 1947 and served until 1950.

Miss Matthies has proved in many ways her vital interest in the cause of education. She was a trustee of Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tennessee, 1938-1955; is now an honorary trustee; a trustee of Kate Duncan Smith of the Daughters of the American Revolution School in Alabama, 1935-1959; and has been a trustee of the Hillside School for Boys at Marlborough, Massachusetts, since 1940. From 1945 to 1951, she was a trustee of the American International College at Springfield, Massachusetts.

During World War II, despite the fact that she was then serving as Connecticut state vice regent, and later as state regent, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, she served over five hundred hours as a plane spotter in all kinds of weather, and acted as air-raid warden, becoming chief of her sector. She knitted for the American Red Cross, and for the men at the Marine Hospital on Ellis Island, and did surgical dressing work for the American Red Cross.

Through the Daughters of the American Revolution, she donated an ambulance to England, before the entrance of this country into World War II. She also contributed generously to the blood plasma fund and the war fund of the Daughters of the American Revolution. As state regent of that organization, Miss Matthies supervised the "Landing Craft—Infantry" project in Connecticut and was a member of the Governor's War Fund Committee. She has always been deeply interested in civic affairs and is unusually capable as an administrator. Her constructive efforts and abilities have placed her service in demand in many fields.

Other patriotic societies of which she is a member are the Societies of Mayflower Descendants in Connecticut and Massachusetts through her descent from Richard Warren; the Daughters of Colonial Wars; the Society of Old Plymouth Colony Descendants, 1910, and the American Legion Auxiliary. As a member of the United States Daughters of 1812, State of Connecticut, Miss Matthies served as first vice president, 1957-1959, and was elected president in 1959 for a two year term. She is also a member of the New York Mount Holyoke Alumnae Association, and the Episcopal Church of her home community, which she has served as a member of various committees as well as in the diocese. In the fall of 1959 Miss Matthies became a director of the Seymour Manufacturing Company, the organization founded by her grandfather, William H. H. Wooster.

As hobbies Miss Matthies enjoys floriculture, photography, and the collecting of old prints. As a philatelist, her collection of patriotic covers is known throughout the United States. She has exemplified the traditions of service and personal development which have for centuries been identified with her noble forebears.

MATTHIES

(I) Martin Matthies, first of this line to be recorded, married Eva Sumnor, and they had a son George E., of whom further. (City of New York Department of Health, Bureau of Records, Family records.)

(II) George E. Matthies, son of Martin and Eva (Sumnor) Matthies was born in Brewster, New York, July 9, 1863, and died in New York City, April 11, 1922. He married, November 18, 1890, Annie Thompson Wooster (Wooster VIII). They became the parents of the following children: 1. Bernard Harrison, married, September 22, 1920, Ethel May Clark. Children: i. George Clark, born July 29, 1922. ii. William Wooster, born July 8, 1924. iii. Roberta Isabel,

born December 10, 1925. iv. Richard Lloyd, born October 28, 1927. v. Bernard Franklyn, born January 23, 1932. 2. Katharine, whose biography appears on preceding pages. (Col. N. G. Osborn: Men of Mark in Connecticut, Vol. IV, pp. 91, 92. Family records.)

WOOSTER

The surname Wooster, a variant of Worcester, signified a resident of the English town or county of that name. This patronymic is also found as Worster and Woster in early records. (C. W. Bardsley: Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames. H. Harrison: Surnames of the United Kingdom. M. A. Lower: Patronymica Britannica.)

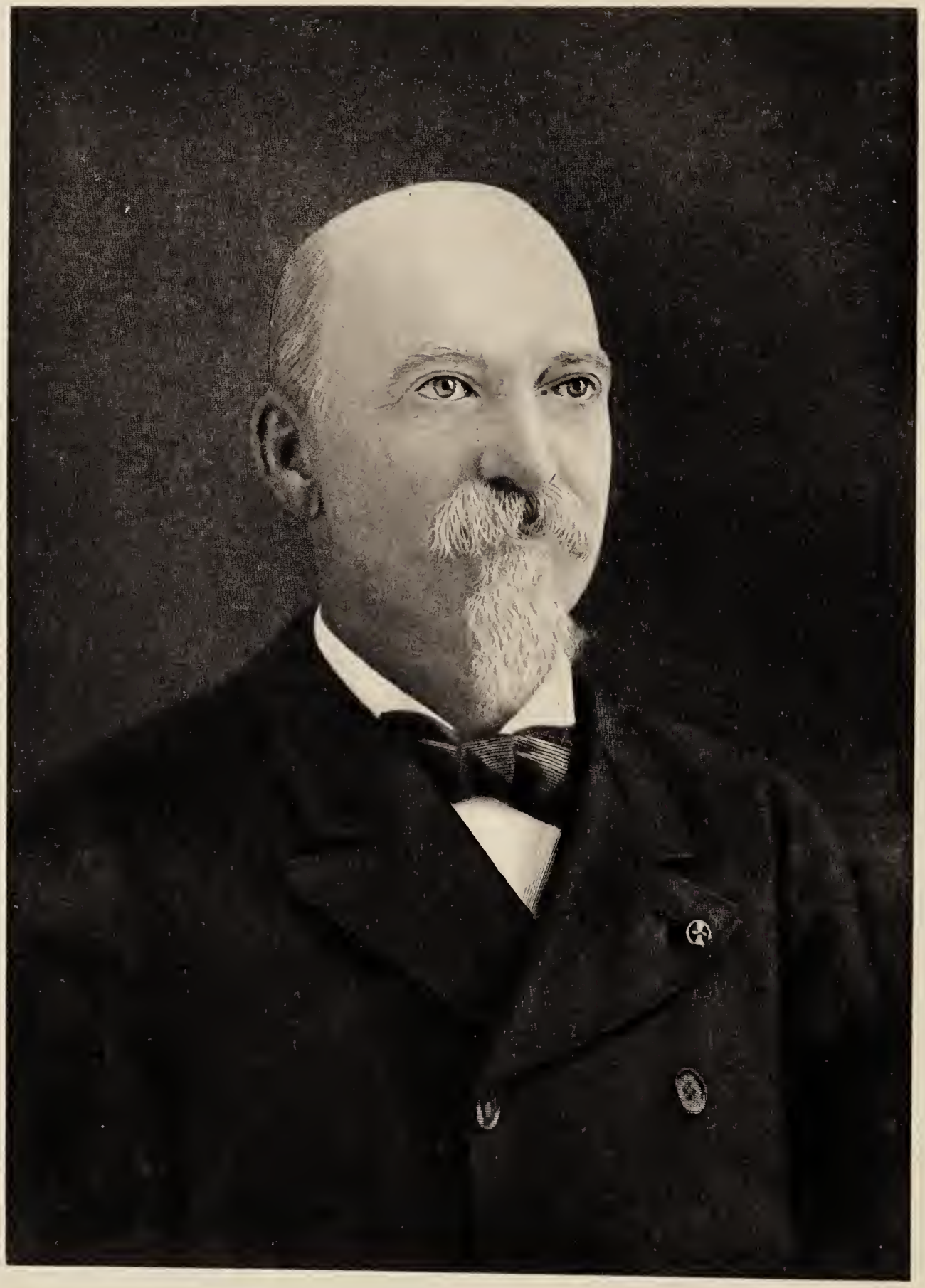
(I) Edward Wooster, American progenitor of this family, was born in England in 1622, and died July 8, 1689. He married (first) a lady whose name is unknown, but who may have been a member of the family of Francis French, to whom he appears to have been related by marriage. He married (second), in 1669, Tabitha Tomlinson. Eldest of the six children of the second marriage was a son Timothy (1) of whom further. (H. O. Collins: The Wooster Family, in New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, Vol. XXX, pp. 243-46. J. Savage: A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England, Vol. IV, pp. 310, 649.)

(II) Sergeant Timothy (1) Wooster, son of Edward and Tabitha (Tomlinson) Wooster, was born in Derby, Connecticut, November 12, 1670. He married Anna Perry, who was born in 1678, daughter of Arthur and Ann (Judson) Perry. Eldest of their nine children was a son Timothy (2) of whom further. (Ibid.)

(III) Timothy (2) Wooster, son of Sergeant Timothy (1) and Anna (Perry) Wooster, was born in Derby, December 29, 1699. He married (first), August 18, 1727, Abigail Harger, who died September 23, 1736. He married (second), March 22, 1737, Sarah Bowers, his cousin, daughter of Samuel and Ruth (Wooster) Bowers. Fourth and youngest of the children of the second marriage was a son Walter, of whom further. (H. O. Collins: The Wooster Family, in New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, Vol. XXX, p. 43.)

(IV) Walter Wooster, son of Timothy (2) and Sarah (Bowers) Wooster, was born in Derby, July 7, 1745, and died in Waterbury, July 21, 1829, his obituary reading as follows:

> At Waterbury (Salem Society) Mr. Wooster age eighty-two. He served his country in the hour of her need and was one of the heroes who stared death in the face at the storming of Stony Point, etc. He sustained through his long life the character of an honest man and a humble Christian (of Baptist denomina-



W. H. H. Hoosten

Anna Louise (Putnam) Wooster, Annie T. (Wooster) Matthies,
Bernard Harrison Matthies, George Clark Matthies

tion), and his was "the path of the just which shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

It has been said that he was a "marked exemplification of the patriotic soldier of the Revolution, ready to sacrifice his property and life in the struggle for freedom from tyranny." March 2, 1777, he enlisted in Colonel Return Jonathan Meigs' Continental Regiment, Sixth Connecticut Line, and participated, for the following three years, in nearly all the campaigns and battles in Connecticut and New York. He was promoted to orderly sergeant of his company, and, February 26, 1779, led the storming detachment at Horseneck, on Long Island. The first to enter the fort, he was the man who hauled down the British flag. He was severely wounded in the shoulder at an engagement near King's Bridge (Kingsbridge), New York.

Upon his return to Connecticut, the town of Derby made him a member of its recruiting committee. He was later appointed a revenue officer for one of the districts of Connecticut, collecting taxes for the Continental Army. At the conclusion of the Revolution, he served on the "Alarm List" of Derby and was often engaged in military duty.

Walter Wooster married, November 15, 1780, Ursula Beebe. Eldest of their eight children was a son Levi, of whom further. (Ibid., pp. 43-44.)

(V) Lieutenant Levi Wooster, son of Walter and Ursula (Beebe) Wooster, was born in Derby in 1781, and died in Naugatuck, Connecticut, in 1859. He married in 1803, Esther Terrill, daughter of Jared and Esther (Eelles) Terrill. The eldest of three sons was Albert, of whom further. (Ibid., p. 44. Campbell, Sharpe and Bassett: Seymour, Past and Present, p. 604.)

(VI) Albert Wooster, son of Lieutenant Levi and Esther (Terrill) Wooster, married, November 19, 1826, Mittie Chatfield. They had four children, youngest of whom was a son, William Henry Harrison, of whom further. (Campbell, Sharpe and Bassett: Seymour Past and Present, p. 604.)

(VII) William Henry Harrison Wooster, son of Albert and Mittie (Chatfield) Wooster, was born in Waterbury, July 4, 1840, and died in New Haven, December 17, 1919. He married, August 26, 1861, Anna Louise Putnam. Eldest of their six children was a daughter, Annie Thompson, of whom further.

(VIII) Annie Thompson Wooster, daughter of William Henry Harrison and Anna Louise (Putnam) Wooster, married George E. Matthies. (Matthies II). (Ibid.)

John Leo Sullivan

The Hon. John Leo Sullivan, Connecticut's State Tax Commissioner, assumed his present post following a distinguished record as mayor of the City of New Britain. In both offices he has revealed an exceptional grasp of municipal and state finances, tax procedures, and the statistics relevant to these fields. He is a man wholeheartedly devoted to his task, to which he brings vision and a clear-cut and courageous policy.

Mr. Sullivan is a native of West Cromwell, and was born on June 26, 1900, son of Daniel Patrick and Margaret (McCarthy) Sullivan. After completing his studies through the secondary grades in local public schools, he studied at the Hartford College of Law. His knowledge of law has served him well throughout his career. In his earlier years he was prominent as a musician, and became an orchestra leader, touring New England, New York, New Jersey and elsewhere in the East between 1917 and 1930. His principal instrument is the violin, and on occasion he has employed such well-known bandsmen as Rudy Vallee, Charlie Spivak, Artie Shaw, Hal McIntyre, Tony Pastore and Barry Wood. He first turned his attention to politics in 1922, and since then has been very active in that field, whether in elective office or not.

In the course of his many years in public life he has filled several responsible executive posts. From 1937 to 1940 he served as a member of his city's board of education. Elected to the Connecticut State Senate in 1938, he served until 1945, and in the latter year was named clerk of the Senate, holding that office until 1947. Meanwhile, in 1940, he served as director of census for the entire state of Connecticut.

In 1945 Mr. Sullivan entered private industry, as Connecticut sales manager for the Johns-Manville Corporation. He continued in this capacity until 1950, when he was elected to his first term as mayor of New Britain. He was reelected in 1952.

The people of his city first chose him for this office in a close campaign in which Mr. Sullivan was victorious by only seven hundred votes. It attests to his popularity and to the confidence which he earned that when he ran to succeed himself two years later, his plurality was approximately 10,000 votes. He has been cited nationally for the effective job he performed in instituting a program of off-street parking in that city. Today, five municipally-owned parkades, a word coined by Mr. Sullivan, accommodate the large number of cars driven into the downtown area by shoppers. During his years as mayor, Mr. Sullivan traveled widely in the state to promote such programs in other

cities, a matter of very real interest to him. He also attracted considerable attention because of his stand on the use of state tax dollars in behalf of smaller communities. His views in this regard were thus stated to a Waterbury Sunday Republican reporter at the time he was mayor:

> Thirty-five communities in the state are functioning without a dollar of indebtedness and refuse to go into debt for educational and highway facilities that the cities must provide out of their own resources.

Mr. Sullivan has been recognized as particularly well informed in the matter of municipal administration and finance since he served in the Senate, 1938-1945. As mayor, he put into effect a number of liberalized programs, winning salary increases for city employees, reducing working hours for policemen and firemen from forty-eight to forty, and seventy-two to fifty-six respectively, adding eighteen men to the police force and seventeen to the fire department, as well as sixteen more teachers . . . and still managing to effect a tax reduction.

Following Abraham Ribicoff's election as Governor, Mr. Sullivan was named State Tax Commissioner, a post for which he was particularly well qualified, and in which he has served effectively and devotedly since 1955. He received a reappointment to this office in 1959 and was confirmed by a unanimous vote of the State Senate.

In his home city, Mr. Sullivan holds membership in the Civitan Club, the Order of Ahepa, and the lodges of the Knights of Columbus, the Loyal Order of Moose, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is of the Roman Catholic faith.

On May 17, 1941, John Leo Sullivan married Dorothy Mae Cushing, daughter of Edward and Mary Elizabeth (Fennimore) Cushing. The couple has a daughter, Pamela, who was born on August 7, 1950.

Henry Hill Pierce, Jr.

Connecticut's State Banking Commissioner, Henry Hill Pierce, Jr., has been capably filling his present responsible post since 1955. Prior to that he had practical experience as executive of a bank in Clinton. He has been candidate for United States Congressman, and has been active otherwise in public, civic, and organizational affairs.

A native of New York City, he was born on June 12, 1908, son of Henry Hill and Katharine (Curtis) Pierce. His father, a graduate of Bowdoin College in Maine, and a native of that state, was descended from Thomas Hill, who was once president of Harvard College. He

took his degree of Bachelor of Arts at Bowdoin in 1896, and in 1900 received his Bachelor of Laws degree at New York University. Bowdoin later conferred on him a Doctor of Laws degree. Admitted to practice in New York State in 1900, he joined the well-known firm of Sullivan and Cromwell, became a partner, and continued in this connection until his death in 1940. Katharine Curtis, whom he married, was born at Summit, New Jersey, and attended Bryn Mawr College. She survives her husband and makes her home in New York City.

Completing his preparatory studies at Groton School, Groton, Massachusetts, the younger Henry Hill Pierce graduated there in 1927. He went abroad for his advanced studies, attending Clare College of Cambridge University, which conferred on him the degrees of Bachelor of Arts in 1931, and Master of Arts in 1934. He also studied art in England and in New York City, and a number of his paintings have been exhibited at galleries in various parts of the United States.

Mr. Pierce moved to Clinton, Connecticut, in 1938, and in his early years there, turned his attention to farming. He also served as a member of Clinton's board of education, and for four years held office as first selectman. In 1948 he joined the management staff of the Clinton National Bank, holding office as vice president and director until his appointment to the state banking post in 1955. Meantime, in 1954, he had been nominated by the Democratic party as its candidate for United States Congressman from Connecticut's Second Congressional District. He was defeated in a close race.

While Mr. Pierce's offices are in the State Office Building in Hartford, he retains Clinton as his place of residence. He serves on the board of directors of the public library there, and is junior warden of the city's Episcopal Church. His memberships include the Clinton Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, the Madison Beach Club, The Hartford Club, and the Union Club and Players Club, both of New York City. Affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, he is a member of Jephtha Lodge and of all higher bodies of the Scottish Rite. He holds the Thirty-second degree, and is a member of Sphinx Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine in Hartford.

In New York City on June 10, 1938, Henry Hill Pierce, Jr., married Mildred Pope of Madison, Connecticut, daughter of Arthur R. and Madeline (Parker) Pope. Mrs. Pierce attended Brearley School in New York City, and Vassar College at Poughkeepsie, New

York. The couple are the parents of five children: 1. Katharine C., born in New Haven on March 27, 1940. She is now a student at George School in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. 2. Margot, born on October 17, 1941. She attends Miss Masters' School at Dobbs Ferry, New York. 3. Thomas Hill, born on February 13, 1945, also at New Haven. He is attending Groton School. 4. Evelina, born in Middletown on July 15, 1947. She attends Clinton Grammar School. 5. Patience, born March 20, 1954, in Middletown.

Donald C. Mathews

Donald C. Mathews, Director of State Parks and Forest Commission of the State of Connecticut, assumed his present duties more than a decade ago. He previously had extensive experience in private industry.

He is a native of Milford, and was born on July 7, 1905, son of Charles O. and Harriet (Clark) Mathews. His father, who died in 1941, held at that time the position of general manager of the White Manufacturing Company in Bridgeport. Mrs. Mathews survived her husband until 1946.

Spending his boyhood years in Milford, he attended its public schools, and was a member of the 1924 class of Milford High School. Rather than seek higher education, he began his practical experience in the business world, joining the American Chain Company in Bridgeport. That firm placed him in the export sales department. In 1932, he left to join the Berkshire Chemical Company, also of Bridgeport, in a sales capacity. Mr. Mathews' next position, in which he began work in 1944, was as secretary of the Woodruff Seed Company of Orange, Connecticut. He continued in his executive post with that firm until his appointment as Director of State Parks and Forest Commission, in 1946. He is president of the North Eastern State Park Directors Association. He is a Methodist in religious faith.

At Bristol, on September 12, 1931, Donald C. Mathews married Judy Jenkins of that city, daughter of Garfield and Margaret (Dickson) Jenkins. The couple are the parents of the following children: 1. Richard, born on December 14, 1935. 2. David, who was born on May 31, 1940. Both of the children were born in Bridgeport. The family resides a 110 Preston Street, in Windsor.

Robert L. Halloran

It has been a little less than three decades since Robert L. Hal-

loran was admitted to the Connecticut bar and commenced his practice at Hartford. He is now senior partner in the firm of Halloran, Sage, Phelan and Hagerty, which has its offices at 25 Lewis Street.

Born at New Britain on August 19, 1906, he is a son of James R. and Mary (Conran) Halloran. Both of his parents are deceased. Receiving his early education in local public schools, Robert L. Halloran graduated from New Britain High School in 1923. He took both his advanced academic and his professional studies at Yale University, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Arts at the college in 1928, and his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1930.

He was then admitted to the bar of the state of Connecticut, and began his practice in Hartford. The firm of Halloran, Sage, Phelan and Hagerty, of which he is now senior partner, was formed in 1935. Mr. Halloran devotes the greater part of his attention to trial work. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Connecticut State Bar Association, and the Hartford County Bar Association.

His nonprofessional memberships include the Yale Club of Hartford, the University Club, The Hartford Club, and Hartford Golf Club. His favorite sport is tennis. A Roman Catholic, Mr. Halloran is a communicant of St. Joseph's Church.

At Forest Hills, Long Island, on July 7, 1936, Robert L. Halloran married Elizabeth M. Dempsey. The daughter of William and Elizabeth (Brewer) Dempsey, Mrs. Halloran is a graduate of the College of New Rochelle. The couple are the parents of the following children: 1. Robert L., Jr., who was born on March 26, 1937. He is a graduate of Chester Academy, and is now studying for the priesthood at St. Thomas Seminary. 2. Elizabeth Ann, born January 31, 1939. She graduated from Mount St. Joseph's Academy in West Hartford, and is now a student at Boston University Art School. 3. Marie Louise, born July 21, 1942. She is attending Ursuline Academy at Springfield, Massachusetts. 4. James Philip, born December 2, 1948; attending Robinson School in West Hartford. All of the children were born in Hartford.

Attilio R. Frassinelli

Following experience in the real estate and insurance business, and in public life as a member of the Connecticut State Legislature, Attilio R. Frassinelli was appointed in 1955 to the important state post of Commissioner of Foods and Drugs. In 1959 he was appointed Commissioner of Connecticut's new Consumer Protection Department,

and he was recently elected president of the New York Conference of Health Officers and Food and Drug Officials. He is a resident of Stafford Springs, where he still serves on the board of selectmen, and is active in community affairs.

The son of John and Josephine (Dell'Agnese) Frassinelli, he was born at Stafford Springs on August 7, 1908. Both of his parents were natives of Italy, married there, and arrived in this country in 1907. His father was born in Venice, and once served as footguard to King Victor Emanuel III. On coming to the United States, he and his family settled in Stafford Springs, where he took a position in the textile mills. He later became a stationary engineer with the Warren Woolen Company. He died May 19, 1936.

Attending the public schools of his native city, Attilio R. Frassinelli graduated from Stafford Springs High School and from Metropolitan School of Accounting in Boston. He then returned to Stafford Springs to enter the insurance field as a life underwriter, and after a short time in that branch of insurance, opened a general insurance agency in his own name, in conjunction with a real estate business. The insurance business was sold in 1954.

Meantime he had made an auspicious start in public life. His first office was membership on the board of education at Stafford Springs to which he was elected in 1930. He served until 1942. Mr. Frassinelli was elected to the Connecticut State Legislature from Stafford in 1946, took his seat in 1947, and was elected to a second term, 1949-1951. In 1946 he was elected first selectman of Stafford Springs, and has held that local office to the present time.

In March, 1955, Governor Ribicoff appointed Attilio R. Frassinelli Commissioner of Foods and Drugs for the State of Connecticut, and he has capably discharged the many duties of that office. In 1959 Mr. Frassinelli was appointed by the governor to the position of Commissioner of the State's new Consumer Protection Department, the first agency of its kind in the country. This new department, part of the governor's state reorganization plan, is the collection of state inspection agencies with the Food and Drug Commission as the nucleus. He has his headquarters in the State Office Building in Hartford. Mr. Frassinelli was recently elected president of the New York Conference of Health Officers and Food and Drug Officials, one of the country's oldest associations devoted exclusively to the discussion of food, drug, and health problems.

He continues to live at Stafford Springs. There he is an incorporator of the Stafford Savings Bank. He is a member of his city's

Chamber of Commerce, and formerly served as president of its Rotary Club and of the Italian Benefit Society. A Roman Catholic and a communicant of St. Edward's Church, he is a Fourth-degree member of the Knights of Columbus, serving as honor guard in his lodge. Interested in work with youth, he serves on the board of trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association camp at Woodstock, Connecticut. He retains his interest in real estate development, and his hobby is antiques. Recently, Mr. Frassinelli received a citation of merit in recognition of his service as chairman of the State Employees Association in the Muscular Dystrophy program.

In his home city of Stafford Springs, on January 27, 1927, Attilio R. Frassinelli married Mildred M. McLagan, daughter of John and Annie (Cowan) McLagan. The couple are the parents of the following children, all of whom were born at Stafford Springs: 1. Claire, born on July 4, 1928. She graduated from Stafford High School and from the University of Connecticut, and is now the wife of Wilmar West. A native of Stafford, Mr. West is a veteran of naval service in World War II. They have the following children: i. Donna. ii. Diane. iii. Wendy. iv. Deborah. 2. Gordon John, born October 10, 1936. A graduate of Stafford High School, he graduated from the University of Connecticut in 1958. 3. David Allen, born on April 29, 1938. He graduated from Stafford High School, and now holds a contract for mail delivery and operation of a school bus at Stafford Springs. 4. Nancy Ellen, born May 8, 1940; recently graduated from Stafford High School. 5. Virginia Ann, born July 29, 1942.

Richard Thomas Scully

Practicing law in Hartford since he completed his professional training a decade ago, Richard Thomas Scully has acquitted himself well in public office, in the course of that time, as prosecutor and judge. He has taken a lively interest in political affairs, and is active in bar and other groups, in some of which he has held office.

Born at Hartford on August 3, 1914, Mr. Scully is a son of John Patrick and Anna M. (Benny) Scully. He attended local schools, including the Washington Street School, and the William H. Hall High School where he graduated in 1932. For his advanced academic studies, he went to Washington and Lee University, where he received his degree of Bachelor of Science in 1936.

G P Wilson

Before he prepared for the law, Mr. Scully gained varied experience in the business world. His first full-time position was as assitant manager of the Hartford Better Business Bureau. In 1940, he became vice president and manager of the Capitol City Linen Supply Company. He entered government work in 1942 as supervisor of the Food Enforcement Division of the Office of Price Administration, serving in that post until 1946. He then became office manager for Stern and Company, Inc.

In the mid-1940s, Mr. Scully resumed his education, intent upon a career in the law. He enrolled at the University of Connecticut School of Law, where in 1948 he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Admitted to the bar of his state at that time, he has practiced in Hartford since, with offices at One Grand Street. He is a member of the American Bar Association and the Hartford County Bar Association, as well as his state's bar group.

Mr. Scully became prosecutor of the Town Court of West Hartford in 1949 and served until 1951. He was judge of that court from 1955 to 1959; and in 1958, became chief judge of the town, city, and borough courts of the state of Connecticut. A Democrat in his politics, he formerly served as chairman of the Democratic Town Committee of West Hartford.

A member of the West Hartford Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Scully serves on its executive committee, and he is a former president of the West Hartford Exchange Club. His memberships include the Avon Country Club and the City Club of Hartford. A loyal Catholic and a communicant of the Church of St. Timothy, Roman Catholic Church, he is active in parish affairs. He is a member of the executive committee of the Holy Family Retreat League, and belongs to the lodge of the Knights of Columbus. He is also on the advisory board of Marian Hall, and the advisory board of The Robinson School.

On September 12, 1942, at West Hartford, Richard Thomas Scully married S. Elinor Nordstrom, daughter of Arthur J. and Mary C. (Larson) Nordstrom. The couple make their home at 4 Shady Lane, West Hartford, and they are the parents of two children: 1. Richard Thomas, Jr., who was born on August 29, 1948. 2. Mary Anne, born September 7, 1953.

Leland Pinney Wilson

In a career devoted primarily to the insurance business but also

in large measure to public service, Leland Pinney Wilson contributed his own chapter of achievement to the annals of a family long identified with the development of the Town of Windsor. He made his home in the village of Wilson, named for this family, and there he was a leader in zoning improvements and other community programs.

The American progenitor of this branch of the Wilson family was Robert Wilson, who came from England and settled in Windsor, about 1645. He moved from there to Farmington in 1653, and died in that town two years later. He married Elizabeth Stebbins, daughter of Deacon Edward Stebbins of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who arrived there in 1634, went to Hartford a year later, and became one of the original deacons of the Reverend Thomas Hooker's church. Their son, Samuel, born in Farmington about 1653, married Mary Griffin, and their son, John, born in 1686 in Windsor, married Mary Marshall. Their son, Joel, born in Windsor in 1718, married Abigail Loomis. All of their son served in the American Revolution, and one of them, Moses, who was born in Windsor in 1748, married Huldah Allen. Henry, a son of Moses, was born in 1785 and died in 1849. He married Eleanor Loomis, and was the first to settle in the section later known as Wilson Station, Town of Windsor. Their son, Allyn M., was born November 21, 1830. He became a brick manufacturer, and to secure adequate transportation for his product, arranged with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to establish a stop to be known as Wilson Station, "at which two passenger trains each way were to stop on signal." Such was the way in which Wilson Village acquired its name. Allyn M. Wilson married, on October 14, 1853, Ellen Barber, and they were the parents of four children, of whom Leland Pinney was the last survivor. Only one other child reached maturity: Arthur Morton who became president of the New England Wholesale Grocers Association, vice president of the National Wholesale Grocers Association, and vice president and treasurer of The E. S. Kibbe Company of Hartford.

Leland Pinney Wilson, son of Allyn M. and Ellen (Barber) Wilson, was born in Windsor on April 25, 1871. He attended local public schools and Hannum Business College at Hartford (later renamed Morse Business College). As a youth he entered the employ of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, in March, 1891. There, to quote an earlier biographer, "his promotion testified to his ability and success in his chosen vocation." He continued in this connection for thirty years, the last seven of which were spent as superintendent of the loss department, in which he had responsibility for the adjust-

ment of losses totaling from four to five million dollars annually. He retired from the company July 1, 1921, but thereafter established his own insurance agency, through which he acted as local agent for the Connecticut Fire and Aetna group of insurance companies. He ultimately sold the agency to a new management which has operated it as Kiernan and Company to the present time.

Over the years he was one of Windsor's most influential citizens. In 1897 he took a lead in the campaign which made possible much of Keney Park. The bequest of Henry Keney stipulated that all land in the park should be within the territorial limits of Hartford. To make the bequest possible it would be necessary for Windsor to cede to Hartford more than two hundred acres of land. There was much opposition, but after a long fight the vote was favorable and the plan for a park was realized. Mr. Wilson was also an organizer of the Wilson Fire District, and served as its treasurer until a few years before his death. He was largely responsible for the movement which enabled the district to receive water from the Hartford system. He also served for a number of years as a member of the Wilson Fire Company. The contribution to municipal progress for which he will be longest remembered was his role in bringing about the adoption of a new and greatly needed building code. The fruit of his efforts, the "Zoning Law and Regulations" of the Town of Windsor, was ready to be put into effect in 1930, and the following year was passed by the state legislature. It was revised in 1936. He had not only served as chairman of the Zoning Commission, but had done a great deal of investigation and promotional work preceding the adoption of the important measure. He was also a leader in the movement which led to the revaluation of town property, based on the most modern method of investigation, an aerial survey. When the Metropolitan District was formed in 1929, Mr. Wilson served on the committee which drafted the district charter. For more than twenty years, he served on Windsor's Board of Finance, and was elected its chairman in 1935. He retired from the board in 1944.

Mr. Wilson took a great interest in the Tercentenary Celebration of Windsor, the oldest township in the state, which took place September 26, 1933. Beginning about two years prior to this event, he worked at intervals consuming five and one-half months in searching town, probate, genealogical and historical records, old charts, atlases and maps, and in this way located the one hundred and sixty-one buildings within the present boundaries of Windsor which were erected before the year 1840. Ninety-eight of these predated 1800.

He placed suitable markers on each showing the date it was built and the name of the original owner. The work was made difficult by the fact that in deeds going back half a century or more, no reference was made to former deeds to the same property, and a release of mortgage of this period and earlier, being largely from individuals, read identically with that of a warranty deed. Furthermore, fully fifty per cent of all conveyances were but inheritance from parent or other relative, and in many instances the probate court failed to mention the transfer upon the land record. Here is where genealgoical and probate records became of great assistance. Mr. Wilson's work attracted wide attention and many letters and inquiries came from other towns in the state inquiring about the methods used in securing the information. Newton Case Brainard of Hartford was so pleased with the results that he had photographs taken of all the buildings erected prior to 1800 and presented copies of each to the Windsor Historical Society and the New England Society for the Preservation of Antiquities.

Mr. Wilson was a charter member of the Windsor Historical Society, which was organized in 1921, and had served as its treasurer from 1956. He had also been a member of the board of the Windsor Library, and of the executive and finance committees of the Windsor Library Association. He was a charter member of the Connecticut Chapter of the American Planning and Civic Association.

He took a vital interest in the Church of Christ at Wilson. It was through his personal efforts, in 1900, that the Wilson Christian Union Association, newly organized, bought the vacant Baptist Church at Rainbow. It was torn down, and rebuilt at Wilson at a cost of about three thousand dollars. The cost was met by individual pledges, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson secured pledges for fifty per cent of the cost. In this way the Church of Christ in Wilson had its beginning. Mr. Wilson was elected superintendent of its Sunday school on July 1, 1901, and served until December 31, 1938. He was elected a deacon in 1914; and in 1922 was elected church treasurer.

In recognition of his service to the community he was voted the Outstanding Citizen Award for Windsor in 1952.

Mr. Wilson was an independent in politics. His avocation was floriculture, and he was particularly fond of raising dahlias, of which he had over a hundred varieties.

On October 1, 1896, Leland Pinney Wilson married Ellen Belle Dickson, daughter of Dr. James N. and Cynthia Ellen (Ensign) Dickson, both of whom were members of old New England families. Ellen

Belle (Dickson) Wilson died on July 19, 1952, and on August 19, 1954, he married May Louise Dickson, the sister of his first wife.

His death occurred at his home in Wilson on February 4, 1959.

John M. Bailey

Hartford attorney John M. Bailey formerly served on the bench as judge of the Municipal Court of his city, and he has likewise been active in the councils of the Democratic party. He is now chairman of the State Democratic Central Committee. Besides his nearly three decades of law practice, he has served as an official of several corporations.

Born in Hartford on November 23, 1904, he is a son of Dr. Michael A. and Louise (Moran) Bailey. His father, a prominent physician of the area, died in 1936, and Mrs. Bailey survived him until 1947. Receiving his early education in Hartford public schools, Judge Bailey graduated from Hartford Public High School. He then went to Catholic University in Washington, D. C., where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1926. In 1929 he received his Bachelor of Laws degree at Harvard Law School.

The same year he completed his law studies, he was admitted to the Connecticut state bar, and commenced a general practice of law in Hartford which he has continued to the present time. Mr. Bailey has served as judge of the Municipal Court of Hartford. He is currently chairman of the Connecticut State Democratic Central Committee, and a member of the party's Metropolitan District Committee. Mr. Bailey serves on the boards of directors of the Coca-Cola Bottling Company, Yellow Cab Company, and the South End Bank of Hartford.

As a lawyer he is a member of the American Bar Association, the Connecticut State Bar Association, and the Hartford County Bar Association. His other memberships include the lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus, the City Club, Wethersfield Country Club, and Wampanoag Country Club. His favorite sport is golf. He and his family attend the Roman Catholic Church.

At Mansfield, Massachusetts, on August 1, 1933, John M. Bailey married Barbara Leary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Leary. The couple are the parents of four children: 1. Louise, who was born in Boston on December 17, 1934. She graduated from Mount St. Joseph School in West Hartford and from Marymount College at Tarrytown, New York. 2. Barbara Ann, born on July 10, 1936. Also a graduate

of Mount St. Joseph, she is a member of the Class of 1958 at Trinity College in Washington, D. C. 3. John Michael, and 4. Judith M., twins, born on June 13, 1944. John is a student at Noah Webster School, while Judith attends Georgetown Visitation Convent in Washington, D. C.

William S. Wise

For many years, William S. Wise has been rendering valuable service to his state as an authority on water resources and water pollution—subjects on which he is nationally recognized as an expert. He now holds the position of director of the State Water Resources Commission. He has been active in interstate agencies as well, holding several offices, and he has written widely on his field of interest.

Born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, on September 22, 1895, he is a son of Warren L. and Ellen (Tobias) Wise. His father was a farmer, and William S. Wise was reared on a farm. He attended local public schools and, from 1911 to 1914, Amity Township High School. He also received his advanced education in his native state, attending Keystone State Teachers College from 1914 to 1916. For a year after graduating there, he taught school in Berks County.

In 1917, Mr. Wise entered the United States Army, being assigned to the Medical Corps. He served at the Base Hospital Laboratory in Mississippi, and attended Army Medical School in Washington, D. C. Following his return to civilian life, he enrolled at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1919, and completed his courses there in 1923, taking the degree of Bachelor of Science in Sanitary Engineering.

He began his engineering career in private industry, joining the staff of Morris Knowles, Inc., a firm of consulting engineers at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He remained with that organization until 1927, and during the next year was with the Federal Water Service Corporation of New York City.

Mr. Wise joined the Connecticut State Water Commission in 1928, as associate engineer. He was promoted to chief engineer in 1942, and after serving for a decade in that post, became director of the State Water Commission in 1952. In 1957 the legislature created the Connecticut State Water Resources Commission and Mr. Wise became its director.

He is Connecticut member of the Interstate Sanitation Commission; a member of the New England Interstate Water Pollution

Control Commission, which he served as chairman in 1956; regional director of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress; and Connecticut member of the Northeastern Resources Committee. He is also a member of the New England Sewage and Industrial Wastes Association, which he served as president in 1951-1952; and a member of the Federation of Sewage and Industrial Wastes Association, which he has served as a member of its Industrial Wastes Research Committee and Executive Committee.

A registered professional engineer in the State of Connecticut, Mr. Wise has also been active in general engineering groups. One of these is the American Society of Civil Engineers. Since 1948, he has been chairman of its Local Qualifications Committee; and he was contact member at the University of Connecticut from 1947 to 1957. He was president of the national society's Connecticut Section in 1946-1947. Mr. Wise has also served as president of the Connecticut Society of Civil Engineers, in the 1951-1952 term. He was engineering associate at the University of Connecticut from 1948 to 1953. His professional fraternities are Tau Beta Pi and Chi Epsilon, and he is a member of the Hartford Engineers Club.

In 1957, Mr. Wise was recipient of the Engineer of the Year Award for 1956, conferred jointly by the Connecticut Society of Professional Engineers and the Connecticut Technical Council. In 1958 he was appointed by President Dwight D. Eisehower as a member of the Water Pollution Control Advisory Board. He is the holder of a patent, granted in 1935, on apparatus for removing fibrous material from liquids.

Mr. Wise has written over twenty-five articles on such subjects as pollution control, industrial wastes, the effects of floods, and water conservation, and most of these have been published in technical journals or as brochures. His name is widely recognized for his work in the design of sewage and industrial waste treatment plants, research on sewage and industrial waste treatment, pollution abatement, flood control, and the solution of water policy problems.

Apart from his professional connections, Mr. Wise is an active member of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Club of Hartford, and served as its president in the 1948-1949 term. He is also a member of the City Club of Hartford, and the Golf Club of Avon. Golf is his favorite outdoor pastime. He is a communicant of the South Congregational Church in Hartford.

On April 20, 1935, William S. Wise married Elizabeth Seymour McCreary. The ceremony took place in West Hartford, which is

Mrs. Wise's native city. She is the daughter of Ralph W. and Lucy (Matthews) McCreary.

Dr. Abraham J. Feldman

For over thirty-five years, Dr. Abraham J. Feldman has been rabbi of The Congregation Beth Israel in Hartford. Rabbi Feldman is also a lecturer at Hartford Theological Seminary; has distinguished himself in many organizational posts; and is an author, with many books on various phases of religion to his credit.

He came to this country from Kiev in the Ukraine, where he was born on June 28, 1893, son of Jehiel and Elka (Rubin) Feldman. Coming to this country at an early age, he attended Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Hebrew Literature in 1913. He became a rabbi in 1918, and received the Doctor of Divinity from Hebrew Union College in 1944. He also holds degrees of Bachelor of Arts from the University of Cincinnati (1917); Doctor of Sacred Theology from Trinity College; Doctor of Laws from Hillyer College; and Doctor of Humanities from Hartt College of Music. These last three degrees were all received in 1953.

Dr. Feldman began his career of service to Judaism as rabbi of the Free Synagogue in New York City. He remained there for a year, then went to Athens, Georgia, as rabbi of the Congregation Children of Israel. In 1920 he assumed duties as junior rabbi of the Reform Congregation Keneseth Israel in Philadelphia, where he served until 1925. At that time Dr. Feldman became rabbi of The Congregation Beth Israel in Hartford, the position he has held since. He became lecturer on the Old Testament at Hartford Theological Seminary in 1954, and this post too he holds today.

Dr. Feldman was associate editor of the English-Yiddish Encyclopedic Dictionary from 1910 to 1912; and he is now editor of the Jewish Ledger. He has contributed to the Universal Jewish Encyclopedia and the Twentieth Century Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, and was editor of "Sermons by Z. H. Masliansky," published in 1926. Dr. Feldman has written many books, whose titles and years of publication are as follows: "Words in Season" (1920); "The Undying Fire and Other Discourses" (1921); "Intermarriage and Other Discourses" (1922); "Religion in Action" (1923); "God's Fools" (1924); "We Jews" (1927); "Lights and Shadows" (1928); "Kiddush Hashem" (1929); "Judaism and Unitarianism" (1930); "What Is Faith" (1930); "Hills to Climb" (1931); "The Faith of a Liberal Jew" (1931); "Sources of Jewish Inspiration" (1934); "The Adven-

ture of Judaism" (1937); "The American Jew—A Study of Backgrounds" (1937, revised 1959); "Contributions of Judaism to Modern Society" (1938); "A Companion to the Bible" (1939); "The Rabbi and His Early Ministry" (1941); "The Mourners Service" (1941); "Remember the Days of Old" (1943); "In Time of Need" (1946); "A Modern Synagogue" (1945); "One Hundred Benedictions" (1948); and "Confirmation" (1949).

Dr. Feldman was alumni lecturer at Hebrew Union College in 1940 and Visiting Professor of Homiletics at the Cincinnati school in 1958 and at the New York school in 1959. From 1943 to 1957, he served in the Chaplains Corps of the Connecticut State Guard with the rank of colonel. He is currently chaplain of the United States Veterans Hospital at Newington; and in 1940-1941, was associate national chaplain of the Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A. He made a mission to Hawaii on behalf of the Department of Defense in 1950, and a mission to the Far East in 1954. From 1932 to 1941, he served as a member of the board of managers of the Department of Synagogue and School Extension of the Union American Hebrew Congregations. He was a member of the executive board of the Union American Hebrew Congregations from 1945 to 1949 and was reelected to it in 1958. From 1933 to 1940 he served as historian of the Alumni Association of Hebrew Union College, and was president of the association from 1946 to 1948. He was a member of the administrative board of the Hebrew Union College School of Religious Education in New York from 1947 to 1949; and from 1945 to 1949 he served on the board of governors of the college itself. Active in the Central Conference of American Rabbis, Dr. Feldman served as its president from 1947 to 1949. In 1955 he was elected president of the Synagogue Council of America, and held office until 1957. He is currently trustee, and national co-chairman on religious groups, of People to People Federation. He is a member of the Jewish American Historical Society.

In his home area, Dr. Feldman has made a distinctive contribution in welfare work. He is director of Jewish Social Service, of Mount Sinai Hospital, and also of the Hartford Jewish Federation. He serves on the board of the Hebrew Home for the Aged, and is also a director of the Hartford Council for Adult Education, of which he was president from 1944 to 1946. He was an incorporator of the United War and Community Funds of Connecticut. In 1933, he was in charge of the National Recovery Administration's educational campaign in the Hartford area; and he was state chairman of the National

Recovery Administration Adjustment Board during 1934-1935. He serves on the board of directors of the National Jewish Welfare Board, and locally is a director of Charter Oak Council of Boy Scouts of America. He is a member of the boards of trustees of Hillyer College and of the Julius Hartt Musical Foundation, and is a founder and regent of the University of Hartford.

Many tokens of recognition have come to Dr. Feldman in consequence of his religious leadership and community work. He was named Greater Hartford Citizen of the Year in 1954, and two years later received the George Washington Medal of Honor of the Freedoms Foundation. He was recipient of the Americanism and Civic Award of the Connecticut Valley Council of B'nai B'rith in 1955. He is a member of B'nai B'rith, and of the posts of the Knights of Pythias and Free and Accepted Masons. He served the Masonic order as chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut in 1943 and 1944, and in 1959 was made an honorary member of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of Israel. He is a member of Phi Epsilon Pi, which he served as national chaplain in 1938; and he has been president of the Hartford Rotary Club. He holds honorary memberships in the posts of the Spanish-American War Veterans and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

On June 2, 1918, Dr. Abraham Jehiel Feldman married Helen Bloch, and they are the parents of the following children: 1. Daniel Bloch. 2. Joan Helen, who is the wife of Jerome W. Mecklenburger. 3. Ella, who married Charles Norwood. Dr. and Mrs. Feldman live on Ballard Drive in Hartford, and he has his office at 701 Farmington Avenue.

Joseph Norman Gill

With practical experience in farming and poultry raising to his credit, Joseph Norman Gill is well qualified for his present state post as Connecticut's Commissioner of Agriculture. He has held a number of offices in farmers' organizations, and has also served as public official in his home community of Mansfield Center.

He is a native of the Southwest, born at Clayton, New Mexico on August 5, 1911, son of Joseph and Mildred (Keith) Gill. His father, who died in March, 1937, was an attorney. Mrs. Gill survives her husband and makes her home in Albuquerque. The Commissioner of Agriculture received his early education in the public schools of that city, and completed his preparatory courses at New Mexico Military Institute. In 1933 he graduated from the University of New Mexico with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For two years he studied at

Alexander L. Alves

George Washington University Law School in Washington, D. C., and he also took courses offered by the American Institute of Banking in New York for two years.

However, Mr. Gill was attracted to agriculture rather than the professions as a vocation. A resident of Connecticut since 1943, he acquired a poultry farm near Mansfield Center, and there specialized in the production of broilers. He has taken a particular interest in the study of poultry nutrition and disease control, being well qualified as a specialist in those phases. On March 1, 1955, recognizing his understanding of farming problems, Governor Ribicoff appointed Mr. Gill Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of Connecticut.

In addition, he serves on the board of control of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, and is a member of the Regional Marketing Authority and the Soil Conservation Advisory Committee. He is chairman of the Connecticut Milk Regulation Board, and is an ex officio member of the board of trustees of the University of Connecticut.

Mr. Gill formerly served as president of the Connecticut Poultry Association, and as a member of the United States Broiler Advisory Committee. In his home community he has taken a responsible role in public affairs, being a member of the Mansfield board of education and of the school planning committee. He has been active in the councils of his political party, and is currently chairman of the Mansfield Democratic Town Committee. He is a member and past president of the Storrs Lions Club. In religious faith, Mr. Gill is a Methodist. His favorite outdoor sport is golf.

In New York City, on September 2, 1938, Joseph Norman Gill married Emma Lowry, daughter of George and Hermine (Legeti) Lowry. Her parents were pioneers in the poultry industry in Connecticut, and she received her education in New York. The couple are the parents of one daughter, Sandra Dee, who was born in New York City on March 19, 1943. She is attending Windham High School in Willimantic.

Alexander Lopes Alves

In recent years a Watertown engineer, Alexander Lopes Alves, has taken his place in the ranks of the state's industrial leaders as president of Engineered Plastics, Inc. This firm specializes not only in plastics products, but also in powder metallurgy. Mr. Alves also heads Top Hat Tool Company. He has held public office in his home city.

He came to this country from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where he was born on September 20, 1903, the son of Jose Lopes Alves and his wife, the former Eliza Nunes. Both of his parents had come to the southern republic from Portugal. Arriving in this country at an early age, Alexander L. Alves went to Tri State College of Engineering at Angola, Indiana, for his technical training, graduating there in 1931 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering. In 1933 he received another degree of Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering at Worcester Polytechnic Institute. He is listed in Who's Who in Engineering.

Before entering college, Mr. Alves had had experience as a toolmaker, following that trade prior to 1929. When he took his second bachelor's degree in 1933, he took a position as mechanical engineer with the Watertown Manufacturing Company at Watertown. He remained with this organization until 1952, working successively as mechanical engineer, chief engineer, factory manager, and assistant general manager. Resigning to accept a position as executive vice president of the American Tool Works at Hartford, he was with that industrial firm through 1953. He has since been president of Engineered Plastics, Inc., at Watertown. He is also treasurer of the firm; and he holds the same two executive offices in Top Hat Tool Company, Inc.

A Republican, Mr. Alves has acquitted himself well in municipal offices. He has been a member of the Zoning Authority, the Zoning Board of Appeals, and the Board of Education, and is currently serving as chairman of the Park Commission.

His only lodge or club memberships are in the Masonic order, in which he holds the Thirty-second degree. He and Mrs. Alves attend the First Congregational Church.

She is the former Miss Ada I. Remor, born in Stafford Springs; she is a daughter of Louis and Amalia Remor, both natives of Italy. She became the wife of Alexander L. Alves in a ceremony at Bridgeport on May 25, 1935. The couple, who make their home at 38 Sunset Avenue, Watertown, are the parents of two children: 1. Lionel R., born May 4, 1936. 2. Alexander R., born July 8, 1941. Both children were born in Bridgeport.

Richard F. Jones, Jr.

For the past quarter-century, the major business interest of Richard F. Jones, Jr., of Hartford, has been finance. First in the field of real estate, and since 1953 in finance leasing, he is serving as pres-

ident of American Leasing Corporation which does business in all parts of the country. Mr. Jones is also chairman of the Citizens for Hartford.

Born in Hartford on May 18, 1906, he is a son of Richard F. Jones, a building contractor who died on November 5, 1951, and Grace Cecelia (Mulrooney) Jones. The family has resided in Hartford County since the 1850s. The younger Richard F. Jones graduated from the old West Middle District School, and from Hartford Public High School in the Class of 1923B. He was elected permanent secretary of that class. He then entered Yale University, where he graduated in 1928 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He has since done graduate work in economics at the University of Chicago and the Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania, and graduate work in archeology at Columbia University and the Yale Graduate School.

Following his graduation as a civil engineer, Mr. Jones began his career as job engineer in charge of construction at the Bushnell Memorial Auditorium of Hartford. In 1933, he left engineering and started in the real estate business, founding his own real estate and insurance agency in 1933. He remained active in its management until 1953, when he founded the American Leasing Corporation, of which he is currently president. He is also president of the Westminster Leasing Limited of Toronto, Ontario, Canada; president of Connecticut Leasing Corporation; president of American Leasing California, Inc. The leasing companies will purchase real estate, trucks, airplanes, machine tools, or almost any type of equipment and lease it to the users of this equipment anywhere in the world. Mr. Jones is also currently the president of Congress and Daggett, Inc., owner of industrial properties in Connecticut. He is vice president and director of the Owen Street Realty Corporation. He is a former member of the executive committee of the Hartford Real Estate board; former member of the Board of Fire Underwriters; former vice president of the Institute of Real Estate Management of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Mr. Jones served as a first lieutenant in the 301st Engineers, United States Army. He was formerly a member of the Board of Education of the Town of Farmington. He is a founder, and member of the executive committee, of the Governmental Research Institute; founder and first president of the Hartford Rehabilitation Center; and a former director of the Citizens Charter Committee. He is also chairman of the Citizens for Hartford, an advisory group to the city

on redevelopment matters, composed of leading citizens of the Hartford area, appointed by the mayor.

One of his major interests is archeology, and he is former vice president of the American Institute of Archeology, a member of the American Research Center in Egypt, and former president of the Hartford Archeological Society. In addition to his hobby of archeology, Mr. Jones is interested in history and travel. His favorite sports are fly fishing and boating, and he was formerly an airplane pilot. He is a communicant of St. John's Episcopal Church in West Hartford. His memberships include the Hartford Chamber of Commerce, the Hartford Get-Together Club which he formerly served as president, the Yale Club of New York, Graduates Club of New Haven, Yale Club of Hartford, The Hartford Club, University Club, Hartford Golf Club, Essex Yacht Club, and Hamburg Cove Yacht Club.

On October 22, 1928, in Meriden, Richard F. Jones, Jr., married Jennie Elizabeth Caldwell, daughter of Arthur D. and Sadie (Whitehead) Caldwell of that city. Mrs. Jones is a graduate of Meriden High School, and attended Boston University. The couple are the parents of two children: 1. Elizabeth Caldwell, born May 2, 1931, in Hartford. She is a graduate of Oxford School for Girls in West Hartford, where she was president of her class, and attended Smith College. On June 23, 1951, she was married to H. Bacon Collamore, son of H. Bacon Collamore, Sr., chairman of the board of Pittsburgh Steel Corporation and former president and chairman of the board of National Fire Insurance Company, and of Dorothy (Rowe) Collamore. H. Bacon Collamore, Jr., is a graduate of St. Paul's School in Concord, New Hampshire, and of Princeton University, Class of 1950. He is now vice president of the American Leasing Corporation. The couple have two sons: i. H. Bacon Collamore, 3rd. ii. Bruce Arthur Collamore. Both sons were born in Pittsburgh. 2. Richard F., 3rd, born in Hartford, on March 11, 1934. He graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire, and from Yale University in the Class of 1956, and did premedical work at Trinity College in Hartford. He is now at the Medical School of the University of Virginia in Charlottesville. On June 23, 1956, he married Mary Jean Anderson of Bloomfield, daughter of Buist M. Anderson, vice president of Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, and Dorothy Anderson. They have a daughter, Laura Owen Jones, born in Hartford on March 26, 1957.

C. LeRoy Magnuson

With a long record of experience and valuable service in the

state's Purchasing Division to his credit, C. LeRoy Magnuson has held his present office as Connecticut's Supervisor of Purchases since 1950. He has been quite active over the past years in national organizations of purchasing officials, holding office as president of two such groups.

Mr. Magnuson was born at Portland, Connecticut, on July 4, 1908, son of Charles and Emma (Swanson) Magnuson. Both parents are deceased. Receiving his public school education in his native community, C. LeRoy Magnuson graduated from Portland High School, after which he studied at Middletown Business College. He has been working since the age of seventeen, however, having first worked for the State of Connecticut as a member of the staff of the state prison at Wethersfield. He continued in this connection from 1925 until July, 1937, and had various clerical duties, being chief clerk at the time of his resignation. In 1937 Mr. Magnuson began his connection with the Purchasing Division of the state government, being appointed chief clerk. He was promoted to assistant supervisor of purchases in July, 1942, and to his present position in March, 1950. His offices are at 70 Arch Street, Hartford.

Mr. Magnuson is a past president and member of the board of directors of the National Institute of Governmental Purchasing, Incorporated, at Washington, District of Columbia; past president of the National Association of State Purchasing Officials, which also has its headquarters in the nation's capital; and a member of the National Association of Purchasing Agents and the Connecticut Association of Purchasing Agents. He also belongs to the Hartford County Purchasing Agents' Association. He has served as president of the Connecticut Chapter of the National Institute of Governmental Purchasing.

A Rotarian, Mr. Magnuson formerly served as president of the club at Glastonbury. He is also past president of the Community Club of South Glastonbury; and is past president of the High Street School and High School Parent-Teacher Association at Glastonbury. His hobby is floriculture, and he has a greenhouse as well as extensive flower gardens. He is a member and past president of the Connecticut Gladiolus Society. He and his family attend Zion Lutheran Church at Portland.

In that city on September 14, 1940, C. LeRoy Magnuson married Sara (Staff) Jennings, daughter of Gustave and Malin (Hultquist) Staff. The couple are the parents of two children: 1. John Jennings, who was born on July 30, 1929. He graduated from Admiral Bellard

Academy at New London, and New York State Maritime College at Fort Schuyler, New York. He married Marie Cecile Cyr, and they have two children: i. Malin. ii. Heidi. 2. Susan Jennings, who was born on March 18, 1934, and is the wife of Robert North. She is a graduate of Glastonbury High School and attended the University of Connecticut. She has two children: i. Karen. ii. Sandra.

RICHARD BRAINARD LEWIS, JR.

As president and treasurer of Harvey and Lewis Company, Inc., of Hartford., Richard B. Lewis, Jr., heads one of the region's long-established optical firms. It was founded by his grandfather, Robert H. Lewis, in partnership with Foster E. Harvey, in 1890. Robert's son, the elder Richard B. Lewis, succeeded the co-founder in its management. His death occurred on October 1, 1954. His wife is the former Dorothy Raymond White. She survives him and makes her home in West Hartford.

This couple's son, Richard B., Jr., was born in Hartford on July 4, 1918. He attended Kingswood School, and Taft School at Watertown, Connecticut. As soon as he had completed his education, he joined the Harvey and Lewis Company in the fall of 1937, gaining his first practical experience working in the shop. In 1947 he was admitted into the management ranks of the firm as vice president. He continued to serve in that position until the death of his father seven years later. Since October, 1954, he has held office as president and treasurer.

Besides this executive post, Mr. Lewis is a director of the Dime Savings Bank of Hartford, and a member of the advisory board of the West Hartford Branch of the Connecticut Bank and Trust Company. He is a member of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce, The Hartford Club, Hartford Golf Club, and the Metabetchouan Fish and Game Club in Canada. Golf and fishing are his favorite pastimes. He is a communicant of Trinity Episcopal Church in Hartford.

Mr. Lewis is a veteran of World War II. He served with an antiaircraft unit of the Coast Artillery—the 745th Gun Battalion, in which he held the rank of corporal. He spent the greater part of his period of military service, December, 1940, to 1945, in the South Pacific, and his last two years of service were with an army optical unit. He received his honorable discharge in 1945.

In New York City on May 21, 1949, Richard B. Lewis, Jr., married Janet Middleton of Charlottesville, Virginia, daughter of C. W. and Isabelle (Hoxie) Middleton. Mrs. Lewis attended Miss Medera's

School in Washington, District of Columbia, and is a graduate of the Presbyterian School of Nursing in New York. The couple are the parents of four children: 1. Sharon L., who was born on August 14, 1950. 2. Charlotte W., born on May 4, 1954. 3. Richard B., 3rd, born on October 18, 1956. 4. Cornelius M., who was born on November 11, 1957. All of the children were born in Hartford.

Benjamin Hinman

Benjamin Hinman completed his training for the profession of the law following naval service in World War II, and practices in Hartford, where he is a member of the firm of Shipman and Goodwin. He has already distinguished himself in public office, as town attorney at Avon.

Born in New York City on March 25, 1918, he is a son of Edward, Jr., and Elsie E. (Gridley) Hinman. The Hinman family has long been established in Connecticut, having settled first at Stratford, in 1636, and relocated at Woodbury in 1673. The house occupied by Edward Hinman has been in the family since 1741. He is an engineer by profession.

After completing his preparatory courses at Pomfret School, Benjamin Hinman entered Yale University, where he graduated in 1940 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. In July of that year, he enlisted in the United States Navy, and served until February, 1946. At the time of his discharge, he held a commission as lieutenant commander. He then resumed his education, enrolling at the University of Virginia, where he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1948.

Admitted to the Connecticut bar, he commenced practice in Hartford the same year, and has been identified with Shipman and Goodwin since. Its offices are at 15 Lewis Street. Mr. Hinman is a member of the Hartford Bar Association, the Connecticut Bar Association, and the American Bar Association.

Mr. Hinman is serving as town attorney for Avon, an office he has capably filled for several years. He is trustee and treasurer of Pomfret School, which he once attended. His fraternity is Delta Phi, which he joined at Yale University, and he is a member of The Hartford Club. He and his family attend the Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Hinman is the former Miss Marion R. Butterfield, daughter of Dyer and Augusta D. Butterfield. She became the wife of Benjamin Hinman in a ceremony at Chattanooga, Tennessee, on January 22, 1944. The couple have three children, all of whom were born in Hart-

ford: 1. Joel Dyer, born May 4, 1953. 2. William Rogers, born October 3, 1955. 3. Edward, II, born May 14, 1958.

Frederick Foster Sweeney

Shortly after the New Haven insurance firm of Thompson and Peck, Inc., was founded, three decades ago, a young man named Frederick F. Sweeney joined the organization as its secretary. He is now the president of this organization, which has grown into one of the largest mutual insurance agencies in all of New England.

Born December 29, 1900, at East Jaffrey, New Hampshire, Mr. Sweeney is a son of Dr. Frederick C. and Eva (Fletcher) Sweeney. He completed his education at Phillips Exeter Academy and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of 1922, and was identified with the New England Insurance Exchange before joining Thompson and Peck, Inc., in 1929. This agency had been founded the previous year in New Haven by Bryson F. Thompson and Lawrence T. Peck, and was incorporated on August 18, 1928. Mr. Sweeney, who made his appearance at the company on December 1, 1929, began his connection in the capacity of secretary. The following year, Robert W. Knott, the present secretary, joined the firm; and in 1931, Ferdinand O. Smith, now treasurer, began his association with the company. These men have continued as its guiding hands for the past thirty years. The most important change in personnel during that time came with the death of Mr. Thompson on February 7, 1954, and he was succeeded in the presidency by Mr. Sweeney.

In 1946, Thompson and Peck purchased the office building which has since been its headquarters, located at 149 Court Street. Thompson and Peck handles all forms of insurance, general and life and has twenty-six employees. It specializes in mutual insurance, in which it stands supreme among dealers in the New England area.

As president of the company, Mr. Sweeney holds a prominent place in the life of his city. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, member and past president of the Civitan Club, and a member of the Quinnipiak Club, New Haven Advertising Club and The High Lane Club. Affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, he belongs to all the Scottish Rite bodies and holds the Thirty-second degree. He is a member of Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Bridgeport, and of the New Haven Shrine Club.

On October 10, 1931 Frederick Foster Sweeney married Dorothy G. Wilson, who was born in Metuchen, New Jersey on June 25, 1908,

Frederick F. Sweeney

daughter of Dr. McLeod C. and March D. (Gray) Wilson of Hartford. The couple are the parents of the following children: 1. Wilson, who was born on September 4, 1934, in New Haven. He graduated from The College of William and Mary in 1956, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Commissioned in the Reserve Officers Training Corps, he is now in the Army Reserve Corps. He is with Thompson and Peck. Wilson Sweeney married Margo Homer Wood, daughter of Mrs. Margaret Huggins Wood of New York City. 2. David, born April 20, 1937. He too attended The College of William and Mary, and took his degree of Bachelor of Arts there in 1958. He is now taking the agency management course offered by Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford. Like his older brother, he was commissioned in the Reserve Officers Training Corps and is in the Reserves. David Sweeney married Helen English, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar F. English of Arlington, Virginia. 3. Brenda, born August 3, 1939, in New Haven; graduated from Prospect Hill School in 1957; is now attending Beaver College, Jenkintown, Pennsylvania.

Sidney A. Edwards

Ever since the Connecticut Development Commission was formed in 1939, the same capable hand has been at its helm—that of Sidney A. Edwards, who holds the title of managing director, and has his headquarters in the State Office Building at Hartford. Mr. Edwards brings to this post a varied background of experience; and he has held office in a number of other important regional and national groups.

He is a native of East Haddam, and was born on March 30, 1896, son of Harry A. and Clara May (Ackley) Edwards. His father was a farm manager. Sidney A. Edwards received his early education in the public schools of Naugatuck, Connecticut, later attending Connecticut Agricultural, now the University of Connecticut, where he graduated in the Class of 1918, taking the degree of Bachelor of Science.

Early in his career, he worked for two chambers of commerce and two manufacturing concerns. In February, 1921, he was named county club agent and four years later county agricultural agent of Middlesex County Farm Bureau, serving in the dual positions until May, 1927. Thereafter until December, 1937, he was director of the Bureau of Markets, Connecticut Department of Agriculture. Mr. Edwards became managing director of the Seventh World's Poultry Congress and Exposition at Cleveland, Ohio, in December, 1937, and

served until August, 1939. This was an international exposition sponsored by the World's Poultry Science Association and held in a different country every third year. It drew a total attendance of eight hundred and fifty thousand between July 28 and August 7, 1939.

On October 1, 1939 Mr. Edwards accepted appointment as managing director of the Connecticut Development Commission. In addition to his duties in connection with this important full-time state office, he is a member and former chairman of the Industrial Development Committee of the New England Council. He formerly served as chairman of the Northeastern Conference of State Planning and Development Agencies, drawing its membership from twelve northeastern states. Formerly president of the Association of State Planning and Development Agencies, a national body, he is still serving on its board of directors.

Mr. Edwards is former secretary of the National Association of Marketing Officials; former secretary of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council; a member of the executive committee of Eastern States Exposition, and secretary of the exposition's Connecticut Trustees; secretary-treasurer of the Natural Resources Council of Connecticut; and a member of the New England Association of Commercial Executives.

A Rotarian, Mr. Edwards served as president of the club at Hartford in 1951-1952. He is a member and past president of the Alumni Association of the University of Connecticut, and a member of Alpha Gamma Rho fraternity. He serves on the executive committee of The Automobile Club of Hartford. His hobby is gardening. Mr. Edwards is a member of the Portland Congregational Church. Mrs. Edwards attends Trinity Church (Episcopal) of Portland. They have lived in Portland since 1921.

She is the former Miss Bessie Estelle Carpenter, and was born in New Britain, daughter of Burdette and Lillian (Sloan) Carpenter. She completed her education at Meriden High School. She was married to Sidney A. Edwards in a ceremony at Meriden on September 27, 1919. They are the parents of the following children: 1. Robert Russell, who was born on November 5, 1922. He married Roberta Anderson, and they have two children: Diane and Robert. 2. Lois Lillian, born on March 21, 1927. She is the wife of William F. Wells. Their children: Linda Susan, William Edward, Stephen Beale and David Ackley. 3. Janet Clara, born on May 2, 1929. She married Fred B. Hill. They have two children: Cynthia Karen and Jeffrey Sloane. 4. Sidney A., Jr., who was born on August 23, 1920, and lost his life in the

defense of his country in World War II, while serving as a first lieutenant in the United States Army Air Corps.

James W. Hickey

A Certified Public Accountant with many years' experience in Hartford to his credit, James W. Hickey is now senior partner in the firm of Hadfield, Rothwell, Soule and Coates, with offices at 750 Main Street. He is a native of Stamford, and was born on December 30, 1898, son of Charles, Jr., and Rose (O'Brien) Hickey. His father, a merchant in Stamford for many years, died in February, 1957, at the age of ninety-two. Mrs. Hickey died in 1944. She was a native of Ireland who came to this country as a young girl. Her husband was born in Stamford.

In the schools of that city, James W. Hickey received his education, and he came to Hartford in 1917. In that year he took an accounting position with the Internal Revenue Service, and over the years which followed, prepared himself professionally for a career in Accounting, taking Columbia University extension courses. He became a Certified Public Accountant in 1933. Meantime, he had left the Internal Revenue Service in 1928 to join the firm of Hadfield, Rothwell, Soule and Coates. He became a partner in 1936, and senior partner in 1957.

For some years, Mr. Hickey has been active in the work of the Connecticut State Board of Accountants, and he served as its president from 1944 to 1950. He was president of the Connecticut Society of Certified Public Accountants during the 1945-1946 term; and he holds membership in the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

Among his business connections, Mr. Hickey is a director of the Edward Balf Company of Hartford. He is a member of the city's Chamber of Commerce and of the Hartford Club, and is a communicant of St. Thomas' Roman Catholic Church.

In Hartford, on November 17, 1924, James W. Hickey married Grace Murphy of Rockville, daughter of Michael and Margaret (Hyland) Murphy. The couple are the parents of the following children: 1. Grace Marie, who was born on January 27, 1926. She graduated from St. Joseph's Academy in Hartford and also from Connecticut State College for Women at New London. In 1955, she became the wife of Edward Wallace, Jr., of Litchfield. He is a graduate of Michigan State School of Veterinary Medicine, and is a veteran of military service in the Korean War, during which he held the rank of captain.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace have two sons: Michael Wallace, who was born on July 30, 1956, and John James, born August 12, 1958. 2. James Gregory, born in Hartford on March 14, 1929. He is a graduate of Georgetown University, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Science, and also graduated from that university's law school. He is a member of the Connecticut and the District of Columbia bars, and of the State Bar Association of Connecticut and the Hartford County Bar Association. James G. Hickey married Joan Powers of Waterbury, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Powers, on April 23, 1954. They have two sons: i. James Gregory, born in Washington, D. C., on May 3, 1955. ii. Jeffery Leon, born May 10, 1957, in Hartford.

Thomas A. Stevens

The president and treasurer of the Deep River Hardware Company, Thomas A. Stevens is one of that community's leading citizens. Carrying varied business responsibilities, he also heads the township's board of finance, and holds office in a number of organizations.

He is a native of Deep River, and was born on August 27, 1901, son of Herbert W. and Helen L. (Post) Stevens. Attending local public schools, he graduated from Deep River High School, and for his advanced studies, went to Northeastern University in Boston, Massachusetts, where he graduated in 1923 and took his professional degree of Electrical Engineer. He still retains the designation of Registered Professional Engineer in the State of Massachusetts.

Many years of Mr. Stevens' career were spent in engineering, with the Boston Edison Company, which provides electric light and power in the Boston area. He was with that organization from 1923 to 1947. From 1935 to 1942 he held the position of district manager of the company's Framingham-Natick District, and in the latter year he entered naval service in World War II. Commissioned a lieutenant, he was subsequently promoted to lieutenant commander, and spent time in both the North Atlantic and the Pacific theaters. Mr. Stevens is also a veteran of World War I, but during that conflict he was in the army as a field clerk.

He resumed his connection with the Boston Edison Company after World War II, but left in 1947, and until 1949 was managing director of the Marine Historical Association at Mystic, Connecticut. In 1949 he returned to his native town of Deep River, where he organized the Deep River Hardware Company, Inc., becoming its president and treasurer. The store is located at 177 Main Street. In addi-

tion, he is a director of the Deep River Savings Bank. He was town clerk of Deep River from 1949 to 1951 and since 1953, he has served on the board of finance of the Town of Deep River, and is its chairman. He is president of the Deep River Chamber of Commerce. He retains his vital interest in historical organizations. He is currently secretary of the Deep River Historical Society, which he formerly served as president; and is vice president of the Connecticut League of Historical Societies and a member of the Connecticut Historical Society. Mr. Stevens was instrumental in the formation of the State Historical Commission of which he is a member.

His local memberships include the Deep River Rotary Club and the First Congregational Church of Deep River. While in Framingham he was also active in community affairs, serving as president of the Framingham Chamber of Commerce and as president of the city's Kiwanis Club. He is a former president of the Northeastern University Alumni Association of Boston, Massachusetts. He is a past master of Trinity Lodge No. 43, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. His hobbies are historical research and travel. Both he and Mrs. Stevens are members of the Deep River Congregational Church.

On July 30, 1927, Thomas A. Stevens married Amelia Roy of Newton, Massachusetts, daughter of Arthur and Sophia (Messier) Roy. Mrs. Stevens is a graduate of Newton High School.

David Cramer

Senior member of the law firm of Cramer, Blick and Fitzgerald of Litchfield, and active in the practice of law since 1928, Mr. Cramer is also active in professional organizations and is a member of the American Bar Association, the Connecticut Bar Association, and the Litchfield County Bar Association.

He was born in Norwich, on July 21, 1902, the son of Abraham Cramer and of Tillie (Levine) Cramer. He attended Norwich Free Academy, obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts at New York University in 1924, and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from Yale University Law School in 1928. He was admitted to the Connecticut Bar in 1928.

Mr. Cramer began the general practice of law in Litchfield, in 1928, with the late Judge John T. Hubbard, and he also maintained an office in Torrington, until 1939. His present firm of Cramer, Blick and Fitzgerald maintains an office in New Milford, in addition to its main office at Litchfield.

Mr. Cramer was formerly City Attorney for Torrington and a judge of its City Court. He is a past president of the Torrington Lions Club. A founder of Station WBIS in Bristol, he also served as a director of this radio station. At one time Mr. Cramer was the owner of the "Litchfield Enquirer." For a number of years he has been a director of the Litchfield Savings Society and he is now a member and was, formerly, president of the Litchfield County Bar Association.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Cramer enjoys social connections as a member of Cosmopolitan Masonic Lodge No. 125, and he holds membership in the Litchfield County University Club, and the New York University Club of New York City. He is a former president of, and attends religious worship at Beth El Synagogue in Torrington.

He is married to Rose M. Dankin, the daughter of Morris Dankin and of Celia Dankin of Torrington.

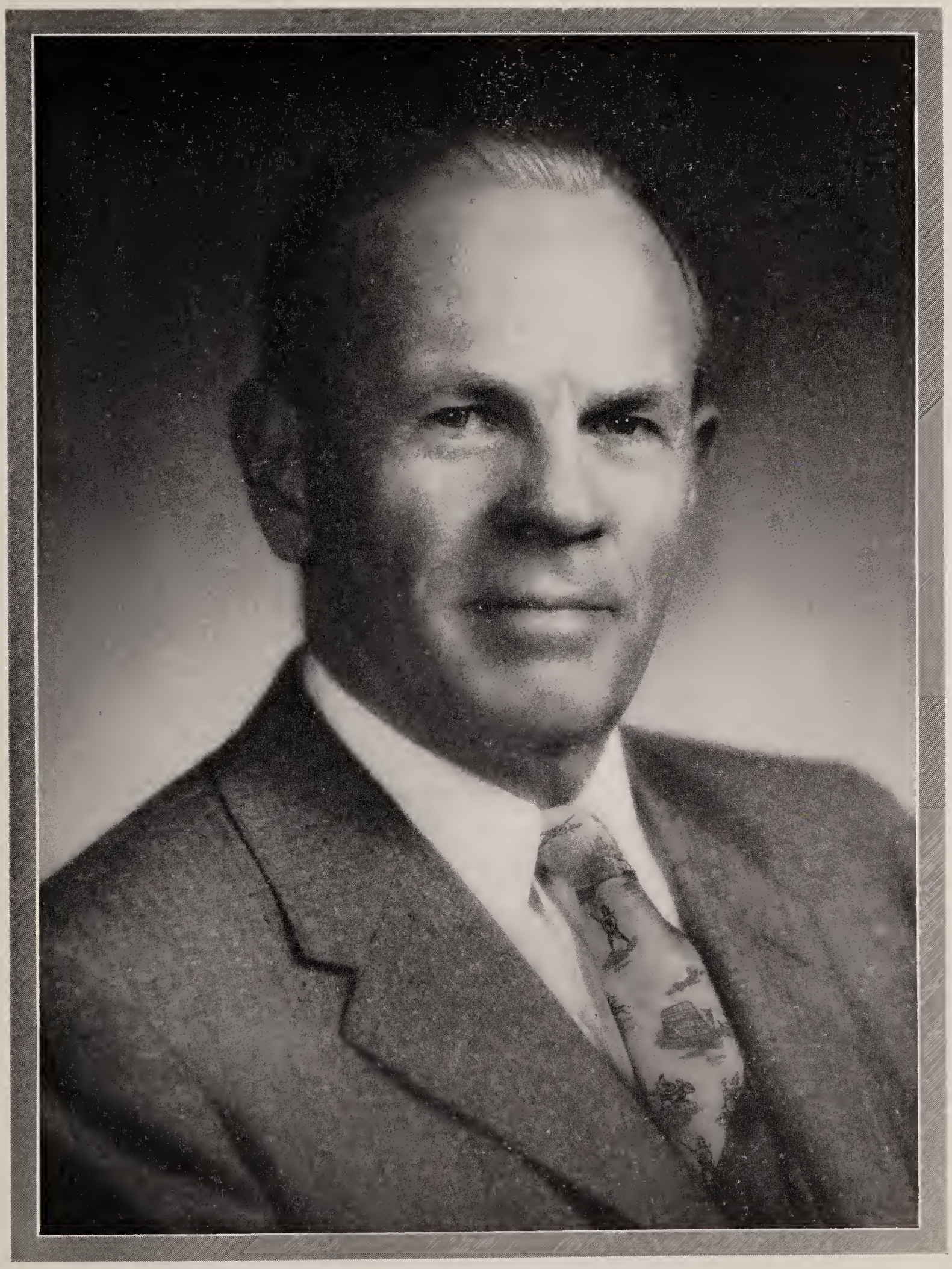
Mr. and Mrs. Cramer have one son, Adam, born on May 11, 1949, and now a student in the Litchfield public schools.

Carl F. Heebner

Carl F. Heebner's record of service in the banking profession dates from the beginning of his career. He began as a bank runner, and has advanced to the presidency of The Citizens and Manufacturers National Bank. At the same time, he has been active in the political and public life of Waterbury.

Born in that city on April 23, 1894, he is a son of Edmund R. and Mary (Kuhn) Heebner, both of whom are deceased. He attended local public schools in Waterbury. As preparation for his professional career, he graduated from the American Institute of Banking, and later attended the Graduate School of Banking conducted at Rutgers University, and graduated there.

He began his career with the Waterbury Trust Company in the capacity of runner, and remained with that financial institution for six years. He left to join the staff of the Citizens National Bank as a teller, and had advanced to assistant cashier by the time that bank merged with The Manufacturers Bank in 1922 to form the present Citizens and Manufacturers National Bank. In the emergent organization, Mr. Heebner continued with his duties as assistant cashier in 1940. He was named vice president in 1949, and the following year was appointed to the bank's board of directors, and was elected president July 1, 1957. On July 1, 1959 The Citizens & Manufacturers National Bank of Waterbury merged with The Colonial



Paul F. Heckman

Trust Company of Waterbury forming The Colonial Bank & Trust Company.

Mr. Heebner was elected chairman of the Executive Committee and to the board of directors of the new bank.

For eight years, Mr. Heebner served on the Waterbury Board of Finance. In politics he is a loyal Republican. He is a member of the lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Continental Lodge No. 76, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master. His other memberships include the Waterbury Club and Waterbury Country Club. He is active as a communicant of Bunker Hill Congregational Church, and has served on its board of trustees.

Twice married, Carl F. Heebner chose as his first wife, Miss Elsie Chase. They were married in 1916, and she died in 1922. In 1926, he married Helen Lawrence Fowler. Mr. Heebner has five children: 1. Edmund Richard. 2. Doris, wife of Walter Rauch. 3. Shirley, married Guy Beardsley. 4. Charles F. 5. Nancie, now Mrs. Raymond A. Pidge. Mr. Heebner has fourteen grandchildren.

Irving J. LaMay

For the past thirty years, Irving J. LaMay has been active in the contracting business, heading his own firm, LaMay Construction Company, at Old Saybrook. He is no less well known for his dynamic leadership in community affairs—leadership which has won him the Man of the Year Award for the Lower Connecticut Valley.

Born in the Town of Haddam on April 12, 1893, he is a son of Napoleon and Madeline (Sevigny) LaMay. His father was engaged in the lumber business. Irving LaMay attended Haddam District School in Tylerville, and completed his formal education with his graduation from high school. At the outset of his career, he worked with his father in lumber business. During the chestnut tree blight, he and his brother, Ernest LaMay, moved to Long Island and set up a sawmill with which to carry on lumbering operations with the dead chestnut trees there. They worked on the estates of Theodore Roosevelt, the Tiffanys, and other well-known figures.

Mr. LaMay remained on Long Island until about 1918, then returned to Connecticut. He settled first at New Britain, where he remained until 1921, working as a carpenter. Also, in 1919, he established his own trucking business in that city, carrying out express deliveries between New Britain and New York. However, this enterprise was short-lived.

In 1921 Mr. LaMay moved to Old Saybrook as a salesman with

his brothers, Fred and Albert LaMay, who operated an agency selling Model T Ford automobiles and Ford tractors. He continued with their organization until 1927. In that year he purchased his first power shovel and entered the contracting business in his own name. Concentrating his attention on heavy construction work, he has built LaMay Construction Company into a leading organization of its kind, with a creditable record of completed large-scale contracts in various parts of the Lower Connecticut Valley. He is treasurer of the firm as well as its president. Its headquarters is at 40 River Street. In recent years, Mr. LaMay has been active in the real estate business as well.

His record in civic affairs is exceptional. Over the past few years, he has worked effectively through nearly a score of organizations in the interest of a better community. He is a member, and has served as president, of the Old Saybrook Chamber of Commerce, and he has also headed the Saybrook Rotary Club. Active on behalf of the Boy Scouts of America, he has served as director of its Middlesex Council, and he is also a director of the Middlesex Memorial Hospital. He was one of the leaders in an effort to establish a community chest in Old Saybrook; and has effectively supported, both financially and through his own efforts, the programs of the American Red Cross and the national groups to fight polio, cancer and heart disease. He has worked effectively for the Parent-Teacher Association, and has been a director of the Young Men's Christian Association and of the Middlesex County Hi-Y. He is a member of Lodge No. 1784, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In the fall of 1957, he constructed, at his own expense, an area which will be used by local children as a safe ice-skating rink. He has also donated his time, and that of several of his employees, in rigging the Christmas lights which adorn Main Street each year.

He has had a role in public affairs as well. Since 1935 he has been a member of the Old Saybrook Board of Finance, and has been its chairman since 1952. He has taken a constructive interest in public power resources, and is a member of the New England Water Works Association and the Connecticut Water Works Association. A member of the Old Saybrook Nursing Board, he was its chairman for two years. He is a past director of the Connecticut Road Builders. His other memberships include the State of Connecticut Civil Engineers, the Contractors Labor Relations Board, the Connecticut Street and Road Officials, and the Middlesex Manufacturing Association.

When Mr. LaMay received the Lower Connecticut Valley's Man of the Year Award in 1957, he was cited for "distinguished public

service" to residents of Old Saybrook and the lower valley and shore line communities. He received a plaque presented by Curtiss S. Johnson, publisher of The New Era. In announcing the award, Mr. Johnson praised Mr. LaMay "for his many and varied civic activities, all of which he has conducted on a voluntary basis, without pay and without the thought of receiving any personal glory." At the same time, an editorial appearing in The New Era made this appraisal of Mr. LaMay's achievements:

> During the eight years that The New Era has honored a Man Of The Year in the lower valley area there is one name that has been mentioned more times than any other . . . even though up until this year other men's achievements have been specifically honored by our award. But this man, in his own quiet and consistent way has been working for the good of the town in which he resides and for the entire community as perhaps no other individual has . . . It would be an impossibility to name all of Mr. LaMay's good works. In addition to running a highly successful construction business, Irv LaMay spends countless hours . . . not once a month or once a week . . . but daily, on tasks for which he neither receives nor expects monetary recompense, but which are aimed at helping his neighbors to live a better life because they live in a better town . . . No more unassuming man lives than Irv LaMay. He doesn't do the good things he does every day of his life because he expects, or even wants, thanks and praise . . . he does them because he is that rare sort of human being who is dedicated to being the best kind of a citizen that exists . . .

On February 14, 1917, Irving J. LaMay married Eunice Cushman Kibbie Warner of New Britain, daughter of Charles and Emma (Halloway) Warner, and a native of Ellington, Connecticut. The couple became the parents of the following children: 1. Robert, who was born on Long Island on April 4, 1918. He served in World War II as a master sergeant in the United States Army Air Corps, and was attached to the 14th Air Corps under General Chennault. He earned the Distinguished Flying Cross and four oak-leaf clusters for flying fifty-seven missions from India over the Burma Road. He lost his life in an automobile accident in 1945. Robert LaMay was married to the former Miss Marion Marrio of Burlington, Vermont. 2. Lois, born in New Britain on December 12, 1920; killed in an accident at the age of four years. 3. Richard, born August 1, 1928. He graduated from Old Saybrook High School, and is now associated with his father, holding the office of vice president of the LaMay Construction Company. Richard LaMay married Barbara Congdon, a registered nurse residing in Canterbury, Connecticut. They have two children: i. Roger, born in Old Saybrook on November 29, 1953. ii. Cindy, born there on December 17, 1956. 4. Irving C., born March 18, 1932, at Old Saybrook. He attended its public schools and graduated from its high school, and is now secretary of the LaMay Construction Company.

From 1951 to 1953, the period of the Korean War, he served in the United States Air Force in the Middle East. He married Barbara Beakey, daughter of Francis J. and Barbara (Carroll) Beakey of Hartford, on May 7, 1955. They have two children: i. Lois, born April 16, 1956. ii. David, born September 8, 1957.

Curtiss Sherman Johnson

As head of Curtiss Johnson Publications, Inc., with headquarters at Deep River, Curtiss Sherman Johnson publishes no fewer than a half dozen local periodicals. He has been active in publishers' groups and has served on the staff of Governor Raymond E. Baldwin.

A native of Meriden, Mr. Johnson was born on April 7, 1899, son of Sherman F. and Adele (Curtiss) Johnson. He attended Wesleyan University, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Science in 1921. In that year he began his career as advertising manager of Manning Bowman and Company at Meriden, and remained with that organization until 1929. From 1930 to 1932 he was vice president of The Silex Company in Hartford. He resigned from that executive post to go to Philadelphia and assume duties as advertising representative of Curtis Publishing Company, publisher of The Saturday Evening Post and other well-known magazines of national circulation.

In 1937 Mr. Johnson came back to Connecticut to become publisher of the Shore Line Times at Guilford. This was his major business interest for nearly a decade, and he left in 1946, coming to Deep River and beginning his duties at the head of Curtiss Johnson Publications. At the present time his firm publishes six papers: The New Era, The East Hampton News, The Niantic News, The Branford Review, The Mystic-Stonington Compass, and The Colchester Citizen.

Mr. Johnson is a director of the New England Weekly Press Association of Boston, Massachusetts, and also serves on the Weekly Newspaper Publishers Council. He became a member of the staff of Governor Raymond E. Baldwin in 1941 and served until 1948. At the present time, Mr. Johnson is serving his state as a member of the Connecticut Safety Commission and is a trustee of the Whitfield House State Museum in Guilford.

A member of the Connecticut Editorial Association, Mr. Johnson served as its president from 1942 to 1945. He is also a member of the National Editorial Association. He has contributed extensively to trade journals in the news publishing field. He is a trustee of the Deep River Historical Society, a communicant of the Deep River Con-

gregational Church, and a director of the Middlesex Memorial Hospital. Gardening is his favorite outdoor pastime.

On September 12, 1922, Curtiss Sherman Johnson married Mary B. Lawton, daughter of Burton and Grace (Boardman) Lawton of Meriden. Mrs. Johnson is a graduate of Mary Baldwin College at Staunton, Virginia. The couple are the parents of two children: 1. Curtiss Sherman, Jr., who was born in Hartford on March 28, 1926. He graduated from Guilford High School, and during World War II served in the United States Marine Corps in the Pacific. He was a sergeant, and his combat experience won him two Presidential Citations. He is now an engineer with Standard-Knapp Company of Portland, Connecticut. Curtiss S. Johnson, Jr., married Elsie Haynes of Middletown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Haynes. They have two children: Patricia, and Burton L. 2. Dorothy Lawton, born April 25, 1931, in Hartford. She graduated from Guilford High School and from New Haven Art School. In January, 1953, she was married to Robert Pollitt of Providence, Rhode Island. Mr. Pollitt served in the United States Coast Guard in World War II, holding a commission. He is now with the Arthur Smith Lace Company of Deep River. The couple have one daughter, Candace.

Horace S. Bush

Horace S. Bush holds a prominent and influential place in the financial and general business affairs of Chester, holding positions as secretary and treasurer in two of its major banking institutions, the Chester Savings Bank and the Chester Trust Company. He has to his credit a record of more than three decades of valuable professional service to the community.

Born at Monroe, New York, on July 22, 1903, he is a son of Horace G. and Mary (Smith) Bush. Both parents are deceased. His father was a farmer. Horace S. Bush attended local public schools and graduated from Monroe High School and from Blair Academy at Blairtown, New Jersey. He then entered Dartmouth College, and there received his degree of Bachelor of Science in 1926.

In that year he began his banking career with the City Bank and Trust Company of Hartford, working in its trust department until 1929. He left at that time to join the brokerage firm of Putnam and Company, remaining two years with that organization. He held various positions on the staff of the Riverside Trust Company of Hartford from 1931 to 1937. In 1937 he assumed his present dual

duties as secretary and treasurer of both the Chester Savings Bank and the Chester Trust Company.

Mr. Bush has rendered capable and useful service in positions of public trust. From 1945 to 1948, he was chairman of the board of finance of the Town of Chester, and he was formerly treasurer of Regional High School District No. 4. He formerly belonged to the Saybrook Rotary Club, and held office as its president, but at the present time he is a member of the Rotary Club at Chester. His favorite outdoor pastime is fishing.

In his native town of Monroe, New York, on December 17, 1927, Horace S. Bush was married to Elizabeth Hull, daughter of George and Alice (Deyo) Hull. Mrs. Bush, who died on April 28, 1955, was a graduate of Monroe High School and of Arnold College in New Haven. The couple became the parents of the following children: 1. Horace Ivan, born in Hartford on October 2, 1930. He graduated from Chester High School, and from Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering in 1957. He now holds the rank of first lieutenant in the United States Air Force. On December 20, 1953, he married Betty Coisson of Kingston, New York, and they have two children: i. Laura Celine, born November 15, 1954, in New London. ii. Robert Hull, born August 14, 1956, in Bangor, Maine. 2. Elizabeth A., born June 9, 1932, at Hartford. She graduated from Chester High School, then attended the University of Vermont, where she received her degree of Bachelor of Science in Home Economics in June 1954. She is now with the Mutual Insurance Company of New York, in New York City.

Following the death of his first wife, Mr. Bush married, second, on January 1, 1956, Miss Vesta Reed Massey of Chester. The couple attend United Church, Congregational, in that city.

Henry Longdon Shepherd

A lawyer practicing in Hartford, Henry Longdon Shepherd is senior partner in the firm of Shepherd, Murtha and Merritt. He serves on a number of boards of directors; is an author; and has been engaged in civic and cultural activities.

Born in New York City on July 12, 1907, he is a son of Henry L. and Marna (Magnussen) Shepherd. He received his degree of Bachelor of Arts at Texas Christian University in 1927; and two years later received his Master of Arts degree at Princeton Uni-

Rt. Rev. Joseph M. Griffin

versity. He also completed work for his degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Princeton, receiving that degree in 1932.

Before completing his education, Henry L. Shepherd had worked as a journalist, being on the staff of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram in Texas from 1923 to 1928. He taught at Texas Christian University during 1927-1928, and he has taught from time to time at Trinity College and Hillyer College in Hartford. He was economist with the United States Department of Commerce from 1931 to 1933, and with the United States Treasury Department from 1933 to 1935.

Admitted to the Connecticut bar in 1942, Mr. Shepherd has practiced in Hartford since. The firm of Shepherd, Murtha and Merritt has seven members and three associates, as well as a federal tax counsel. It engages in a general practice, including corporation, real property, federal and state taxation and labor law, and related litigation. As a member of the State Bar Association of Connecticut, Mr. Shepherd serves as chairman of its Section on Taxation. He is a member of the Hartford County Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

In 1935, Mr. Shepherd was in Europe as special treasury agent on monetary problems. He serves on numerous boards of directors, including Metropolitan Fire Assurance Company, the Plume and Atwood Manufacturing Company, Fenn Manufacturing Company, Gabb Special Products Company, Sloate Corporation, LaPointe Industries, Inc., and Fuller Brush Company. In the course of his work as an economist, Mr. Shepherd wrote two books on international finance: "Default and Readjustment of Argentine Debt, 1890-1907," published in 1933, and "Monetary Experience in Belgium" (1936).

Mr. Shepherd was a member of the winning crew in the Newport-Bermuda sailing race in 1946 and has sailed in several other ocean races. He serves on the executive committee of the Grand National Curling Club of America. His other memberships include The Hartford Club, the University Club of Hartford and the Litchfield Country Club.

Rt. Reverend Joseph Michael Griffin

Pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of Saint Rose of Lima, in Meriden, since 1947, and a member of the Catholic clergy since 1922, Monsignor Griffin has served as national secretary of the Society of the Propagation of the Faith for ten years, and since 1948 has conducted the Sabbath Program over Radio Station WTIC every Sunday.

He was born in Waterbury, the son of John Griffin and of Ellen

(Cronin) Griffin. His father was born in County Waterford, Ireland, and his mother in Plymouth, Connecticut. They were the parents of four children.

Monsignor Griffin was educated in St. Patrick's parochial school in Waterbury, graduated from Duggan School and then from Waterbury High School. He studied for the priesthood at Saint Thomas Seminary in Hartford, and at Saint Bernard's Seminary in Rochester, New York. He was ordained to the priesthood in Hartford on June 10, 1922, by most Rev. John J. Nilan, D.D.

Prefect of Discipline for a year and then teacher of languages at Saint Thomas Seminary, he became rector of the seminary in 1942. It was in 1947 that Monsignor Griffin became permanent rector of Saint Rose of Lima Church in Meriden. He has played an important role in social problems in Connecticut, is a charter member of the Civil Rights Commission of Connecticut, and is serving as head of the Connecticut State Prison Board. Assistant director of the Society of the Propagation of the Faith in the Hartford Diocese in 1922, Monsignor Griffin was made diocesan director in 1934.

Since his accession as pastor of the Church of Saint Rose of Lima of Meriden, of which more is written in the industrial and institutional section of this history, Monsignor Griffin has been active in many civic and community organizations, and his pastorate today numbers some five thousand souls with nearly five hundred children in the parochial school.

John Richard Fay

John Richard Fay has practiced law in Norwalk since the beginning of his career. He has held office in both the local and the state bar associations, and is currently serving on the bench as judge of the city court.

Born at East Norwalk on November 23, 1909, he is a son of Christopher William and Matilda Theresa (Erickson) Fay. His father was born in South Norwalk on March 4, 1882. He has followed the trade of butcher throughout his career, and is today the oldest man active in that business in the Norwalk area. He has operated his own butcher shop continuously for forty-seven years, and this was the only Norwalk meat market to survive the depression of the 1930s. Christopher W. Fay with his other son, Evanstead D. Fay still actively heads this business, known as the East Norwalk Meat Market. He takes a deep interest in good government and in civic affairs, although he has never been an office-seeker, preferring to work quietly as an

individual to secure improved conditions and the election of worthy candidates. Matilda Theresa Erickson, whom he married, was born in Norwalk on August 9, 1883, and died November 23, 1952.

John R. Fay attended local public schools, and graduated from Norwalk High School in 1928. Between high school and college, he worked for three years for the Hat Corporation of America, advancing to the position of assistant superintendent of millinery during that period. He left to enter Albright College, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1934. For his professional training he went to Duke University. There he was a member of one of the most illustrious of graduating classes, that of 1937. Among his classmates were Vice President Richard Nixon, and Charles Rhyne, a president of the American Bar Association. Many of the class were there on scholarship, as there was still a depression, and they could not have attended otherwise.

Receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1937, Mr. Fay was admitted to the bar of his state and began practice at Norwalk in 1938. He has maintained his offices at 94 Washington Street in South Norwalk. He conducts a general practice independently. Active in the Norwalk-Westport-Wilton Bar Association, he served as its president in 1951; and he was a member of the House of Delegates of the Connecticut Bar Association in 1952-1953. He is also a member of the American Bar Association and the Duke Bar Association.

Politically a Democrat, Mr. Fay became judge of the city court in 1955, and his term ends December 31, 1960. He was also a justice of the peace for twelve years. He has held the top offices in the local Chamber of Commerce, having been secretary in 1951, vice president from 1953 to 1955, and president during 1955-1956. He was a director from 1945-1951 and is presently a director. Mr. Fay is president of the Alumni Association of Albright College for the State of Connecticut, is vice president of Treadway Inn, and a member of its board of directors and general council. Treadway Inn is a community project and is owned by the people of Norwalk.

Mr. Fay takes a consistent interest in Masonry. He is a member and past master of his local lodge of Free and Accepted Masons; and is a Thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the consistory of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite and also of Butler Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons in the York Rite. He belongs to Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in Bridgeport; is past monarch of Monker Grotto; and is also past state president of the Connecticut Grotto Association.

A communicant of Christ Episcopal Church, Mr. Fay has served as vestryman there since 1944. He was junior warden in 1957, and was senior warden in 1958.

Twice married, John Richard Fay chose as his first wife Helene G. Murray. She was born in Bridgeport on October 4, 1909, and died December 25, 1943. They were married on August 31, 1936, and were the parents of one daughter: Suzanne Helene, born on October 17, 1943, in Norwalk. She attended St. John the Baptist School, an Episcopal institution at Mendham, New Jersey. On September 19, 1952, Mr. Fay married, as his second wife, Agnes Wacha, who was born March 17, 1922. They have two children: Michelle Lorraine, who was born on October 7, 1953, in Norwalk, and is now attending nursery school; and Patricia Matilda, born in that city on November 17, 1957.

Peter H. Comstock

The nation's oldest company specializing in the manufacture of piano keys and actions is the firm of Pratt, Read and Company, Inc. It is located at Ivoryton, which takes its name from the product traditionally relied on by the industry. Its president for some years has been Peter H. Comstock, who has spent more than two decades with the organization.

Mr. Comstock was reared in close proximity to his business, having been born at Ivoryton on August 29, 1917. He is a son of Eliott M. and Marcia (Harwood) Comstock. His father too was born in Ivoryton, and spent his career with the Cheney-Comstock Company, likewise a producer of ivory piano keys in its day. He died in 1926. Miss Harwood, whom he married, survives him. She is the daughter of Benjamin E. Harwood, who some years ago was chairman of the Republican Party organization in the state of Connecticut.

Peter H. Comstock completed his preparatory studies at Choate School in Wallingford, Connecticut, and was nineteen years of age when he joined the Cheney-Comstock Company. Since that time his career has been centered in the piano-key manufacturing industry. Cheney-Comstock merged with Pratt, Read and Company in January, 1937, only a few months after he had begun his employment, and he has continued steady advancement with the emergent organization. He familiarized himself with various aspects of work in its plant, was later transferred to the office, and was promoted to vice president in 1942. He has been president of the corporation since 1954.

Both the firm and its predecessor were old-time producers of

ivory keys at a time when all piano keys originated in the elephant's tusk. Since that day, however, the volume of trade in pianos has increased many times—and the scheduling of safari to trap the African pachyderm has not been able to keep pace. Also, research has introduced plastic products of superior quality, and these today go into the making of most piano keys—although the organ builders have constituted a conservative wing who have insisted on retaining ivory keys. Pratt, Read's letter head and trademark are still distinguished by the presence of a well-tusked elephant.

Besides heading this firm and serving on its board of directors, Peter H. Comstock is a director of the Springfield Wire and Tinsel Company of Springfield, Massachusetts. He also serves on the board of the Middlesex Memorial Hospital at Middletown, Connecticut. His memberships include the New York Yacht Club, the Essex Yacht Club, the Cruising Club of America, and the Off Soundings Club. Sailing and boating are almost his exclusive outdoor interests.

On November 30, 1940, at Essex, Connecticut, Peter H. Comstock married Charlotte Toppin, daughter of Hubert M. and Annie (Cochran) Toppin. Mrs. Comstock is a graduate of Radcliffe College at Cambridge, Massachusetts. The couple are the parents of the following children: 1. Marcia Ann, who was born on September 16, 1941. 2. Barbara, born March 14, 1943. 3. Constance, born October 15, 1947. 4. Patricia, born March 2, 1950. All of the children were born at the Hartford Hospital. The family attends the Episcopal Church in Essex, where they make their home.

F. Kelso Davis

Following his return from military service in World War II, F. Kelso Davis joined Pratt, Read and Company, Inc., of Ivoryton, Connecticut, a firm engaged in the manufacture of piano and organ keyboards, piano actions, helicopter blade blocks, and small tools. Presently he is vice president of Pratt, Read and of its wholly owned subsidiary, The Cornwall Patterson Company of Bridgeport. He is active in church, civic, and club activities in his home community.

Born February 23, 1916, in Hartford, he is a son of the late Colonel J. H. K. and Edith (Brainard) Davis. His father, who died in 1956 was vice president and a director of Connecticut Printers of Hartford for many years and was active in military affairs. His mother, the former Edith Hollister Brainard, resides in West Hartford.

F. Kelso Davis graduated from Kent School, Kent, Connecticut in 1934 and from Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts in

1938 with a Bachelor of Arts degree. After graduation from college he joined the faculty of Kent School where he taught until 1940. From then until February, 1942, he was employed by the Hartford National Bank and Trust Company in various capacities in the commercial and trust departments. Commissioned an ensign in the Navy at that time, he served afloat until May, 1946, when he retired with the rank of lieutenant commander. He served in the Atlantic, Caribbean, and Pacific theaters and participated in the occupation of Japan. Returning from service, he joined Pratt, Read and Company, Inc. and worked in various departments until his appointment as sales manager in 1952. The following year he was given the additional duties of vice president.

Mr. Davis is a member of the Essex Historical Society, the Dauntless Club of Essex, the Williams Club of New York, and the Hartford Club. A sailing enthusiast, he has participated in many ocean races and is a member of the Cruising Club of America, the Off-Soundings Club, Essex Yacht Club, of which he is a past commodore, and the Fenwick Yacht Club. He presently is vice commodore of the Eastern Connecticut Yacht Racing Association. He is a member of the Republican Town Committee in Essex and is co-chairman of the Industrial Section of the Office of Civil Defense. He is a communicant of St. John's Episcopal Church in Essex and serves as a member of the vestry.

On June 10, 1939 F. Kelso Davis married Helen Hewes of Farmington, Connecticut, daughter of the late Thomas and Genevieve (Chase) Hewes. Mrs. Davis is a graduate of the Ethel Walker School of Simsbury and of Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, New York. They have the following children: 1. J. H. Kelso Davis, 2nd, born in Hartford, May 4, 1943 who is presently attending Holderness School, Plymouth, New Hampshire. 2. Philip Hewes, born September 22, 1944, in Hartford. He is a student at Kent School, Kent. 3. Deborah, born at Hartford, January 16, 1946. 4. Jefferson Brainard, born in Hartford September 24, 1950. 5. Helen, also born in Hartford, August 12, 1958.

George C. Seeley

The secretary-treasurer of Pratt, Read and Company, Inc., George C. Seeley of Ivoryton has spent his career in the industry of manufacturing piano keys. He was with the Cheney-Comstock Company prior to its merger with the present organization, as an officer; and he has also held other official posts. He is a veteran of World War I, and once served on the staff of Governor Everett Lake.

Born at Brookline, Massachusetts, on February 8, 1894, he is a son of William Graydon and Maude (Cheney) Seeley. His mother was related to the family which established Cheney-Comstock Company, an old firm in the manufacture of piano keys. George C. Seeley attended Volkmann School in Boston, and on graduating there, entered Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, where he received his degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1914.

He began his career with the Cheney-Comstock Company, working in its cost department. Leaving in 1917 to join the United States Army, he was commissioned a lieutenant and assigned to the 58th Coast Artillery, serving in that unit with the American Expeditionary Forces in France for about a year. Mr. Seeley resumed his connection with Cheney-Comstock on his return, and was named an officer in the company in 1922. Effective January 1, 1937, the organization merged with Pratt, Read and Company, Inc., under the latter name. He served as secretary and vice president of this concern from 1942 until 1954, when he became secretary-treasurer. Something concerning its manufacturing activities, and the industry generally, is given in the accompanying sketch of Peter H. Comstock, who is president of the firm.

Mr. Seeley is also secretary-treasurer and a director of Cornwall and Patterson and Company of Bridgeport. He was formerly a director of the Middletown Memorial Hospital. In 1922, he served as major on the staff of Governor Everett Lake of Connecticut.

Mr. Seeley's memberships include the Yale Club of New York and Madison Beach Club.

In Chester, Connecticut, on June 4, 1919, George C. Seeley married Rica Trumbull Harwood, daughter of Benjamin and Letitia Marcia (Morris) Harwood. Mrs. Seeley is a graduate of Smith College. The couple have no children.

Kenneth P. Wright

Centerbrook's firm of funeral directors, Robinson and Wright, Inc., is a widely known and respected organization which has served families of lower Middlesex County for over sixty years. Kenneth P. Wright, who is now its president and treasurer, joined the funeral home nearly three decades ago. He is also president of the Deep River Savings Bank, and is a leader in other community organizations.

Born at Deep River on January 12, 1909, he is a son of Raymond

Warren and Katherine (Bugbee) Wright, both of whom are deceased. Prior to his death in 1921, Raymond W. Wright was associated with Winthrop J. Prann in the management of a grocery and provision store in Deep River. Mrs. Wright survived her husband until 1954.

Attending local public schools, Kenneth P. Wright graduated from Deep River High School. He chose his profession early in life, and attended the New England Institute of Embalming and Anatomical Science at Boston, where he graduated in the Class of 1930. He has followed the occupation of funeral directing continuously since that time. In fact he first formed his connection with the present organization in October, 1929, a few months before he had completed his studies. It was founded by Herbert D. Robinson in 1894, and was still operated under his name at the time Mr. Wright came with the firm. Mr. Robinson remained president until his death in 1945. However, the funeral home was incorporated in 1932, and at that time Mr. Wright became vice president and secretary. At the founder's death, he succeeded to the management of the organization and has been president and treasurer since that time. Robinson and Wright, Inc., was first located in what is now the Dr. George Crawford Medical Building at Centerbrook. In 1947 a new and completely modern funeral home was completed in the former Louis Pieretti residence in Centerbrook, which offers an attractive and impressive location for services, and ample accommodations for the operations of the firm.

Since 1942, Mr. Wright has been a director and trustee of the Deep River Savings Bank, and in 1956 he succeeded the late Harry B. Marvin as its president. He was formerly a member of the finance board of the Town of Deep River. For ten years he served as secretary of the Rotary Club of Saybrook, and later became president of that club. He is a member of Trinity Lodge No. 43, Free and Accepted Masons, at Deep River. Fond of the out-of-doors, he most enjoys the pastimes of boating and fishing.

At Deep River, on July 4, 1931, Kenneth P. Wright married Welthy Beckwith, daughter of Alva and Angie Jane (Howland) Beckwith. Mrs. Wright is a graduate of Old Saybrook High School and of New Haven Teachers College. For several years she taught school at Essex, Clinton, and Danielson. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wright are communicants of the United Church of Chester. They are the parents of one son, Thomas E. Wright, who was born at Deep River on June 22, 1933. He is a graduate of Deep River High School and the School of Business Administration of Boston University. He is now with the Hart Manufacturing Company of Hartford. Thomas

E. Wright married Diana W. Ehlers of Middletown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Ehlers, on June 8, 1957.

PAUL J. MCFARLAND

President and general manager of McFarland and Stample of New Haven, contract carriers in Connecticut and Rhode Island for Ballantine Beer, from 1954 until his death, Mr. McFarland was active in the community and was a member of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce.

He was born in New Haven on November 6, 1922, the son of Joseph G. McFarland and of Kathryn (Collagan) McFarland. His father was born in New Haven in 1898 and was active in the trucking and transportation business for most of his life. He founded the firm of McFarland and Stample around 1920 with his brother-in-law, Mr. Stample, and he remained active in the post of president of the firm until his death in 1954. Mr. McFarland's mother was born in Norwich, in 1898, and she now resides in New Haven.

Mr. McFarland graduated from Randolph Macon Academy in Front Royal, Virginia, in 1940, and he then attended Villanova College until entering military service. He was in the Army Air Corps from 1942 to 1946, and was stationed in the Pacific Theater.

Mr. McFarland became associated with McFarland and Stample on his return from military service, becoming secretary of the corporation, and he assumed the post of president and general manager on his father's death in 1954. An independent in politics, he was at one time a member of the Kiwanis Club, and he enjoyed social connections as a member of the Elks, the Union League Club and the New Haven Country Club. He attended religious worship at the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Infant.

Mr. McFarland was married in New Haven on April 23, 1949 to Claire Dennis, born in Fall River, Massachusetts, the daughter of Daniel and of Florence (Noonan) Dennis. Her parents were born in Fall River, and her father is active in insurance work in New Haven. Mrs. McFarland's mother is now deceased. Mrs. McFarland graduated from Hamden High School and obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Saint Joseph's College in Hartford. She is active in the Catholic Charity League.

Mr. and Mrs. McFarland had three children, all of whom were born in New Haven: 1. Janice, born on February 13, 1950. 2. Carole, born on September 25, 1951. 3. Aileen, born on December 12, 1955.

Mr. Paul J. McFarland passed away on August 26, 1959.

Michael Salvatore Fuoco

President of West Shore Cleaners, Incorporated, of New Haven, since 1956, and associated with the company since 1946, Mr. Fuoco is a member of the National Institute of Dry Cleaning and of the Connecticut State Association of Dry Cleaners.

Michael Salvatore Fuoco was born in West Haven, Connecticut, on March 13, 1929, son of Salvatore Fuoco and of Gelsomina (Quaberti) Fuoco. His father was born in Naples, Italy, on May 12, 1889, and came to the United States when he was twenty-four years old. He settled first in New York City, where he became a tailor, moving to Meriden, six years later. He came to West Haven in 1926, establishing his own tailor shop under the name of West Shore Cleaners. He died in 1956. Mr. Fuoco's mother was born in Naples on September 15, 1893, and she came to the United States with her husband. She now resides in West Haven. Mr. Fuoco graduated from West Haven High School in 1946, and he served in the United States Army in 1951.

On graduation from high school, Mr. Fuoco became associated with his father in the West Shore Cleaners, and he succeeded as president of the establishment on his father's death. The company is operated by the family, Mr. Fuoco's mother being secretary, and his brother Dino is vice president, treasurer and general manager of the West Haven plant. The company has recently expanded and now operates a second plant for laundry and dry cleaning on Whalley Avenue in New Haven. Mr. Fuoco's other brothers are also associated with the company.

An independent in politics, Mr. Fuoco is a member of the Greater New Haven Chamber of Commerce and the West Haven Junior Chamber of Commerce, and he enjoys social connections as a member of the Elks and of the West Haven Exchange Club. He is a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church.

Charles W. Deeds

As an industrial executive, Charles W. Deeds has been identified with the management of a number of well-known Connecticut corporations. He recently resigned from the board chairmanship of Niles-Bement-Pond Company, and he remains chairman of the board of Specialty Converters, Inc. He serves on a number of other boards of directors. He has taken a full part in the civic and organizational life of Hartford, and of Farmington, where he makes his home.

Born at Niagara Falls, New York, on August 11, 1902, he is a

son of Edward Andrew and Edith (Walton) Deeds. For his advanced studies he entered Denison University, and graduated there with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1923. There followed two years of study at Harvard University, where he received his degree of Master of Business Administration in 1923.

Mr. Deeds began his business career with the firm of Hooven, Owens and Rentschler at Hamilton, Ohio, and after a year with that organization, came to Hartford in 1926 to join Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Company as director and secretary-treasurer. He was vice president of Pratt and Whitney from 1930 to 1935, and its general manager from 1935 to 1938. Meantime, in 1928, Mr. Deeds had assumed duties as secretary of United Aircraft and Transport Corporation. He continued in that post until 1931, and was treasurer from 1928 to 1934. From 1929 until 1934, he served on its board of directors.

When he left Pratt and Whitney in 1938, Mr. Deeds became president of the Chandler-Evans Corporation, which he continued to head until 1947. His executive connection with Niles-Bement-Pond Company began in 1943, when he was named president, director and general manager of the firm. He resigned from the presidency and the general managership in 1947, but remained a director and a member of the executive committee until 1955. He was chairman of the board at the time he withdrew from all connections with the company in 1955.

He has been chairman of the board of Specialty Converters, Inc., an East Braintree organization, since 1952. In addition he serves on the boards of directors of the Hartford Electric Light Company, Hartford Courant Company, Connecticut Bank and Trust Company, AEtna Life Insurance Company, Whiton Machine Company, and AEtna Casualty and Surety Company. He was formerly a director of Arrow-Hart and Hegeman Electric Company, Mead Corporation, Potter and Johnson Company, Waterbury Battery Company and Automobile Insurance Company.

As an industrialist, Mr. Deeds is a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers, the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences and the American Ordnance Association. In 1957, Trinity College in Hartford conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He has been active in public and political affairs, and served as a member of the Electoral College in 1948. In his home city, he is an incorporator of the Hartford Hospital, and serves as president and director of the Hartford Young Men's Christian Association. His memberships

include Beta Theta Pi, the lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, the University Club and Cloud Club of New York, The Hartford Club, Country Club of Farmington, and the Moraine Country Club and Engineers Club of Dayton, Ohio. He attends the Congregational Church, and is a Republican in politics. Aeronautics and shooting are his hobbies.

On November 3, 1928, Charles W. Deeds married Ruth Belden, daughter of Frederick Seth and Sydney (Hansen) Belden. Mrs. Deeds graduated from Miss Wright's School at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. Like her husband, she is active in local affairs, and is a director of the Hartford Women's Aid Society. The couple are the parents of three children: 1. Suzanne Belden, born March 8, 1931 in Hartford. She is a graduate of Bennett College in Millbrook, New York. Now the wife of John L. McShane, she has two children: i. Kathleen. ii. John L., Jr. 2. Edward Andrew, 2nd, who was born in Hartford on August 19, 1933. In 1955 he completed his courses at Denison University, served as a second lieutenant in the United States Air Force, and is now at Cornell University, studying business administration. He is married to the former Miss Elizabeth Porter. 3. Barbara Burling, born February 23, 1938. In 1958, she graduated from Bennett Junior College. The family's residence is on Mountain Spring Road in Farmington.

John Henry Norton

One of the younger members of the bar at Fairfield, John Henry Norton is partner in the firm of Norton and Bisacca. He has already compiled an exceptional record of public service. In recent years he has served on the Town Planning and Zoning Commission and as senior judge of the town court, and at the time of writing is a candidate for first selectman of Fairfield.

Born on State Street Extension in that town on October 28, 1924, he is a son of John Joseph and Catherine Alice (Quinn) Norton. His father had come to this country from Ireland, where he was born in 1886. He arrived in New York City about 1913, then moved to Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he worked as a shipping clerk for the Crane Company. About 1923 he moved to Fairfield, which has been his home since. Most of his life he has worked as a laborer, being in the employ of Aluminum Company of America for a time, and later with the Fairfield Highway Department, with which he is still working. His wife, the former Catherine Alice Quinn, was born in Ireland in 1892, and died in December, 1955.

Reared in Fairfield and attending its public schools, John Henry Norton graduated from Roger Ludlowe High School in 1941, then attended Cheshire Academy, 1941-1942, receiving a scholarship as a student there. He next enrolled at Columbia University, where he was a student for one year. During that time he was elected captain of the football team, and won a varsity position on the baseball team.

In 1941 he enlisted in the United States Naval Reserve, and received a commission as a naval officer at the age of twenty. In active service from the time he completed his courses at Columbia, he was assigned to the Navy's college program at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. In 1944 he went to Midshipmen's School at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, which he attended until January, 1945, receiving a commission in the United States Navy on his graduation. He served as an executive officer aboard a mortar ship in the Pacific until his honorable discharge in August, 1946.

Mr. Norton then resumed his courses at Columbia. From 1947 to 1950, he was a student at Cornell University Law School. There he took his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1950.

Admitted to the bar of his state, Mr. Norton started practice in Fairfield in October, 1950, and that city has been the center of his professional activity since. In 1956 he formed his partnership with George R. Bisacca. The firm of Norton and Bisacca engages in a general practice; and Mr. Norton himself has tried all kinds of cases, from negligence to murder. His firm has its offices at 1559 Post Road.

As a lawyer he is a member of the Fairfield-Bridgeport Bar Association, the Connecticut Bar Association, and the American Bar Association. A Democrat in politics, he was named to his first public post, as a member of the Town Planning and Zoning Commission, in 1951, and served until 1955. In that year he became senior judge of the town court.

In that capacity, John H. Norton served his community with exceptional effectiveness. His efforts were effective in removing obscene literature from the newsstands; and he also instituted a program to further control speeding and reckless driving. He put through a program to require high bonds from heavy vehicles whose drivers had been accused of speeding; encouraged private citizens to report speeders and reckless drivers; and encouraged the use of unmarked cars. He also founded the Fairfield Safe Driving Clinic. This is a program under which motor vehicle offenders attend eight hours of instruction dealing with the dangers incident to careless driving. The program has been so successful that safe-driving clinics are being

considered or established throughout the state, with enthusiastic support from Governor Ribicoff, the Connecticut Safety Commission, Station WNHC—TV, and the Connecticut State Bar Association.

To further implement the highway safety program, Mr. Norton had five bills introduced into the Connecticut State Legislature pertaining to five areas of highway safety. He also persuaded the Fairfield representatives to introduce three bills in the legislature concerning juveniles. He has spoken before the legislative committees on all of these bills. He has always been a strong advocate of court reorganization. He was requested to serve on a distinguished panel of highway safety experts by the Yale Law School and the American Bar Association in a forum at Yale Law School.

Mr. Norton also inaugurated the Lions Liberty Bells program, in which effort he was personally commended by President Eisenhower, John C. Cornelius, president of The American Heritage Foundation, Governor Ribicoff, Senators Bush and Purtell, all of our former United States Congressmen, John Bailey and Clarence Baldwin. His programs have received widespread news coverage, and have been the subject of innumerable editorials in the press. Mr. Norton has himself been the author of a newspaper column known as "The Lawyers' Den," which appears in journals in four communities. He has traveled throughout the state of Connecticut, appearing before different civic groups outlining his programs. In this way he has come to be in great demand as a public speaker, and has addressed such local groups as the Parent-Teacher Associations and faculty groups of Grasmere, Oldfield, Mill Hill, Andrew Warde, McKinley, Roger Ludlowe, Holland Hill, and Nathan Hale schools.

Mr. Norton finds time in his busy schedule for executive duties as a business man, and is now the president of Daywell Laboratories, Inc., a rapidly growing manufacturer of pharmaceutical products. He serves on the board of Fairfield Memorial Hospital.

He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce in his home city, the Fairfield Lions Club and Lions International, and the American Legion. His fraternities are Phi Alpha Delta (legal) and Sigma Chi (social). A Roman Catholic, he is a member of the St. Thomas Men's League, and he holds the Third degree in the Knights of Columbus.

At St. Thomas' Church in Fairfield, John Henry Norton married Marjorie Ellen Costello. Born in Bridgeport in 1919, she is the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Sullivan) Costello. Her father, who was a chauffeur, is deceased. Her mother is living in Fairfield. Mrs. Norton graduated from Roger Ludlowe High School in 1936.

Mr. and Mrs. Norton are the parents of eight children: Sheila, born in 1944. She is attending Notre Dame High School in Bridgeport. 2. Colleen, born in 1946; attending St. Thomas School in Fairfield. 3. Maura, born in 1952. She attends St. Thomas School. 4. Brian, born in 1953. 5. Timothy, born in 1954. 6. Catherine, born in 1955. 7. Elizabeth, born in 1957. 8. Joseph, born in 1959.

John Peter Previdi

President and a director of the Frank H. Lee Hat Company of Danbury, since 1956, and president and a director of the Berkshire Broadcasting Company, Mr. Previdi served as mayor of Danbury from 1951 to 1955 as a Republican, and he is a member of the Danbury Board of Education.

He was born in Bethel, on April 11, 1907, the son of Dominic Previdi. His father and mother were born in Italy, his father in 1870, and his mother in 1876. His father, who had been a seaman, is now deceased. Mr. Previdi attended the Danbury public schools and graduated from Danbury High School in 1925. He was then employed as a printer by the *Danbury News* for ten years, and subsequently founded his own printing firm, the Danbury Printing Company, which he operated for more than twenty years. He is also the proprietor of the Stationery and Office Equipment Store of Danbury, was one of the organizers of the Berkshire Broadcasting Company, of which he is now president, and became president of the Frank H. Lee Hat Company of Danbury in 1956.

A member of the Chamber of Commerce and a director of the Danbury Club, Mr. Previdi is also a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Elks, and enjoys social connections as a member of the Ridgewood Country Club. He attends religious worship at Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic Church in Danbury.

Mr. Previdi was married in Bethel, on July 11, 1936, to Louise Ratchford, the daughter of James Ratchford and of Mary (Kennedy) Ratchford. Both of her parents are deceased. Mrs. Previdi attended the Danbury public schools and graduated from Danbury High School in 1925.

Mr. and Mrs. Previdi have two children: 1. Mary Louise, born in Danbury on November 5, 1937, graduated from Danbury High School in 1955. 2. Margaret Eugenia, born on April 8, 1941, graduated from Danbury High School in 1959; now attending Berrie College, Miami, Florida.